

## Supplemental information (SI)

### Materials & Methods

#### Generation of KO lines of kisspeptin related genes

We generated *kiss1* gene KO medaka using TALEN (1), while we generated *kiss2*, *gpr54-1*, *gpr54-2* KO medaka using CRISPR/Cas9 (2). The specific TALEN and CRISPR/Cas9 target sites were identified using an online tool (ZiFiT: supplied by ZINC FINGER CONSORTIUM; <http://www.zincfingers.org/default2.htm>). Exon 3 of *kiss1* gene and exon 2 of *kiss2* gene, which code the core sequence of kisspeptin, were selected for target sites (Supplemental Figure 1, 2). Exon 4 of *gpr54-1* gene, which codes the transmembrane region, was selected for the CRISPR target site (Supplemental Figure 3). Approximately 50 bp downstream of the first methionine of *gpr54-2* was selected for the CRISPR target site (Supplemental Figure 4). Gene-specific TALEN constructs were assembled using Joung Lab REAL Assembly TALEN kit (Addgene, Cambridge, MA, USA) as described (1). TALEN coding region was transferred to pCold II (Takara), which contains the cold shock promoter, His-tag, and polyadenylation signal. NiCo21 (DE3) *E. coli* cells (NEB, Ipswich, MA, USA) were transfected by TALEN expression plasmid. TALEN proteins were purified by His-bind column (BIO-RAD, CA, USA) and by Heparin chromatography (QIAGEN, Hilden, Germany). For generation of gRNA, Oligo DNA (2 $\mu$ M) for gRNA listed in Table 1 were annealed and ligated with gRNA expression vector (DR274; Addgene) digested by BsaI (NEB) according to Hwang et al., 2013. After cloning and digestion by DraI (NEB), gRNA was transcribed by T7 polymerase (Roche, Molecular Biochemicals GmbH, Mannheim, Germany). The Cas9 mRNA was transcribed using PmeI-digested Cas9 expression vector (MLM 3613; Addgene) by mMessage mMachine T7 ULTRA kit (Life technologies). *EGFP* mRNA was transcribed using SP6 promoter in linearized pCS2+EGFP vector. TALEN solution containing left and right TALEN protein, or CRISPR/Cas9 solution containing gRNA (12.5 ng/ $\mu$ L) and Cas9 mRNA (300 ng/ $\mu$ L), with *EGFP* mRNA (1-5ng/ $\mu$ L; for validation of successful microinjection) and 0.02 % phenol red in 1 x PBS were injected into the cytoplasm of fertilized one-cell stage medaka eggs with intact chorion. Genomic DNA of F1 fish was extracted from the caudal fin using Mag Extractor -Genome- (TOYOBO CO, Tokyo, Japan) or prepGem-tissue (ZyGEM, Hamilton, New Zealand) according to the respective manufacturer's instructions. Amplicon that include the target region of each gene was generated by PCR using LightCycler 480 SYBER Green I Master (Roche), Thunderbird SYBR qPCR Mix (TOYOBO CO) and corresponding primers (Table 2). Candidate fish were chosen by comparing the peaks of the melting curves between wild type and F1 fish. After PCR reaction, primers were digested by Exonuclease I (Takara, Shiga, Japan), and dNTPs were dephosphorylated by Shrimp Alkaline Phosphatase (Takara). Amplicons of the candidate fish were sequenced by a commercial company (Fasmac, Kanagawa, Japan or Eurofins genomics, Tokyo, Japan). F1 fish that had mutation were intercrossed. Homozygous KO F2 fish were selected by genome sequence as described above.

#### Luciferase Assays

The luciferase assay experiments were performed as described previously in Kanda et al., 2013. The cDNA fragments containing full-length open reading frames of *gpr54-1* and *gpr54-2* were subcloned into the expression vector pcDNA3.1 (Invitrogen). COS-7 cells were grown on 24-well plate at 37°C in Dulbecco's modified Eagle's medium (DMEM), supplemented with 10% fetal bovine serum. The plasmid DNAs (100 ng/well) were transfected into monolayer culture cells with either pSRE-Luc or pCRE-Luc (100 ng/well; Clontech, Palo Alto, CA), and pRL-CMV containing the Renilla luciferase reporter gene (2.5 ng/well; Promega, Madison, WI), using Lipofectamine LTX (Invitrogen). The cells were maintained in a serum-free medium for 24 hours. After that, they were incubated with various concentrations (from 0 to 10<sup>-6</sup> M) of medaka Kiss1, Kiss2, or FTM145 for six hours and then harvested and analyzed. Luciferase activity in the cell extract was measured using Dual-Glo Luciferase Assay System (Promega) with Lumat LB9507 (EB & G Berthold, Bad Wildbad, Germany). The transfection experiments were performed in more than triplicate and were repeated at least three times.

## ***in vivo* administration of drugs**

LHRH-A (synthetic Luteinizing Hormone-Releasing Hormone analog; [des-Gly<sup>10</sup>, D-Ala<sup>6</sup>]-LH-RH ethylamide acetate salt hydrate) was dissolved in a fish saline (0.7% NaCl solution) and was injected i.p. (0.1 µg/g BW (body weight)). Pimozide (PIM) was suspended in a vehicle of 0.7% NaCl with 0.1% sodium metabisulfite and was injected i.p. at 10 µg/g BW. The control groups were given an equivalent volume of saline and/or the PIM vehicle. The decapeptide of medaka Kiss1 (Kiss1-10: YNLNSFGLRY-NH<sub>2</sub>) and the dodecapeptide of medaka Kiss2 (Kiss2-12: SKFNYNPFGLRF-NH<sub>2</sub>) were synthesized (Sigma-Aldrich Japan, Tokyo, Japan; Bonac Corporation, Kurume, Japan, respectively). Synthetic Kiss1-10 and FTM145 (4-fluorobenzoyl-Phe-Gly-ψ[(*E*)-CH=CH]-Leu-Arg-Trp-NH<sub>2</sub>; GPR54 agonist (3-6) was dissolved in saline and injected i.p. (0.1 µg or 1 µg/g BW) or i.c.v. (0.1 nmol). Note that we initially confirmed by luciferase assay that FTM145 possesses binding affinities and efficacies to both of medaka Gpr54-1 and Gpr54-2 (Supplemental Figure 5B, D). Synthetic Kiss2-12 was first dissolved in DMSO and diluted with saline (0.02% DMSO in final concentration) and was injected i.p. (0.1 µg /g BW) or i.c.v. (0.1 nmol).

In the experiments, the animals were divided into three groups: 1) those receiving i.p. administration on a short time scale, 2) those receiving i.p. administration on a long time scale, and 3) those receiving i.c.v. administration. Ovulation was checked by the release of a stream of ripe translucent oocytes from the ovipore following application of a slight pressure to the abdomen (7). In Group 1 (i.p. administration of a long time scale), PIM was injected 12 hours prior to the co-injection of peptide and PIM (0h) according to the previous study in goldfish using LHRH-A (8), and the blood was sampled just before the first injection of PIM (-12h), 24 hours and 48 hours after peptide injection (Figure 1A). In Group 2 (i.p. administration of a short time scale), PIM was injected three hours prior to the co-injection of peptide and PIM according to the previous study in goldfish using kisspeptin (9), and the blood was sampled just before the injection of peptide and PIM (0h), two hours and six hours after that (Supplemental Figure 8). In Group 3 (i.c.v. administration), PIM was injected i.p. 12 hours prior to the i.c.v. injection of peptide (0h), and the blood was sampled just before the first injection of PIM (-12h), just before the injection of peptide (0h), 0.5 hour and 3 hours after peptide injection. In all experiments, ovulation was checked until three days after the peptide injection (Supplemental Figure 9).

## **Hematoxylin and eosin (HE) staining of gonads**

The ovaries and testes (90 dph (days post-hatch)) were fixed with Bouin's fixative at 4°C overnight. After fixation, each tissue sample was routinely processed and embedded in paraffin, and sections of 8 µm thickness were stained with hematoxylin and eosin (HE). Photographs were taken with a digital camera (DFC310FX; Leica Microsystems, Wetzlar, Germany) attached to an upright microscope (DM5000B; Leica Microsystems).

## **Quantitative PCR**

Three-month-old medaka were deeply anesthetized with 0.02% MS-222, and the pituitaries were collected for real-time PCR analysis at 10 A.M.. Total RNA was extracted from the pituitaries using the NucleoSpin RNA XS (Takara, Shiga, Japan) or the brain using the NucleoSpin II (Takara) according to the manufacturer's protocol. Genomic DNA was removed by deoxyribonuclease I (Ambion, Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA) treatment on a column membrane. Total RNA was reverse transcribed with High Capacity PrimeScript Reverse Transcriptase (Takara) according to the manufacturer's instructions. For real-time PCR, the cDNA was amplified using Thunderbird SYBR qPCR Mix (TOYOBO CO) or KAPA SYBR FAST qPCR Kit (Nippon Genetics Co, LTD, Tokyo, Japan) with the LightCycler 480 II system (Roche). The temperature profile of the reaction was 95°C for 5 min, 45 cycles of denaturation at 95°C for 10 s, annealing at 60°C for 10 s, and extension at 72°C for 10 s. The PCR product was verified using melting curve analysis. The data were normalized to a

housekeeping gene, ribosomal protein s13 (*rps13*). The primer pairs used in the real-time PCR are listed in Table 2.

### **Ca<sup>2+</sup> imaging of LH:IP cells**

We performed Ca<sup>2+</sup> imaging using the whole brain-pituitary preparations from *lhb:IP* or *lhb:IP;gnrh1:EGFP* transgenic medaka (four males and five females) as we described previously (10). Positions of the LH cells were visually identified under epifluorescence illumination, and fluorescence images of IP were recorded (exposure: 100ms; interval: 5 s). In all experiments repetitively applying (2-3 times each) mdKiss1-10 and mdGnRH1 (medaka GnRH1) to one preparation for 5-6 min (Supplemental Figure 10), the intervals (washout time) between every two application trials were 10-30 minutes. For data analysis, we selected 27-50 ROIs (region of interest) and calculated their responses as follows. The time when drug reached the experimental chamber was defined as Frame 0 (F0). F0 was calculated as an average of five frames; Frame -8 to -4. The fluorescence intensity change ( $\Delta F/F_0$ ) was calculated as  $(F_0 - F)/F_0$ , and the peak  $\Delta F/F_0$  was picked up from 25 frames; Frame -3 to 21. As for the period before the first peptide application trial, we calculated F0 as average of Frame -52 to -48, and picked up peak  $\Delta F/F_0$  from Frame -60 to -40. We excluded the data from one male fish because its LH cells showed severely weak IP fluorescence and did not respond to medaka GnRH1 application.

### **Specificity of EGFP labeling on *gpr54-1* expressing cells**

In order to confirm the specificity of EGFP expression in *gpr54-1* expressing cells, we performed dual labeling of EGFP immunohistochemistry (IHC) and *gpr54-1* mRNA *in situ* hybridization (ISH) on frozen brain sections of this transgenic medaka. A *gpr54-1*-specific digoxigenin (DIG)-labeled mRNA probe was prepared and applied to IHC and ISH procedures, following a standard protocol that we documented previously (10-12) with some minor modifications. Briefly, adult male and female medaka were anesthetized by immersion in 0.02% tricaine methanesulfonate (MS-222) (Sigma-Aldrich, Darmstadt, Germany) and quickly decapitated or fixed by perfusion with 4% paraformaldehyde (Nacalai Tesque, Japan) in PBS (Takara, Japan). The whole brains were quickly dissected out and fixed with 4% paraformaldehyde in PBS for 2-6 hours (without perfusion fixation) or 10-15 min (after perfusion fixation), and then substituted with 30 % (w/v) sucrose (Wako, Japan) in PBS overnight. Frontal sections (20-30  $\mu$ m) were prepared by using a cryostat (CM 3050S; Leica Microsystems, Wetzlar, Germany), and mounted onto MAS-GP typeA-coated glass slides (Matsunami, Osaka, Japan). To detect EGFP-immunoreactive (EGFP-ir) cells, we used anti-EGFP antibody raised in rabbit (13) (1:1000; generous gift from Dr. Kaneko and Dr. Hioki, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan, or Thermo Fisher Scientific, A-11122). To detect *gpr54-1* mRNA, the sections were hybridized with 100-200 ng/ml DIG-labeled antisense cRNA probes prepared from the medaka brain cDNA samples using a labeling kit (Roche Applied Science, Mannheim, Germany) overnight at 58°C. A sense cRNA probe was used as negative controls. For dual-fluorescent visualization steps of IHC and ISH signals, AlexaFluor488 conjugated anti-rabbit IgG (1:500; Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA) and HNPP/FastRed (HNPP Fluorescent Detection Set);(Roche Applied Science, Mannheim, Germany) were applied respectively. The sections were observed by a DM5000 B fluorescence microscope (Leica) and a LSM-710 confocal laser-scanning microscope (Carl Zeiss, Oberkochen, Germany) for the examination of co-localization for *gpr54-1* mRNA and EGFP.

### **Deep sequencing of *gpr54-1:EGFP* expressing cells**

The whole brains of adult male and female medaka were prepared as described above and placed in silicone-bottom dish filled with an artificial cerebrospinal fluid (ACSF) consisting of (in mM) 134 NaCl, 2.9 KCl, 1.2 MgCl<sub>2</sub>, 2.1 CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 10 HEPES, and 15 glucose (pH 7.4, adjusted with NaOH). Whole-brain *in vitro* preparations were carefully peeled off the meninges covering the telencephalon and hypothalamus in ACSF. Next, we identified *gpr54-1* expressing cells by their EGFP fluorescence under an upright fluorescent microscope with infrared-differential interference contrast optics (Eclipse E-600FN;

Nikon) and an infrared charge-coupled device camera (C3077–78; Hamamatsu Photonics). Then we collected five EGFP-positive cells in ventrolateral preoptic area (vPOA) by suction of the pipettes made from borosilicate glass capillaries of 1.5 mm outer diameter (GD-1.5; Narishige, Tokyo, Japan). The pipettes were pulled using a Flaming-Brown micropipette puller (P-97; Sutter Instruments, Novato, CA, USA) and we approached the tip of the pipette close to the cells by MP-225 micromanipulator (Sutter Instrument, California, USA). The resistances of the pipette tips for cell collection were approximately 2–5 M $\Omega$ . For collecting the cells in area ventralis telencephali pars dorsalis/supracommissuralis/posterior (Vd/Vs/Vp), nucleus preopticus pars magnocellularis/parvocellularis (POm, POp), and nucleus posterioris periventricularis (NPPv), we sectioned the whole brain frontally by vibratome and the cells were dissociated by Papain solution (Roche Applied Science, Mannheim, Germany) and collected likewise under an inverted fluorescence microscope. We prepared the mixed sample containing 10 cells collected from Vd/Vs/Vp, vPOA, and hypothalamus (mixed 5 cells each from male and female) and performed the following lysis, reverse transcription (RT), and purification steps using SuperScript III (Thermo Fisher Scientific, MA, USA) and Nucleospin Gel and PCR clean-up kit (Macherey-Nagel, Berlin, Germany). cDNA libraries were obtained by these procedures mainly based on the standard protocol provided by Life Technologies, and then applied for the next generation sequencer Ion PGM (Life Technologies, Thermo Fisher Scientific, Waltham, MA, USA), following the standard protocol of Ion PGM system. We selected the candidate genes judging from reads per kilobase of exon per million mapped sequence reads (RPKM) for expression value in the obtained data.

## The nomenclature of the medaka brain nuclei

ca/ch/cp/ct, commissura anterior/horizontalis/posterior/transversa; CE, corpus cerebelli; Dc/Dm/Dl/Dp, area dorsalis telencephali pars centralis/medialis/lateralis/posterior; DM, nucleus dorsomedialis thalami; flm, fasciculus longitudinalis medialis; fr, fasciculus retroflexus; GR, corpus glomerulosum pars rotunda; HB, habenula; lfb, lateral forebrain bundle; mfb, medial forebrain bundle; NAT, nucleus anterior tuberis; NC, nucleus corticalis; NDTL, nucleus diffusus tori lateralis; NIP, the interpeduncular nucleus; NPPv, nucleus posterioris periventricularis; NVT, nucleus ventralis tuberis; PGM, nucleus preglomerulosus pars medialis; POm/POp, nucleus preopticus pars magnocellularis/parvocellularis; pTGN, preglomerular tertiary gustatory nucleus; PTH, nucleus prethalamicus; TO, tectum opticum; TL/TS, torus longitudinalis/semicircularis; Vd/Vs/Vp/Vi/Vv, area ventralis telencephali pars dorsalis/supracommissuralis/posterior/intermedia/ventralis VM, nucleus ventromedialis thalami.

## Supplemental Figure legends

**Supplemental Figure 1.** Genomic and deduced amino acid sequences of wild type (wt) and TALEN knockout (KO) *kiss1* gene. A, Alignment of genomic DNA sequences of *kiss1* open reading frame (ORF) region of wt and *kiss1* KO lines. Underlines indicate left and right TALEN targets. B, Alignment of deduced amino acid sequences of precursor of Kiss1 from genomic data of wt and *kiss1* KO lines. Shaded region indicates kisspeptin core-peptide sequence. D; deletion, I; insertion, R; replacement.

**Supplemental Figure 2.** Genomic and deduced amino acid sequences of wt and CRISPR/Cas9 KO *kiss2* gene. A, Alignment of genomic DNA sequences of *kiss2* ORF region of wt and *kiss2* KO lines. Underline indicates gRNA target. B, Alignment of deduced amino acid sequences of precursor of Kiss2 from genomic data of wt and *kiss2* KO lines. Shaded region indicates kisspeptin core-peptide sequence. D; deletion.

**Supplemental Figure 3.** Genomic and deduced amino acid sequences of wt and CRISPR/Cas9 KO *gpr54-1*

gene. A, Alignment of genomic DNA sequences of *gpr54-1* ORF region of wt and a *gpr54-1* KO line. Underline indicates gRNA target. B, Alignment of deduced amino acid sequences of precursor of Gpr54-1 from genomic data of wt and a *gpr54-1* KO line. Shaded region indicates transmembrane domain (TM). D; deletion, R; replacement.

**Supplemental Figure 4.** Genomic and deduced amino acid sequences of wt and CRISPR/Cas9 KO *gpr54-2* gene. A, Alignment of genomic DNA sequences of *gpr54-2* ORF region of wt and *gpr54-2* KO lines. Underline indicates gRNA target. B, Alignment of deduced amino acid sequences of precursor of Gpr54-2 from genomic data of wt and *gpr54-2* KO lines. Shaded region indicates transmembrane domain (TM). D; deletion, I; insertion, R; replacement.

**Supplemental Figure 5.** Luciferase assays for the activation of two types of receptors, Gpr54-1 and Gpr54-2, by GPR54 agonist, FTM145 and synthetic kisspeptins showing their activation of Gpr54-1/2. A, Comparison of amino acid sequences of predicted mature kisspeptin in medaka and goldfish and FTM145. B-E, Medaka Gpr54-1 (B, C) or Gpr54-2 (D, E) cDNA was transfected to COS-7 cells with SRE-luc or CRE-luc vector. Various concentrations of FTM145 (B, D) and medaka Kiss1-10, and medaka Kiss2-12 (C, E) were applied to the culture medium, and the luciferase activity was measured. The results are indicated as mean $\pm$ SEM, each of which was conducted in more than triplicates. The data are expressed as the ratio of changes in luciferase activity over the control renilla luciferase activity. (C) and (E) were modified from Kanda et al., 2013.

**Supplemental Figure 6.** Hematoxylin and eosin (HE)-stained sections of ovaries (90 dph, left column) or testes (90 dph, right column) of *kiss1*, *kiss2*, *gpr54-1*, or *gpr54-2* KO medaka. A-F, Ovaries (1) and testes (2) of wt (A), *kiss1*<sup>-/-</sup> (B), *kiss2*<sup>-/-</sup> (C), *kiss1*<sup>-/-</sup>;*kiss2*<sup>-/-</sup> (D), *gpr54-1*<sup>-/-</sup> (E), and *gpr54-2*<sup>-/-</sup> (F). PV; previtellogenic, LV; late vitellogenic, FG; full-grown, SG; spermatogonia, SC; spermatocyte, and SZ; spermatozoa. Scale bars, 500  $\mu$ m (ovary) or 50  $\mu$ m (testis).

**Supplemental Figure 7.** Normal expression levels of gonadotropin genes in the KO medaka. A-B, Relative expression levels of *lhb* (A) and *fshb* (B) mRNA in the pituitary of wt male, *kiss1*<sup>-/-</sup> male, wt female, and *kiss1*<sup>-/-</sup> female. C-D, Relative expression levels of *lhb* mRNA in the pituitary of *kiss1*<sup>+/-</sup>;*kiss2*<sup>-/-</sup>, *kiss1*<sup>+/-</sup>;*kiss2*<sup>+/-</sup>, *kiss1*<sup>-/-</sup>;*kiss2*<sup>-/-</sup>, *gpr54-1*<sup>-/-</sup>, *gpr54-1*<sup>+/-</sup> (only in C), *gpr54-2*<sup>-/-</sup>, *gpr54-2*<sup>+/-</sup>, and wt male (C) and female (D). E-F, Relative expression levels of *fshb* mRNA in the pituitary of *kiss1*<sup>+/-</sup>;*kiss2*<sup>-/-</sup>, *kiss1*<sup>+/-</sup>;*kiss2*<sup>+/-</sup>, *kiss1*<sup>-/-</sup>;*kiss2*<sup>-/-</sup>, *gpr54-1*<sup>-/-</sup>, *gpr54-1*<sup>+/-</sup> (only in E), *gpr54-2*<sup>-/-</sup>, *gpr54-2*<sup>+/-</sup>, and wt male (E) and female (F). All the values were normalized to *rps13*.

**Supplemental Figure 8.** Plasma LH levels and % ovulated fish after intraperitoneal (i.p.) administration of kisspeptins and LHRH-A on a short time scale in goldfish showing no effect of kisspeptins. A, Experimental procedure for i.p. administration on a short time scale. B, Plasma LH levels (ng/mL) at 0 hour (h), 2 h and 6 h from peptides administration and % ovulated fish 60 h after peptide administrations. Note that only LHRH-A increased plasma LH levels and induced ovulation. PIM; pimozone, LHRH-A; luteinizing hormone releasing hormone analog.

**Supplemental Figure 9.** Plasma LH levels and % ovulated fish after intracerebroventricular (i.c.v.) administration of kisspeptins in goldfish showing no effect of kisspeptins. A, Experimental procedure for i.c.v. administration. B, Plasma LH levels (ng/mL) at -12 h, 0 h, 0.5 h and 3 h from peptide administrations and % ovulated fish 60 h after peptide administrations.

**Supplemental Figure 10.**  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  imaging of LH:IP cells showing no effect of kisspeptin on  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  rise for LH release. A, A representative picture of the analyzed LH cells in *lhb:IP* transgenic medaka (10 yellow circles, region of interest (ROI)) corresponding to the graphs shown in B. Scale bar, 50  $\mu\text{m}$ . C, caudal; R, rostral. B, Representative traces of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  responses to 1  $\mu\text{M}$  mdKiss1-10 (left graph, blue) or 1  $\mu\text{M}$  mdGnRH1 (right graph, red) application. The graphs show the traces from 10 ROIs (thin lines) and the averaged traces (thick lines). C, The graph showing the averaged peak amplitudes of  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  responses of LH cells to 1  $\mu\text{M}$  mdKiss1-10 (blue) or 1  $\mu\text{M}$  mdGnRH1 (red) applications in three male (Black circles) and five female (white circles) fish. Compared to the “Before” group (male: n=3, female: n=5), Kiss1-10 group (male: n=6, female: n=10) did not affect  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  responses of LH cells, whereas GnRH1 group (male: n=6, female: n=14) significantly facilitated them as we previously reported in Karigo et al., 2014. Note that there is no significant difference between male and female. \*\*\*:  $p < 0.001$ , Steel’s multiple comparison test.

**Supplemental Movie.** Representative 3D movie of whole mount IHC using the *gpr54-1:EGFP* transgenic medaka showing heavy projection from POA to the pituitary. The dense EGFP-ir fibers are mainly localized in the pars distalis and intermedia of the pituitary. The orientation of the first frame is the same in Figure 3E.

### Supplemental references

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# Supplemental Figure 1

## A. ORF sequence of *kiss1*

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      10      20      30      40      50      60      70
kiss1 wt ORF  ATGGCGGCTCCACTAATAGTTGCTGTGATAATGGGGGCTGTGTTGGCACAGGTGTGGACCGCCACCACC
kiss1 11bp D ORF ATGGCGGCTCCACTAATAGTTGCTGTGATAATGGGGGCTGTGTTGGCACAGGTGTGGACCGCCACCACC
kiss1 5bp R & 7bp I ORF ATGGCGGCTCCACTAATAGTTGCTGTGATAATGGGGGCTGTGTTGGCACAGGTGTGGACCGCCACCACC

      80      90      100     110     120     130     140
kiss1 wt ORF  GCCATCAGTCCACCATCCACACTGAAGATAATGCTCTGCTCAAGATGCTGAGGAATTTCAACTACCTCTC
kiss1 11bp D ORF GCCATCAGTCCACCATCCACACTGAAGATAATGCTCTGCTCAAGATGCTGAGGAATTTCAACTACCTCTC-
kiss1 5bp R & 7bp I ORF GCCATCAGTCCACCATCCACACTGAAGATAATGCTCTGCTCAAGATGCTGAGGAATTTCAACTACCTCTC

      150     160     170     180     190     200     210
kiss1 wt ORF  TTCCTCCATGAAGGAGTGGCCAA -----AGAGTGATCGTTCATCTGATGGAGGGACTCCAATGGTGGG
kiss1 11bp D ORF TTCCTCCATGAAGGAGTG -----ATCGTTCATCTGATGGAGGGACTCCAATGGTGGG
kiss1 5bp R & 7bp I ORF TTCCTCCATGAAGGAGTGGCCAA TCGTTCATCGGCGATCGTTCATCTGATGGAGGGACTCCAATGGTGGG
      TALEN left                                TALEN right
      220     230     240     250     260     270     280
kiss1 wt ORF  ATGCTGGATGGTGAAGGCGCTCCACCCTGTGGCTATAAAGAAACGCCAGGACTTGTCCCTCATAACAACCTA
kiss1 11bp D ORF ATGCTGGATGGTGAAGGCGCTCCACCCTGTGGCTATAAAGAAACGCCAGGACTTGTCCCTCATAACAACCTA
kiss1 5bp R & 7bp I ORF ATGCTGGATGGTGAAGGCGCTCCACCCTGTGGCTATAAAGAAACGCCAGGACTTGTCCCTCATAACAACCTA

      290     300     310     320     330     340     350
kiss1 wt ORF  AACTCTTTTGGTCTCCGTTATGGAAAATGACAGGTGTCTGCTTGTGTTTCTCCTGGTTTGTGTTTCTGT
kiss1 11bp D ORF AACTCTTTTGGTCTCCGTTATGGAAAATGACAGGTGTCTGCTTGTGTTTCTCCTGGTTTGTGTTTCTGT
kiss1 5bp R & 7bp I ORF AACTCTTTTGGTCTCCGTTATGGAAAATGACAGGTGTCTGCTTGTGTTTCTCCTGGTTTGTGTTTCTGT

      360
kiss1 wt ORF  AAAATAAAATATTCA
kiss1 11bp D ORF AAAATAAAATATTCA
kiss1 5bp R & 7bp I ORF AAAATAAAATATTCA

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## B. deduced amino acid sequence of Kiss1

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      10      20      30      40      50      60      70
kiss1 wt      MAAPLIVAVIMGAVLAQVWTAHHRHQSTIHTEDNALLKMLRNFNYLSSSMKEWPKSDRSSDGGTPMVGCW
kiss1 11bp D  MAAPLIVAVIMGAVLAQVWTAHHRHQSTIHTEDNALLKMLRNFNYLSSSMKE*
kiss1 5bp R 7bp I MAAPLIVAVIMGAVLAQVWTAHHRHQSTIHTEDNALLKMLRNFNYLSSSMKEWPIVHRRSFI*I

      80      90      100
kiss1 wt      MVKALHPVAIKKRQDLSSYNLNSFGLRYGK*
kiss1 11bp D
kiss1 5bp R 7bp I
      kisspeptin

```



## Supplemental Figure 2

### A. ORF sequence of *kiss2*

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60      70
kiss2 wt ORF  ATGACACGTGCGGTTGTGCTCGTGTGTCGCGCTGATCGCAGCTCAGGACGGGGGGCGCGGGCTGCTG
kiss2 2bp D ORF ATGACACGTGCGGTTGTGCTCGTGTGTCGCGCTGATCGCAGCTCAGGACGGGGGGCGCGGGCTGCTG
kiss2 5bp D ORF ATGACACGTGCGGTTGTGCTCGTGTGTCGCGCTGATCGCAGCTCAGGACGGGGGGCGCGGGCTGCTG

      80      90      100     110     120     130     140
kiss2 wt ORF  GTCTGGCCGCGCGGGACTCTGGGCGCGGGACACACGCGACAGGTGTGCTGTGGATCCTCCGCAGGAGCGA
kiss2 2bp D ORF GTCTGGCCGCGCGGGACTCTGGGCGCGGGACACACGCGACAGGTGTGCTGTGGATCCTCCGCAGGAGCGA
kiss2 5bp D ORF GTCTGGCCGCGCGGGACTCTGGGCGCGGGACACACGCGACAGGTGTGCTGTGGATCCTCCGCAGGAGCGA

      150     160     170     180     190     200     210
kiss2 wt ORF  GGACGACTCTGCGGCAGGGGGGCGGGCTGTGCTCGTCCCTGCGGGAGGACGACGAGCAGCTGCTGTGC
kiss2 2bp D ORF GGACGACTCTGCGGCA--GGGGCGGGCTGTGCTCGTCCCTGCGGGAGGACGACGAGCAGCTGCTGTGC
kiss2 5bp D ORF GGACGACTCTGCGG-----GGGGCGGGCTGTGCTCGTCCCTGCGGGAGGACGACGAGCAGCTGCTGTGC
      gRNA target
      220     230     240     250     260     270     280
kiss2 wt ORF  GCCGACCGCCGAGCAAGTTTAACTACAACCCGTTTGGGCTGCGCTTCGGGAAACGAGCTCCGCCCCCCA
kiss2 2bp D ORF GCCGACCGCCGAGCAAGTTTAACTACAACCCGTTTGGGCTGCGCTTCGGGAAACGAGCTCCGCCCCCCA
kiss2 5bp D ORF GCCGACCGCCGAGCAAGTTTAACTACAACCCGTTTGGGCTGCGCTTCGGGAAACGAGCTCCGCCCCCCA

      290     300     310     320     330     340     350
kiss2 wt ORF  GAGGAGCGCACCGAGCGCGGCCATGAAGCTCCCTCTGATGTCCCTGTTTCAGGAGGTGCCACCTGAAC
kiss2 2bp D ORF GAGGAGCGCACCGAGCGCGGCCATGAAGCTCCCTCTGATGTCCCTGTTTCAGGAGGTGCCACCTGAAC
kiss2 5bp D ORF GAGGAGCGCACCGAGCGCGGCCATGAAGCTCCCTCTGATGTCCCTGTTTCAGGAGGTGCCACCTGAAC

      360     370     380     390     400     410     420
kiss2 wt ORF  ACCCCCCCCCCAGGATGTCAAGGACATGTGGGTGGGGAGGTGGGGGGTTAAAGGGTCAACCTTTTTGTA
kiss2 2bp D ORF ACCCCCCCCCCAGGATGTCAAGGACATGTGGGTGGGGAGGTGGGGGGTTAAAGGGTCAACCTTTTTGTA
kiss2 5bp D ORF ACCCCCCCCCCAGGATGTCAAGGACATGTGGGTGGGGAGGTGGGGGGTTAAAGGGTCAACCTTTTTGTA

      430     440     450     460     470
kiss2 wt ORF  CAGTGTGTTGTGAAATTATTCCTAATCAAATCAACATGGAAATAAAAAGAAAAAAGTGA
kiss2 2bp D ORF CAGTGTGTTGTGAAATTATTCCTAATCAAATCAACATGGAAATAAAAAGAAAAAAGTGA
kiss2 5bp D ORF CAGTGTGTTGTGAAATTATTCCTAATCAAATCAACATGGAAATAAAAAGAAAAAAGTGA

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### B. deduced amino acid sequence of Kiss2

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      10      20      30      40      50      60      70
kiss2 wt      MTRAVVLVLCALIAAQDGGRAAAGLAARDSGRGTHATGVLWILRRSEDDSAAGGAGLCSLREDDEQLLC
kiss2 2bp D   MTRAVVLVLCALIAAQDGGRAAAGLAARDSGRGTHATGVLWILRRSEDDSAAGGRAVLVPAGGRRAAAVR
kiss2 5bp D   MTRAVVLVLCALIAAQDGGRAAAGLAARDSGRGTHATGVLWILRRSEDDSAAGGRAVLVPAGGRRAAAVRR

      80      90      100     110
kiss2 wt      ADDRSKFNYPFGLRFGKRAPPPRGAHRARAMKLPLMSLFQEVPT*
kiss2 2bp D   RPPQQV*
kiss2 5bp D   PPQQV*

```

kisspeptin

Supplemental Figure 3

A. ORF sequence of *gpr54-1*

```

      10      20      30      40      50      60      70
gpr54-1 wt ORF  ATGTCTGCAGAACCGCGACCATTGGGAGTCCGAACTGTGGCTCTGCGTGCAACCTTTCCCTGGAGATCC
gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF ATGTCTGCAGAACCGCGACCATTGGGAGTCCGAACTGTGGCTCTGCGTGCAACCTTTCCCTGGAGATCC

      80      90      100     110     120     130     140
gpr54-1 wt ORF  CAACGCCACCGCAGCTGGTCGACGCCTGGTTGGTGCCCACTTTCTTCGCTCATCATGCTGGTCCGGTCT
gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF CAACGCCACCGCAGCTGGTCGACGCCTGGTTGGTGCCCACTTTCTTCGCTCATCATGCTGGTCCGGTCT

      150     160     170     180     190     200     210
gpr54-1 wt ORF  GGTCGGGAACCTCGCTGGTCATACATGTGATCACGAAGCATCAGCAGATGAAGACTGTCACCAATTTCTAC
gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF GGTCGGGAACCTCGCTGGTCATACATGTGATCACGAAGCATCAGCAGATGAAGACTGTCACCAATTTCTAC

      220     230     240     250     260     270     280
gpr54-1 wt ORF  ATAGTCAATCTGGCTACTACTGACATCTTGTTCCTGGTGTGCTGCGTTCCCTTACCGCCACTCTGTACC
gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF ATAGTCAATCTGGCTACTACTGACATCTTGTTCCTGGTGTGCTGCGTTCCCTTACCGCCACTCTGTACC

      290     300     310     320     330     340     350
gpr54-1 wt ORF  CTCTGCCCAGCTGGATCTTTGGGGAGTTCATGTGCCGCTGGTCAATTACTACAACAGGTGACTGCGCA
gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF CTCTGCCCAGCTGGATCTTTGGGGAGTTCATGTGCCGCTGGTCAATTACTACAACAGGTGACTGCGCA

      360     370     380     390     400     410     420
gpr54-1 wt ORF  GGCGACTTGCATCACCCTGCTGCCATGAGCGTGGACCGCTGCTATGTGACGGTCTATCCCTGCAGTCG
gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF GGCGACTTGCATCACCCTGCTGCCATGAGCGTGGACCGCTGCTATGTGACGGTCTATCCCTGCAGTCG
                                gRNA target
      430     440     450     460     470     480     490
gpr54-1 wt ORF  CTGCGACACCGCACCCCTGCTTGGCTCTGGCCGTCTCTGTGTCCATCTGGATAAGCTCCTTGCCTTCTGT
gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF CTGCGACACCGCACCCCTGCTTGGCTCTGGCCGTCTCTGTGTCCATCTGGATAAGCTCCTTGCCTTCTGT

      500     510     520     530     540     550     560
gpr54-1 wt ORF  CCATCCCTGTGGTCGTGTACACCCGTCTAGAGGAAGGATACTGGTTTGGCCACAGATTTACTGCAGCGA
gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF CCATCCCTGTGGTCGTGTACACCCGTCTAGAGGAAGGATACTGGTTTGGCCACAGATTTACTGCAGCGA

      570     580     590     600     610     620     630
gpr54-1 wt ORF  GGTCTTCCCTCTGCTTTTGTCCAGAGAGCCTTCATCATTTACAACTTTTTGGCCATCTACCTCCTCCCC
gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF GGTCTTCCCTCTGCTTTTGTCCAGAGAGCCTTCATCATTTACAACTTTTTGGCCATCTACCTCCTCCCC

      640     650     660     670     680     690     700
gpr54-1 wt ORF  CTTCTGACCATCGTTGCTTACACCTTCATGCTCAAGCGCATTTGGCCGACCCAGTGTGAATCCCATCG
gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF CTTCTGACCATCGTTGCTTACACCTTCATGCTCAAGCGCATTTGGCCGACCCAGTGTGAATCCCATCG

      710     720     730     740     750     760     770
gpr54-1 wt ORF  ACGGCAGCTACCAACTCCAGGCTCAGGCGGAGCGAGCAGAGCCGTCCGAGTCTCCACATGGT
gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF ACGGCAGCTACCAACTCCAGGCTCAGGCGGAGCGAGCAGAGCCGTCCGAGTCTCCACATGGT

      780     790     800     810     820     830     840
gpr54-1 wt ORF  GAAGGTTATAGTGGTCCCTTCCCTCATCTGCTGGGGCCCCATCCAGTTCTGTGGGCTGCTGCAAGCTTTT
gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF GAAGGTTATAGTGGTCCCTTCCCTCATCTGCTGGGGCCCCATCCAGTTCTGTGGGCTGCTGCAAGCTTTT

      850     860     870     880     890     900     910
gpr54-1 wt ORF  GGCTCCACAGCTACTTTCTATACAAACTAAAGATTTGGGGCCACTGCTTGTCTTACTGCAACTCCTCCA
gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF GGCTCCACAGCTACTTTCTATACAAACTAAAGATTTGGGGCCACTGCTTGTCTTACTGCAACTCCTCCA

      920     930     940     950     960     970     980
gpr54-1 wt ORF  TCAACCCACTGGTTTATGCCTTCATGGGCAACACTTCAAGAAGGCTTTCAAACATGCTTTCCAGCCTT
gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF TCAACCCACTGGTTTATGCCTTCATGGGCAACACTTCAAGAAGGCTTTCAAACATGCTTTCCAGCCTT

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gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF TCTTCTGTGGCGGCCAGGAGAAGAGTCCGGGTGGGACATTTAGACACGGAGGACGGCAGAGTCAGCAAC

1060 1070 1080 1090 1100 1110 1120

gpr54-1 wt ORF CACCCAAAGGAGAAGCTGAGCTGCATTTCTTTTCATCTGAGTCCTAAAGGCCACGCAGGCCGTTTCATGCG

gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF CACCCAAAGGAGAAGCTGAGCTGCATTTCTTTTCATCTGAGTCCTAAAGGCCACGCAGGCCGTTTCATGCG

1130 1140 1150 1160 1170 1180 1190

gpr54-1 wt ORF GTGCGCTCATTTTTTATTAATAAACCTGCTCTGGAGTGGTGTGAACATAAACACATGATCAGAAAAGAGG

gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF GTGCGCTCATTTTTTATTAATAAACCTGCTCTGGAGTGGTGTGAACATAAACACATGATCAGAAAAGAGG

1200 1210 1220 1230 1240 1250 1260

gpr54-1 wt ORF AATATTTGTTCAAAGTTTCTAAAAGTCTGACAGACTTTAAGTCCTTGAAGCAGAAGCACACAGCCTCACA

gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF AATATTTGTTCAAAGTTTCTAAAAGTCTGACAGACTTTAAGTCCTTGAAGCAGAAGCACACAGCCTCACA

.....|.....

gpr54-1 wt ORF TGATTCTT

gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R ORF TGATTCTT

## B. deduced amino acid sequence of Gpr54-1

10 20 30 40 50 60 70

gpr54-1 wt MSAEPATIGSPNCGSACNLSLEIPTPPQLVDAWLVPTFFCLIMLVGLVGNLSLVIHVI TKHQQMKTVTNFY

gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R MSAEPATIGSPNCGSACNLSLEIPTPPQLVDAWLVPTFFCLIMLVGLVGNLSLVIHVI TKHQQMKTVTNFY

TM1

80 90 100 110 120 130 140

gpr54-1 wt IVNLATTDILFLVCCVPFTATLYPLPSWIFGEFMCRLVNYLQQVTAQATCITLSAMSVDRCYVTVYPLQS

gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R IVNLATTDILFLVCCVPFTATLYPLPSWIFGEFMCRLVNYLQQVTAQATCITL\*

TM2 TM3

150 160 170 180 190 200 210

gpr54-1 wt LRHRTPCALAVSVSIWISSLLLSIPVVVYTRLEEGYWFQPIYCEVFPFAFVQRAFIYINFLAIYLLP

gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R

TM4 TM5

220 230 240 250 260 270 280

gpr54-1 wt LLTIVACYTFMLKRIGRPSVNPIDGSYQLQAQAERAAAVRARVSHMVKVIIVLFLICWGP IQFCGLLQAF

gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R

TM6

290 300 310 320 330 340 350

gpr54-1 wt GLHSYFLYKLLKIWGHCLSYCNSSINPLVYAFMGNNFKKAFKHAFPAFLLRARRRRVRVGHLDTEDGRVSN

gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R

TM7

360 370 380

gpr54-1 wt HPKEKLS C I S F H L S P K G H A G R S C G A L I F Y \*

gpr54-1 10bp D 2bp R



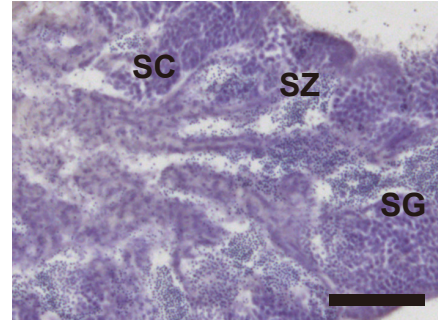
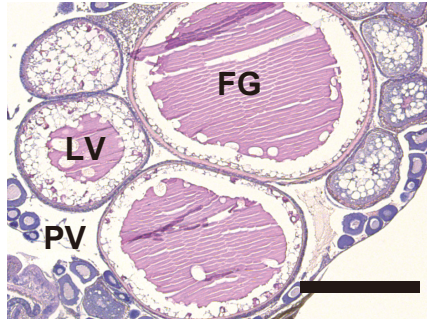




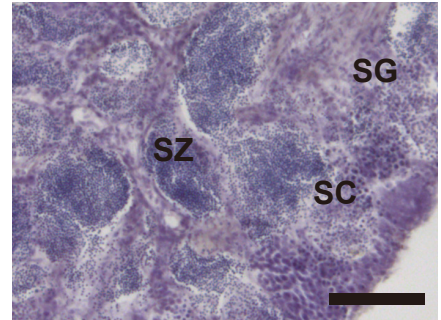
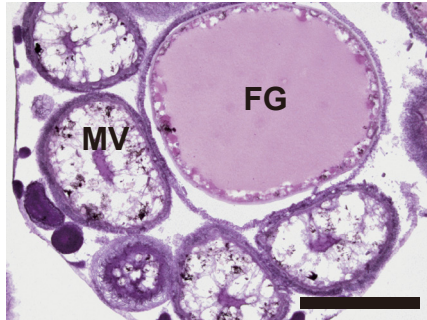
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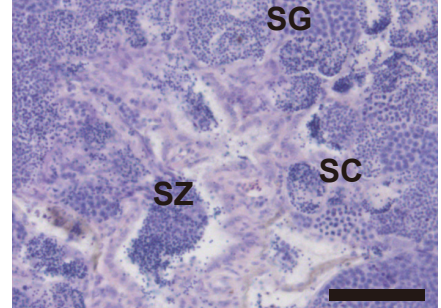
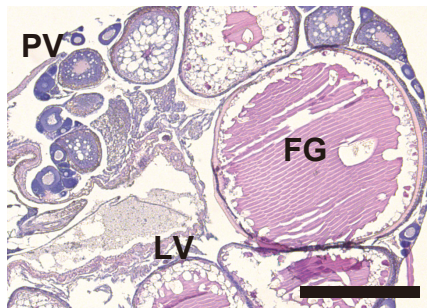
A. wt



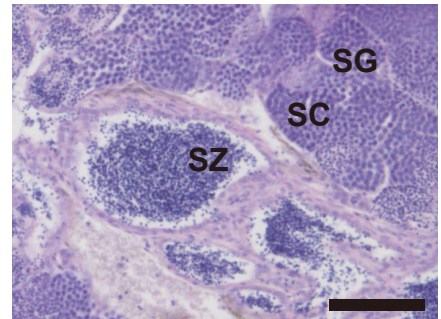
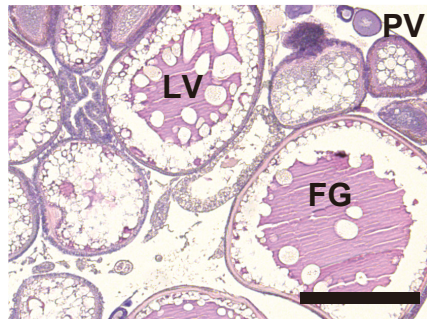
B. *kiss1*<sup>-/-</sup>



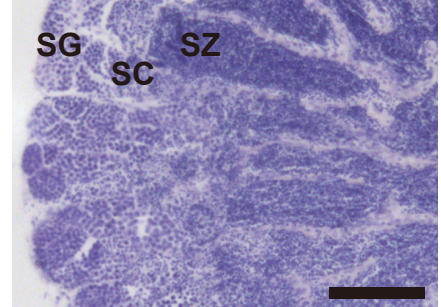
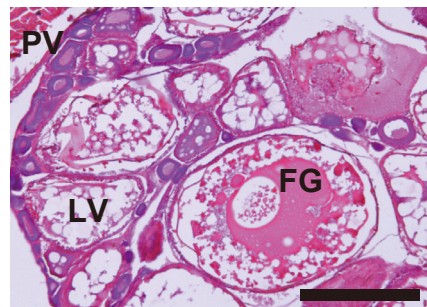
C. *kiss2*<sup>-/-</sup>



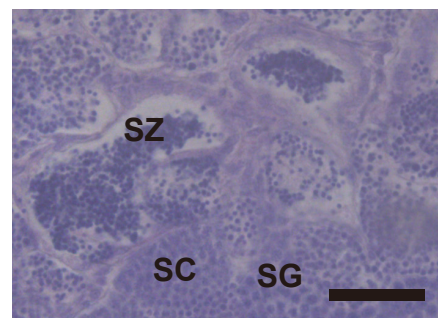
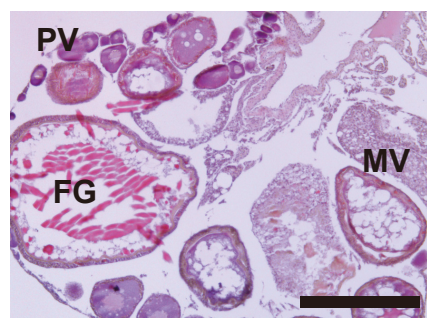
D. *kiss1*<sup>-/-</sup>;*kiss2*<sup>-/-</sup>



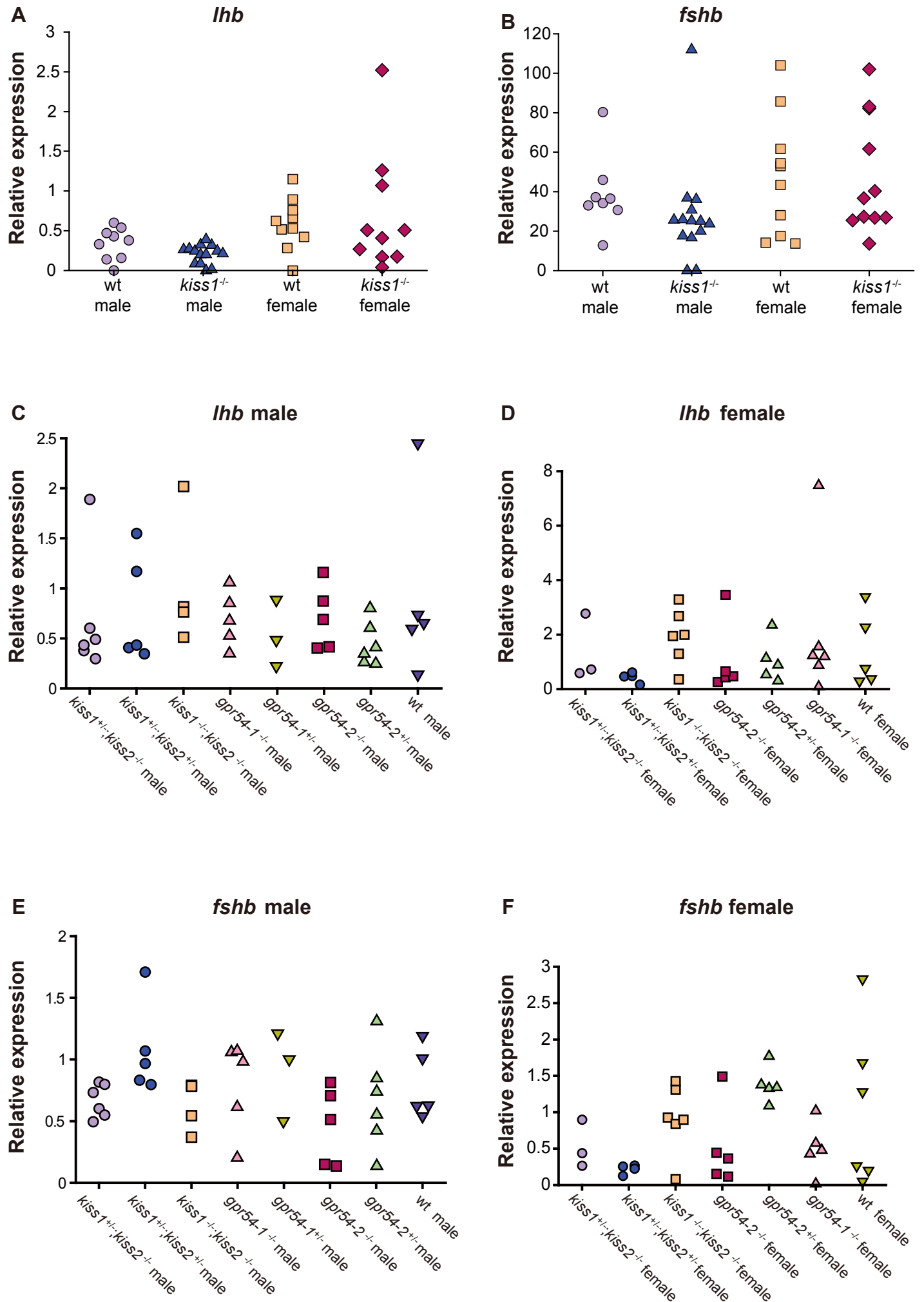
E. *gpr54*<sup>-1</sup>



F. *gpr54*<sup>-2</sup>

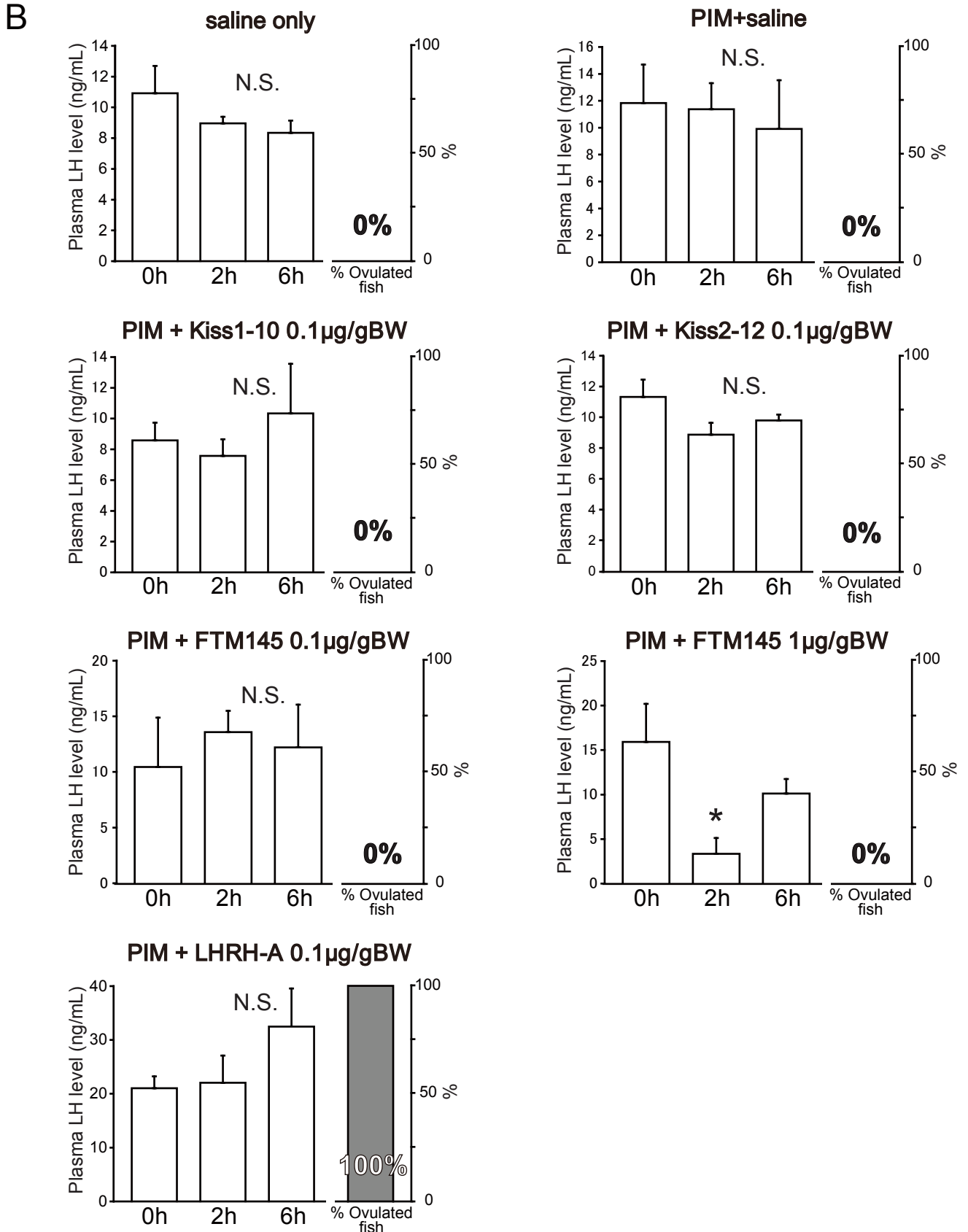
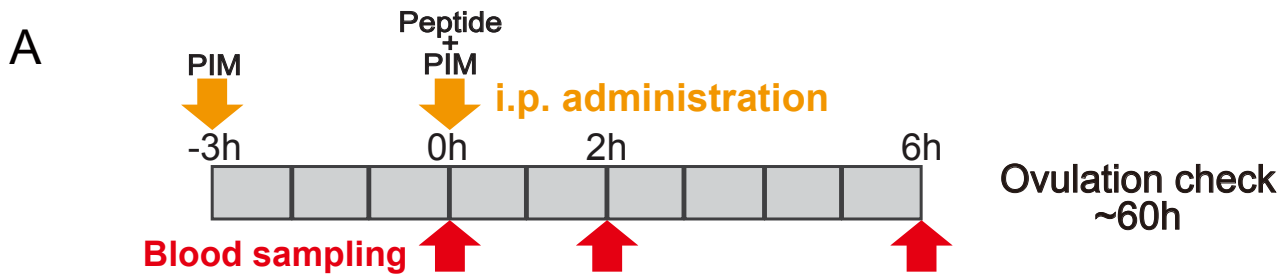


Supplemental Figure 7

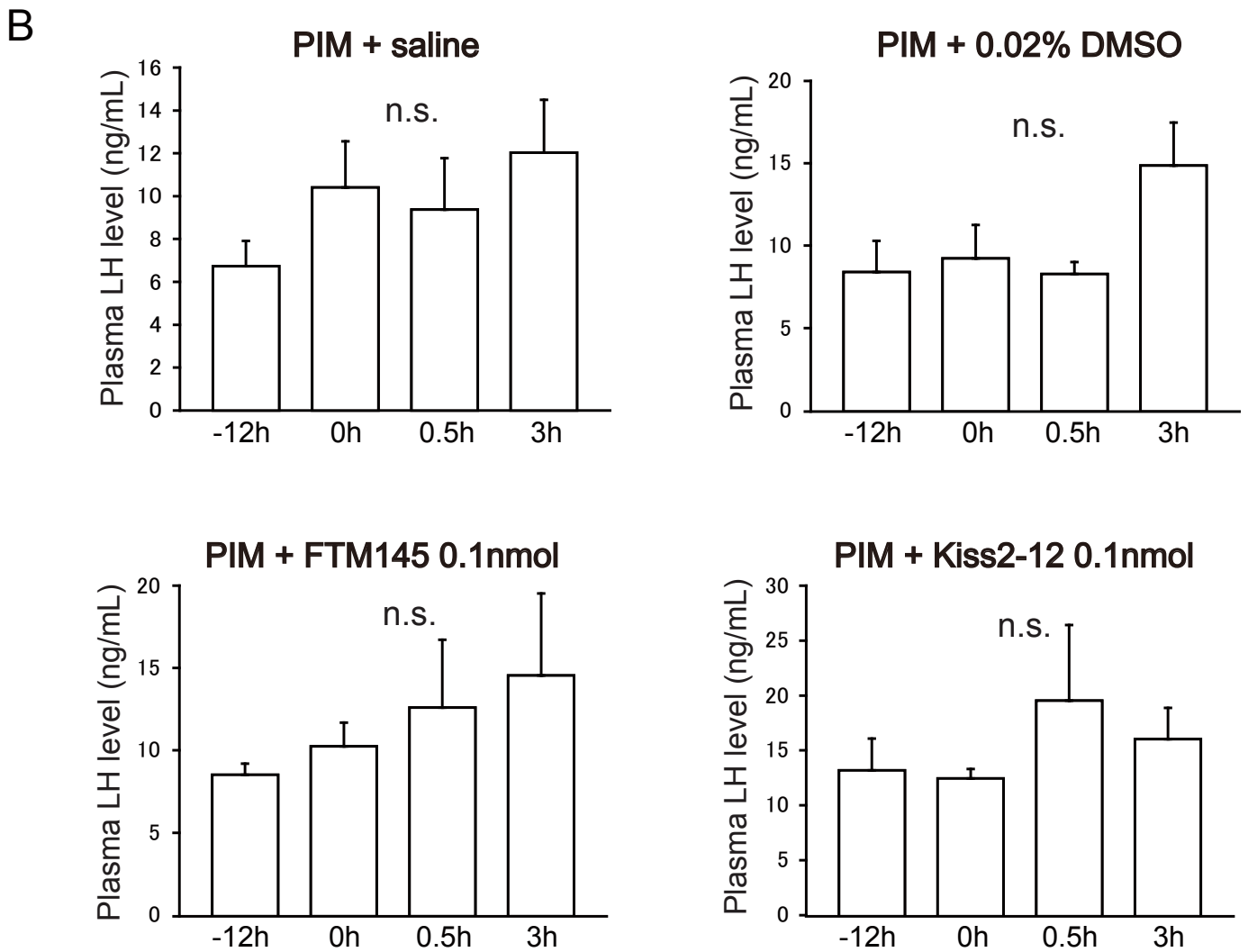
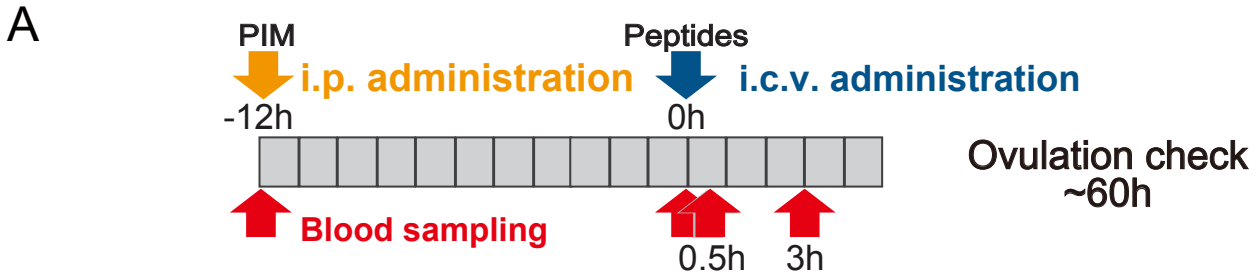




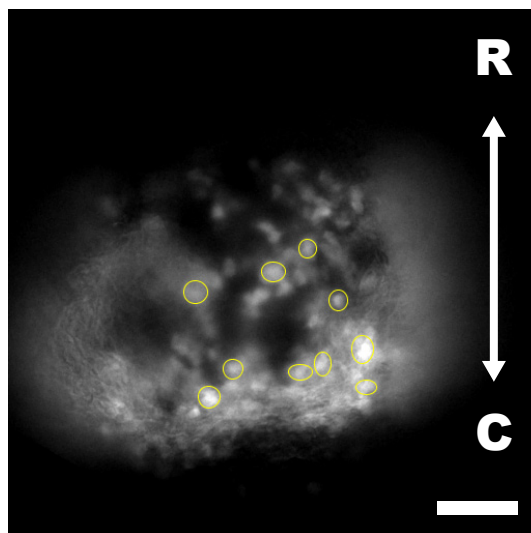
Supplemental Figure 8



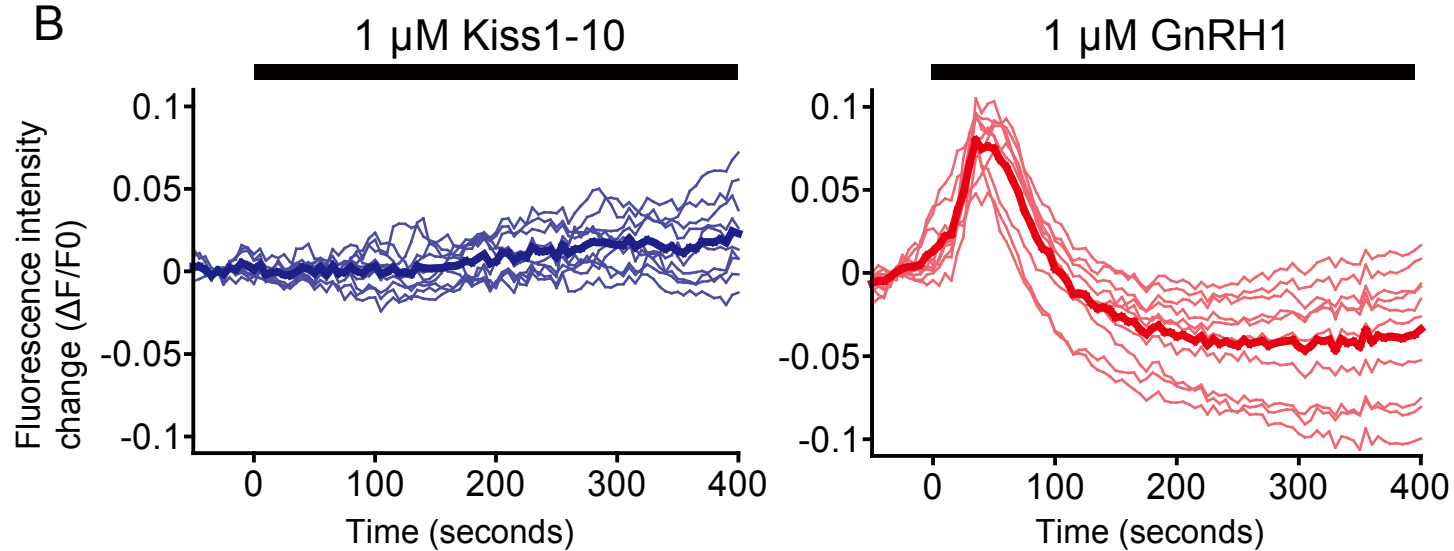
Supplemental Figure 9



A



B



C

