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**New evidence for the involvement of prostaglandin receptor
EP4b in ovulation of the medaka, *Oryzias latipes***

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Running title: A role for EP4b in medaka ovulation

Abstract

A cDNA for a prostaglandin E₂ (PGE₂) receptor subtype 4, EP4b (Ptger4b), was cloned from the medaka ovary. The effect of PGE₂ was examined using COS-7 cells expressing the recombinant Ptger4b protein. An increase in intracellular cAMP levels was observed when the cells were incubated with PGE₂, but the increase in cAMP levels was nullified by the addition of the EP4 antagonist GW627368X. The expression of *ptger4b* mRNA was drastically induced by the addition of pregnant mare serum gonadotropin to the *in vitro* culture of large preovulatory follicles. In *in vitro* ovulation studies of the effect of GW627368X addition on follicle ovulation, the critical timing of the PGE₂/Ptger4b interaction was suggested to be between -1 and 0 h of ovulation. These results further substantiate that PGE₂/Ptger4b signaling is involved in follicle rupture during ovulation in the medaka ovary.

1. Introduction

Prostaglandins (PGs) act as mediators of various physiological processes including inflammation, the contraction of smooth muscle, platelet aggregation, thermoregulation, wound healing, water balance, glomerular filtration, and homeostasis (Simmons et al., 2004; Sirois et al., 2004 ; Sugimoto and Narumiya, 2007). The involvement of PGs in the female reproductive process is well documented. For instance, previous studies have demonstrated that PGE₂, a dominant prostaglandin species in the ovary, plays an important role in mammalian ovulation (Espey and Richards, 2006). Additional studies in mice lacking the gene encoding the PG-producing enzyme cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) or the PGE₂ receptor EP2 have further elucidated the role of PGs in the process of cumulus oocyte complex (COC) expansion during ovulation (Hizaki et al., 1999; Richards et al., 2002).

The involvement of PGs in the ovulatory process has also been reported for some teleosts and amphibians (Cetta and Goetz, 1982; Patino et al., 2003; Lister and Van Der Kraak, 2008, 2009; Schuetz, 1986; Chang et al., 1995, 1997; Ramos et al., 2008; Sena and Liu, 2008; Liu et al., 2010; Fujimori et al., 2011). These studies strongly suggest that PGs have a conserved role in ovulation in vertebrates, including teleost fish. However, it should be noted that there are clear differences in the tissue structures of ovarian follicles in mammalian and non-mammalian species. The large follicle in mammals consists of a round oocyte and two types of somatic cells, granulosa cells and theca cells. Some of the granulosa cells surround the oocyte and form the COC, which protrudes toward the interior of an antrum filled with follicular fluid. The remainder of the granulosa cells are positioned just below the basement membrane in multiple cell layers known as the membrane granulosa. Theca cells, which are present on the outside

of the basement membrane, also exist in multiple cell layers with rich extracellular matrix (ECM) components. On the other hand, the large follicle of non-mammalian species (from Pisces to Aves) consists of a single layer of granulosa cells surrounding an oocyte, a single layer of theca cells, and a basement membrane between the two layers (Pendergrass and Schroeder, 1976; Iwamatsu and Ohta, 1989). A COC is not formed in the fully grown follicle of non-mammalian vertebrate ovaries. Therefore, the role of PGs in the expansion of the COC in preovulatory follicles of the mammalian ovary does not extend to non-mammalian vertebrate species. Despite a general understanding of the importance of PGs in the ovulatory process of non-mammalian vertebrates, at present, little is known about the nature of the role PGs play in this process.

Medaka, *Oryzias latipes*, is a small egg-laying freshwater teleost that has a short life span and a rapid onset of sexual maturation. This fish has proved to be a good model for ovulation studies of non-mammalian vertebrates. *In vitro* ovulation using the fish ovary (Ogiwara et al., 2010) or fully grown ovarian follicles (Schroeder and Pendergrass, 1976; Ogiwara et al., 2005) serves as a powerful experimental system. Taking advantage of the suitability of medaka for ovulation studies, we have initiated studies to understand the mechanism by which PGs induce ovulation *in vivo* and *in vitro*. Our recent work indicated that PGE₂ is involved in ovulation in the fish and is produced in the large preovulatory follicle destined to undergo ovulation by the COX-2 (Ptgs2) enzyme (Fujimori et al., 2011). Our data also indicated that the PGE₂ receptor EP4b (Ptger4b) might be responsible for binding the PGE₂ ligand (Fujimori et al., 2011). Interestingly, unlike the variable Ptgs2 expression during ovulation that has been reported in many vertebrate species, we found that the medaka COX-2 gene (*ptgs2*) is expressed in the ovary at a relatively constant level. In contrast, EP4b transcript

(*ptger4b*) levels increased dramatically as ovulation proceeded. These findings suggest that Ptger4b, but not Ptgs2, may be a key regulator of PGE₂ action during the ovulatory process in the medaka fish.

In this study, we investigated the role of the Ptger4b receptor during fish ovulation. Our results demonstrate that *ptger4b* mRNA is expressed in the follicle layer cells of the large follicle and that *ptger4b* expression in medaka can be induced by pregnant mare serum gonadotropin (PMSG). Our current study also reveals that PGE₂ binding to Ptger4b at the time of ovulation is critical for PGE₂ function during medaka ovulation.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Animals and tissues

Adult female medaka *O. latipes* were used. To establish a 24-h spawning cycle in the fish, they were acclimated to the artificial reproductive conditions of a 10-h dark/14-h light cycle at 27 °C, as described previously (Fujimori et al., 2011). For this study, the start of the 14-h light period was designated as ovulation hour 0, which corresponds to the time of ovulation *in vivo*. The staging of ovarian follicles was performed as previously described (Fujimori et al., 2011). Ovaries, ovarian follicles, follicle layers, the oocytes of the follicles, and other tissues were isolated at the indicated time points. All experiments were approved by the Institutional Animal Use and Care Committee at Hokkaido University.

2.2. In vitro culture and ovulation of large follicles

In vitro ovulation of large ovarian follicles was carried out as described previously (Fujimori et al., 2011). In brief, large ovarian follicles isolated from adult female

medaka ovaries were placed in a 1.9 cm² tissue culture dish containing 1 ml 90% medium 199 solution (Earle's medium 199; Dainippon-Sumitomo Seiyaku, Osaka, Japan) adjusted to pH 7.4 with NaHCO₃ and supplemented with 50 µg/ml gentamycin. The follicles were incubated at 26-27 °C. Approximately 10 follicles were cultured in each dish. The number of oocytes that were successfully ovulated was determined 6 h after the expected time of ovulation. The ovulation rate was defined as the percentage of ovulated follicles.

2.3. Preparation of oocyte and follicle layer fractions from large follicles

In the preovulatory follicles of medaka, the tight association between the follicle cell layers and the oocyte is diminished approximately 12 h before ovulation or later. During this time, we prepared the follicle cell layer and oocyte fractions from the follicles. Using preovulatory follicles isolated from ovaries 3, 7, and 11 h before ovulation, follicle cell layer and oocyte fractions were obtained. After washing with phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) three times, total RNA was extracted from each of the two fractions. RNA purity was assessed by RT-PCR analysis for *membrane-type matrix metalloproteinase 2 (mmp15)*, a marker gene of granulosa cells (Ogiwara et al., 2005), and *collagen type I α1-chain (colla1)*, a marker gene of theca cells (Horiguchi et al., 2008), using primers specific for the transcripts (Table 1). A specific band was amplified from the follicle layer RNA but not from the oocyte RNA, confirming that the oocyte fraction was not contaminated by theca cells or granulosa cells. The follicle cell layer and oocyte fractions were used for real-time RT-PCR analysis of *ptger4b* expression.

2.4. Effect of EP4 antagonists on in vitro ovulation

Large ovarian follicles were removed from the adult fish at 12, 6, or 3 h before the predicted time of ovulation and were incubated in culture medium with or without 10 μ M GW627368X, an EP4 antagonist (Cayman Chemicals, Ann Arbor, MI). For follicles isolated 3 h before ovulation, the antagonist, which was dissolved in DMSO, was added to the culture medium at time points ranging from 1 h to 3 h before ovulation. As a control, the follicles were also incubated in culture medium containing dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) alone. As a second control, the follicles were incubated without additives.

2.5. RNA isolation and reverse transcription (RT)-polymerase chain reaction (PCR)

Total RNA was isolated from various medaka tissues, ovarian follicles, and cultured follicular cells using Isogen (Nippon Gene, Tokyo, Japan). Reverse transcription (RT) and PCR amplification were performed as previously described (Fujimori, et al., 2011). The primers used for RT-PCR are shown in Table 1.

*2.6. Cloning of medaka *ptger4b* cDNA*

The gene-specific sense and antisense primers that were used for cloning were synthesized based on sequence data available from the Ensembl genome browser (http://www.ensembl.org/Oryzias_latipes/Info/Index). RT-PCR was conducted using KOD plus DNA polymerase (Toyobo, Osaka, Japan), total RNA prepared from medaka ovaries at 3 h before ovulation, and a combination of EP4bSS1 and EP4bAS1 primers (Table 1). The PCR reactions were cycled using the following parameters: 2 min at 94 °C, 30 cycles of 15 s at 94 °C and 30 s at 60° C, and 3 min at 68 °C. RT-PCR resulted in the amplification of an 1854-bp *ptger4b* cDNA fragment. The amplified

cDNA fragment was cloned into the pBluescript II KS(-) vector (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA) and sequenced.

The nucleotide sequence of the 5' upstream region (234 bp) of the *ptger4b* cDNA was obtained using the 5'-RACE method (Rapid Amplification of cDNA Ends) (Frohman et al., 1988) and the 5'-RACE system (Life Technologies, Rockville, MD) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The following primers were used: EP4bAS2 (for RT), EP4bAS3 (for the first PCR), and EP4bAS4 (for the second PCR) (Table 1). Two rounds of PCR reactions were performed. The first PCR conditions were as follows: 94 °C for 3 min, 35 cycles of 30 s at 94 °C and 30 s at 55 °C, 2 min at 72 °C, and a final extension at 72 °C for 7 min. The second PCR conditions were as follows: 94 °C for 3 min, 35 cycles of 30 s at 94 °C and 30 s at 57 °C, 2 min at 72 °C, and a final extension at 72 °C for 7 min. The resulting 353-bp *ptger4b* fragment was subcloned into pBluescript II KS(-) vector for sequencing.

The 3' portion of medaka *ptger4b* was obtained using the 3'-RACE method (Frohman et al., 1988) and the 3'-full RACE Core Set (Takara, Tokyo, Japan) according to the manufacturer's protocol. The sense primers used were EP4bSS2 and EP4bSS3 (Table 1). Two rounds of PCR reactions were performed. The first PCR conditions were as follows: 94 °C for 3 min, 35 cycles of 1 min at 94 °C and 1 min at 55 °C, 2 min at 72 °C, and a final extension at 72 °C for 7 min. The second PCR conditions were as follows: 94 °C for 3 min, 35 cycles of 1 min at 94 °C and 1 min at 58 °C, 2 min at 72 °C, and a final extension at 72 °C for 7 min. A 593-bp *ptger4b* fragment was obtained and sequenced.

To obtain a complete medaka *ptger4b* cDNA clone, RT-PCR was conducted using ovary RNA and EP4bSS4 and EP4bAS5 primers (Table 1). The PCR conditions were as

follows: 2 min at 94 °C, 30 cycles of 15 s at 94 °C and 30 s at 60 °C, and 3 min at 68 °C. The cDNA fragment was cloned as described above. A final *ptger4b* cDNA clone of 2404-bp was obtained and sequenced. A 2445-bp *ptger4b* sequence containing the above 2404-bp sequence was registered to the database as DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank Accession No. AB563504.

The sequencing reaction was performed using a BigDye Terminator Cycle Sequencing Kit v3.1 and was analyzed on an ABI PRISM 3100 Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, CA).

2.7. Construction of ptger4b expression vectors and transfection of DNA into COS-7 cells

Full-length *ptger4b* was amplified using EP4bSS5 and EP4bAS6 primers and inserted into the pCMV-tag4 vector (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). COS-7 cells were cultured in Dulbecco's modified Eagle medium (DMEM) containing 10% fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 1% penicillin-streptomycin-glutamine (Invitrogen, Carlsbad, CA). Transfection was performed using lipofectamine 2000 (Invitrogen) according to manufacturer's protocol. After 48 h of transfection, the COS-7 cells were used for cAMP assay.

2.8. cAMP assay

COS-7 cells transfected with *ptger4b* expression vectors were pretreated with 1 μ M indomethacin (INDO) (Sigma-Aldrich, St. Louis, MO) for 3 h. The pretreated cells were then incubated in 100 nM PGE₂ (Sigma-Aldrich) and varying concentrations of GW627368X at 37°C for 15 min. Levels of intracellular cAMP were measured using a

cAMP-Glo assay Kit (Promega, Madison, WI).

2.9. Real-time RT-PCR

Preparation of total RNA, RT, and PCR reactions were performed as previously described (Fujimori et al., 2011). For real-time RT-PCR reactions, the threshold cycle (Ct) is the cycle number at which the fluorescence generated within the reaction is significantly above background fluorescence. The RT-PCR primers used were EP4bSS6 and EP4bAS7. Dissociation curves were examined after each PCR run to ensure that a single PCR product had been amplified. PCR reactions were performed in triplicate on at least five separate RNA preparations from independent samples. To normalize *ptger4b* mRNA levels, we used the housekeeping genes *cytoplasmic actin (actb)*, *18S rRNA (rn18s1)*, or *ribosomal protein L7 (rpl7)* (Zhang and Hu, 2007).

For each experiment, RT-PCR was performed for each housekeeping gene, and the most stably expressed gene across all tissues examined was used to normalize *ptger4b* expression. Primer sequences for real-time RT-PCR are shown in Table 1 or were previously reported (Fujimori et al., 2011).

2.10. Preovulatory follicle incubation with hormones

Large ovarian follicles that were predicted to ovulate in the next spawning cycle were isolated from adult fish ovaries at 23 h before ovulation and incubated in the presence of the following hormones: 0.1 μ M 17 α , 20 β -dihydroxy-4-pregnen-3-one (17 α , 20 β -DHP), 50 U/ml PMSG, or 50 U/ml human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG) (all hormones obtained from Sigma-Aldrich). Follicle viability after hormone treatment at 26-27°C for 20 h was assessed by trypan blue staining. Follicles incubated in the

presence of the hormones were collected and subjected to total RNA extraction for real-time RT-PCR experiments. Follicles were collected every 4 h to examine the time-course of PMSG-induced *ptger4b* expression. For controls, the follicles were incubated in the culture medium without the addition of hormonal substances.

2.11. Statistical analysis

Data are presented as the mean values \pm SEM. of at least five independent experiments. Data were analyzed by ANOVA. For statistical evaluation, Tukey's post hoc test was used, and $P < 0.05$ was considered significant.

3. Results

3.1. Cloning and sequence analysis of a putative *ptger4b* cDNA clone

Full-length medaka *ptger4b* cDNA was cloned (DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank Accession No. AB563504). The cDNA consists of a 248 bp 5'-untranslated region, an open reading frame of 1332 bp, and an 865 bp 3'-untranslated region. This clone encodes a protein of 443 amino acids (Fig. 1). The deduced amino acid sequences are 52.1%, 50.9% and 53.2% identical to human (Bastien et al., 1994), mouse (Honda et al., 1993), and zebrafish EP4 sequences (Cha et al., 2006), respectively. The protein sequence contains seven transmembrane domains typical of G protein-coupled receptors. Additionally, medaka EP4b contains conserved residues that are critical for stabilizing the structure and/or function of prostanoid receptors (Narumiya et al., 1999), including two cysteine residues (Cys-83 and Cys-161) for disulfide bond formation and three residues (Asp-56, Thr-159, Arg-284) that are involved in ligand binding. Two *N*-glycosylation sites (Asn-2 and Asn-169) were also present. Comparing our deduced sequence

(DDBJ/EMBL/GenBank Accession No. AB563504) with the medaka *Ptger4b* sequence that is available from the draft medaka genome sequence database (http://www.ensembl.org/Oryzias_latipes/Info/Index) revealed the presence of a single amino acid residue substitution at Thr-139 (our sequence) for Ala (genome database sequence).

3.2. Characterization of medaka *Ptger4b* in COS-7 cells

COS-7 cells transfected with the pCMV-tag4 vector containing the medaka *ptger4b* cDNA were incubated with 100 nM PGE₂. PGE₂ treatment resulted in an increase in intracellular cAMP concentration by 120.9 nM over that of untreated control cells (Fig. 2). The PGE₂-induced cAMP elevation was abolished in the presence of the EP4 antagonist GW627368X at concentrations higher than 1 μM antagonist.

3.3. Expression of *ptger4b* mRNA in medaka tissues

Real-time RT-PCR assays were conducted using total RNA isolated from various medaka tissues (Fig. 3A). *ptger4b* mRNA was detected in all tissues examined; however, a relatively high expression of the gene was observed in the heart, kidney, spleen, and ovary. In the ovary, the highest expression of *ptger4b* mRNA was observed at 3 h before ovulation (-3 h). In contrast, *ptger4b* expression at 12 h before ovulation, an intermediate time point between ovulations, was low. Using real-time RT-PCR, we next determined the expression level of *ptger4b* in the spawning fish ovary on a 24-h spawning cycle. Levels of *ptger4b* mRNA remained low between 23 h and 11 h before ovulation; however, *ptger4b* expression levels rapidly increased as ovulation approached (Fig. 3B).

3.4. Ovarian expression of medaka *ptger4b* mRNA

Small, medium, and large follicles were isolated separately from spawning medaka ovaries at 11 and 3 h before ovulation. Using real-time RT-PCR, the relative expression levels of *ptger4b* mRNA were determined (Fig. 4A). Large follicles isolated at -11 and -3 h expressed higher levels of *ptger4b* mRNA than small and medium follicles isolated at these time points. Further, the expression of *ptger4b* in large follicles isolated at -3 h was approximately 4 times greater than in follicles isolated at -11 h. Next, we examined *ptger4b* expression using follicle layer and oocyte fractions prepared from preovulatory follicles at 3, 7, and 11 h before ovulation. As shown in Fig. 4B, *ptger4b* mRNA was almost exclusively expressed in the follicle layer of the preovulatory follicle at all time points examined. Finally, expression of other medaka EP receptors was examined by real-time RT-PCR using preovulatory follicles isolated at 3 h before ovulation. The expression levels of *ptger4b* mRNA were higher than any of the other *ptger* genes we examined. Setting the *ptger1b* expression level at 1, the relative expression levels of *ptger1a*, *ptger2*, *ptger3*, *ptger4a*, and *ptger4b* were higher than *ptger1b* by 1.1-, 2.3-, 2.6-, 9.5-, and 330-fold, respectively.

3.5. Effects of hormones on *ptger4b* mRNA expression

To examine the effects of hormones on *ptger4b* mRNA expression, large preovulatory follicles were isolated at -23 h and incubated in the presence of various hormones for 20 h. Incubation with PMSG markedly increased *ptger4b* mRNA expression (Fig. 5A). Incubation with 0.1 μ M 17α , 20β -DHP had no effect on *ptger4b* mRNA expression. Treatment with hCG did not result in any significant increase in

ptger4b mRNA expression. Interestingly, follicles cultured *in vitro* in the presence of PMSG grew as large as follicles observed *in vivo*, whereas follicles that were cultured in the presence of hCG did not grow at all. Follicles incubated in the presence of 17α , 20β -DHP grew slightly. All follicles were alive at the time of hormone treatment. Next, we assessed *ptger4b* mRNA expression across a time course in the PMSG-treated large follicles. The effect of PMSG became apparent 12 h after the start of incubation, at which point we began to observe a progressive increase in the levels of *ptger4b* mRNA as ovulation approached (Fig. 5B).

3.6. Identification of the critical timing of the PGE_2 /*Ptger4b* interaction during normal ovulation

To determine when *Ptger4b* activation by PGE_2 occurs during medaka ovulation, large follicles isolated from spawning fish ovaries at various time points were incubated in the presence or absence of the EP4 antagonist GW627368X. Follicles isolated from ovaries at 12 or 6 h before the expected time of ovulation were incubated with GW627368X, resulting in few or no follicles achieving ovulation *in vitro* (Fig. 6). To determine the effect of the antagonist on *in vitro* ovulation, we examined follicles collected at 3 h before the expected ovulation time. Exposure of the follicles to the antagonist for 3 h (-3 to 0 h), 2 h (-2 to 0 h) or 1 h (-1 to 0 h) immediately before ovulation resulted in strong suppression of the ovulation rate. In contrast, incubation of the follicles in the presence of the EP4 antagonist up to an hour before ovulation [2 h (-3 to -1 h) or 1 h (-3 to -2 h)] did not affect the *in vitro* ovulation rate. This differential effect of GW627368X on follicle ovulation is most clearly observed in the follicles incubated with the antagonist for 1 h (-1 to 0 h) immediately prior to ovulation and in

follicles treated for 2 h (-3 to -1 h).

4. Discussion

Our previous studies have suggested that Ptger4b, a prostaglandin E₂ receptor subtype 4, plays an important role in mediating PGE₂-induced ovulation in the medaka ovary (Fujimori et al., 2011). To substantiate this hypothesis, we initiated the present study by cloning the full-length *ptger4b* cDNA. The amino acid sequence of the cloned receptor was homologous to that found in other species and contained virtually all the conserved residues that are important for the structure and function of the receptor. Although the medaka Ptger4b amino acid sequence is only 51-53% homologous to the amino acid sequence of EP4 receptors from three other species (human, mouse, and zebrafish), the medaka receptor contains structural features that are similar to the zebrafish Ptger4. First, similar to zebrafish Ptger4, the NH₂-terminal extracellular residue sequence of medaka Ptger4b is much shorter than that found in mammalian EP4s. Second, the medaka and zebrafish Ptger4 sequences contain a 24-26 residue deletion in the intracellular domain between MT5 and MT6 that is not found in mammalian EP4 sequences. Third, the COOH-terminal intracellular domains of the medaka and zebrafish Ptger4 receptors are shorter by 14 residues and 47 residues, respectively, compared to their mammalian counterparts.

In the present study, we show that COS-7 cells expressing the putative medaka Ptger4b receptor exhibit increased intracellular cAMP levels when treated with PGE₂. The PGE₂-induced rise in cAMP levels was effectively suppressed by GW627368X. These results indicate that the putative medaka Ptger4b we identified is functional. Further, our results suggest that PGE₂ may be a ligand of the medaka Ptger4b receptor,

while GW627368X is a likely antagonist of the Ptger4b receptor. Consistent with this, we recently reported a drastic reduction in the *in vitro* ovulation rate of fish preovulatory follicles after treatment with GW627368X (Fujimori et al., 2011). Furthermore, we observed in the present study that preovulatory follicles nearing ovulation express high amounts of *ptger4b* mRNA relative to the other five medaka *ptger* genes. Based on these findings, we conclude that the antagonist functions to block PGE₂ binding to the Ptger4b receptor and results in inhibition of *in vitro* follicle ovulation. However, it is formally possible that the interaction of GW627368X with other Ptger receptors may also contribute to a reduction in the overall follicle ovulation rate.

It is well documented that EP4 binds to PGs to activate a downstream intracellular cAMP-protein kinase signaling cascade in mammals (Regan, 2003; Sugimoto and Narumiya, 2007) and chickens (Kwok et al., 2008). Our finding that PGE₂ treatment of medaka Ptger4b-expressing COS-7 cells results in the elevation of intracellular cAMP levels strongly suggests the operation of a similar intracellular signal transduction pathway in medaka. Future studies will help elucidate the molecular mechanism the PGE₂/Ptger4b interaction plays in follicle rupture during ovulation in medaka fish.

Expression of the *ptger4b* gene in the fish ovary varies considerably across the 24-h spawning cycle. *ptger4b* mRNA levels are low at the intermediate stage between ovulations and high at the time of ovulation. We identified a 15-fold difference in *ptger4b* transcript levels in the ovary between these two time points. The drastic increase in *ptger4b* transcripts in the preovulatory follicle during ovulation strongly suggests that the *ptger4b* gene is upregulated at the time of ovulation. Interestingly, we also found *ptger4b* to be upregulated in follicles treated *in vitro* with PMSG; however,

from these studies, it is not clear how the gonadotropin acts to induce *ptger4b* expression. Specifically, does PMSG induce *ptger4b* expression in the follicle by a follicle stimulating hormone (FSH)-like action or a luteinizing hormone (LH)-like action? PMSG generally has FSH-like actions in mammalian species. However, PMSG has been reported to have a more broad effect on the ovarian follicles of medaka fish (Sakai et al., 1987), where it has been shown to increase estradiol production in vitellogenic follicles and induce oocyte maturation of post-vitellogenic follicles, possibly through its ability to generate $17\alpha, 20\beta$ -DHP. Consistent with this, we have recently found in medaka that PMSG induces ovulation in post-vitellogenic follicles in our *in vitro* ovulation system (our unpublished data). The ovulation-inducing effect of PMSG in fish post-vitellogenic follicles *in vitro* has also been observed by Nagahama and Yamashita (2008). Thus, PMSG appears to have both FSH-like and LH-like actions in the follicles of the medaka fish. Previous studies revealed that LH receptor (Lhr) is expressed in the ovarian granulosa cells and theca cells that surround the oocyte in the preovulatory follicle in teleosts (Yaron et al., 2003; Rocha et al., 2007; Nagahama and Yamashita, 2008). These findings suggest that *ptger4b* gene expression in the follicle of the fish ovary could be mediated by an LH surge that involves the Lhr *in vivo* and that PMSG might mimic the action of LH *in vitro*. However, the involvement of FSH receptor (Fshr) in inducing *ptger4b* expression in the PMSG-treated follicle cannot be ruled out at present. To distinguish between these possibilities, further studies on the spatial and temporal expression of Fshr and Lhr in the preovulatory follicle, as well as studies addressing ligand specificity using recombinant medaka receptor proteins, are required. Because hCG is known to have LH-like activity in mammals, we tested whether the gonadotropin had any effect on the induction of *ptger4b* expression in

follicles cultured *in vitro*. Unexpectedly, hCG had no effect on *ptger4b* expression. Future studies investigating ligand specificity of medaka gonadotropin receptors are needed to determine why PMSG, but not hCG, is capable of inducing *ptger4b* expression.

It is generally accepted that oocyte maturation in teleosts is mediated by the membrane progesterin receptor, whereas ovulation is mediated by the nuclear progesterone receptor (Pgr) (Thomas and Das, 1997; Nagahama and Yamashita, 2008). The Pgr receptor associates with a specific progesterin ligand and can also function as a transcription factor. The role of PGR in ovulation has been extensively studied in mammals (Natraj and Richards, 1993; Gava et al., 2004; Teilmann et al., 2006). In addition, a handful of studies on the function of Pgr in teleosts have also been published (Pinter and Thomas, 1995, 1999; Toda et al., 2000; Chen et al., 2010; Hanna et al., 2010). These studies show that teleost Pgr contains unique structural domains that exhibit homology to their mammalian counterparts and that, in zebrafish and Japanese eel, $17\alpha, 20\beta$ -DHP is the most likely physiological ligand for the receptor. It has also been reported that this steroid hormone is a naturally occurring progesterin in the medaka fish (Iwamatsu, 1978). Thus, we speculate that Pgr governs the expression of the *ptger4b* gene in medaka. If this is true, failure to induce *ptger4b* expression in preovulatory follicles with $17\alpha, 20\beta$ -DHP alone may be due to a loss or low levels of Pgr in the follicles. We are now conducting studies to investigate a role for Pgr in the ovarian expression of the *ptger4b* gene *in vivo*.

In this study, we found that follicles cultured *in vitro* in the presence of PMSG for 16 h exhibited elevated expression of *ptger4b*. Here, we should note that there is a difference in the timing of *ptger4b* expression between the *in vitro* PMSG-treated

follicles and endogenous follicles receiving gonadotropin. Previous studies using hypophysectomized medaka suggest that, in adult female fish with an established 24-h spawning cycle, preovulatory follicles receive a surge of gonadotropic hormone, presumed to be Lh, between 21 and 15 h before the expected time of ovulation *in vivo* (Iwamatsu, 1978). In the fish, germinal vesicle breakdown (GVBD), a critical process for oocyte maturation, occurs approximately 6 h before ovulation in the follicle that is destined to ovulate *in vivo* (Iwamatsu, 1978). We previously reported that *ptger4b* mRNA levels increase 11 h before ovulation *in vivo* (Fujimori et al., 2011). These findings indicate that it takes 7 h from the time they undergo a surge of gonadotropin for the follicles to upregulate *ptger4b* expression *in vivo*. In our *in vitro* model, follicles isolated from the ovary 23 h before ovulation and several hours before the endogenous gonadotropin surge responded to PMSG treatment in a delayed manner. If we assume that PMSG binds to a putative gonadotropin receptor in the follicle approximately 18 h before ovulation, it takes approximately 11 h after the gonadotropin surge for the PMSG-treated follicles to upregulate *ptger4b* gene expression, indicating there is an approximately 4 h delay relative to the *in vivo* induction of *ptger4b*. We also observed that GVBD and ovulation are delayed by approximately 2 and 3 h, respectively, in the *in vitro* culture system when compared with the process occurring *in vivo* (our unpublished results). In spite of these delays in the timing of oocyte maturation and follicle ovulation in the PMSG-induced *in vitro* culture system, our *in vitro* experimental system has proved to be a helpful tool in investigating the involvement of the Ptger4b receptor in the ovulatory process in medaka.

The present study demonstrates that the Ptger4b antagonist GW627368X completely abolishes *in vitro* ovulation of large follicles even when added only 1 h before the time

of ovulation. This result suggests that PGE₂ functions to induce ovulation of large preovulatory follicles by binding to the EP4 receptor just before the time of ovulation. Further, this result suggests that PGE₂/Ptger4b signaling is required for fish ovulation at the time that follicle rupture occurs. As has been previously reported (Ogiwara et al., 2005), the dissolution of the connective tissue matrix and collagen fibers in the follicle layers of ovulating follicles is essential for ovulation. Matrix metalloproteinase-2 (Mmp2, also known as gelatinase A) is activated by membrane type 1 matrix metalloproteinase (Mmp14) on the plasma membrane of the oocyte to hydrolyze collagen type IV, a major ECM component of the follicle basement membrane (Kato et al., 2010), and membrane type 2 matrix metalloproteinase (Mmp15) degrades collagen type I present in the theca cell layer (Horiguchi et al., 2008). Follicle rupture is effectively inhibited by the addition of metalloproteinase inhibitors, such as EDTA and GM6001, a few hours before the expected ovulation time (Ogiwara et al., 2005). Therefore, Mmp-catalyzed ECM degradation and PGE₂ signaling events occurring at the apex of the follicle layer of the ovulating follicle are indispensable for successful ovulation in the fish. Importantly, these two distinct events proceed simultaneously during medaka ovulation.

In conclusion, we have cloned and characterized a cDNA clone from medaka ovaries that encodes Ptger4b. When the fish *ptger4b* cDNA is expressed in COS-7 cells, the recombinant protein is functional and interacts with PGE₂, resulting in an increase in intracellular cAMP levels. Expression of *ptger4b* in *in vitro* cultured large preovulatory follicles increases drastically following treatment with PMSG. This work also shows that the critical timing of PGE₂ binding to the receptor occurs at or shortly before the time of ovulation. While a biological role for PGE₂ in teleost ovulation has not yet been

elucidated, we have established that PGE₂/Ptger4b signaling is critically involved in the process. To our knowledge, this is the first report of the expression and characterization of EP receptor genes in any teleost species and is the first to demonstrate a clear link between Ptger4b and ovulation in the medaka fish. Future studies will investigate the role of the prostaglandin in the ovulatory process in fish.

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FIGURE LEGENDS

Fig. 1. Amino acid sequence of medaka EP4b (Ptger4b) and comparison with EP4

sequences from other vertebrate species.

Amino acid sequence alignment of medaka EP4b with human EP4 (NP_000949), mouse EP4 (NP_032990), and zebrafish EP4 (NP_001034718) sequences is shown. Residues identical among species are shaded in gray. Seven transmembrane (TM) domains are shown on the top. The two cysteine residues critical for disulfide bond formation are indicated by asterisks. Conserved residues that are critical for ligand binding (black triangles) and *N*-linked glycosylation sites (white triangles) are indicated.

Fig. 2. cAMP production in medaka Ptger4b-expressing COS-7 cells in response to PGE₂.

COS-7 cells transfected with *ptger4b* expression vectors were incubated with PGE₂ (100 nM) and/or GW627368X (0.1 μM to 10 μM) at 37°C for 15 min. Intracellular cAMP levels were determined as described in the Materials and Methods. The ordinate indicates the variation in concentrations compared to samples with no GW627368X treatment. Data are presented as the mean ± S.E.M. (n=5). Asterisks indicate significant differences at $P < 0.05$ compared to the sample with PGE₂ alone.

Fig. 3. Expression of *ptger4b* in medaka tissues.

(A) Real-time RT-PCR analysis was performed for *ptger4b* using total RNA isolated from various tissues of adult medaka fish. The *ptger4b* expression levels were normalized to levels of the medaka ribosomal protein L7 (*rpl7*) transcript. Relative *ptger4b* expression levels are expressed as the fold change in mRNA levels in ovaries that were isolated 11 h before ovulation (-11 h). Data are presented as the mean ± S.E.M. (n=6). (B) Real-time RT-PCR analysis was conducted for *ptger4b* using total RNA

isolated at the indicated time points from the ovaries of adult medaka with a 24 h spawning cycle. The expression levels of *ptger4b* were normalized to the levels of the cytoplasmic actin (*actb*) transcript. Relative *ptger4b* expression levels are expressed as the fold change in mRNA levels in the -23 h ovary. Data are presented as the mean \pm S.E.M. (n=5).

Fig. 4. Expression of *ptger4b* in medaka preovulatory follicles.

(A) Real-time RT-PCR analysis of *ptger4b* transcripts using total RNA isolated from ovarian follicles of different sizes. Total RNA was isolated from small, medium and large follicles of fish ovaries at 11 h (white) and 3 h (black) before ovulation. The expression levels of *ptger4b* were normalized to those of *actb* and are expressed as the fold change in mRNA levels in small follicles at 3 h before ovulation. Data are presented as the mean \pm S.E.M. (n=5). (B) Real-time RT-PCR analysis of *ptger4b* expression using total RNA isolated from oocytes and follicle layers of large follicles. Oocytes (white) and follicle layers (black) were prepared from large follicles isolated from spawning medaka at 11 h, 7 h and 3 h before ovulation, and the total RNA was extracted at each time point for the PCR analyses. The expression levels of *ptger4b* were normalized to medaka *18S rRNA* (*rn18s1*) transcripts and are expressed as the fold change in the mRNA levels in the oocytes at 11 h before ovulation. Data are presented as the mean \pm S.E.M. (n=5).

Fig. 5. Effects of hormones on *ptger4b* mRNA expression.

(A) Expression of *ptger4b* mRNA in large follicles incubated in the presence of 17α , 20β -DHP, PMSG, or hCG. The follicles were isolated from spawning medaka ovaries at

23 h before ovulation and were incubated with each of the hormones. After hormone treatment for 20 h, total RNA was extracted from the treated follicles for real-time RT-PCR of *ptger4b* mRNA. As a control, total RNA was also extracted from follicles that were not treated with hormones. The expression levels of *ptger4b* mRNA were normalized to those of *actb* and expressed as the fold change in the mRNA levels in the control follicles. Data are presented as the mean \pm S.E.M. (n=5). (B) Expression of *ptger4b* mRNA in the presence or absence of PMSG. Large ovarian follicles were isolated at 23 h before ovulation and incubated in the presence of 50 U/ml PMSG. Total RNA was extracted from these follicles every 4 h. Expression of *ptger4b* was estimated by real-time RT-PCR. The expression levels of *ptger4b* mRNA were normalized to those of the *actb* transcript and expressed as the fold change in the mRNA levels in the zero-time control follicles. For each time point, the results for the control (left) and PMSG-treated follicles (right) are shown. Data are presented as the mean \pm S.E.M. (n=5).

Fig. 6. Identification of the critical time point of the PGE₂/Ptger4b interaction during normal follicle ovulation.

Large follicles (at least 10 follicles per experiment) were isolated from spawning fish ovaries at 12, 6, or 3 h before ovulation and incubated in the presence of the EP4 antagonist GW627368X (10 μ M) or DMSO (the solvent used to dissolve the antagonist). The timetable for follicle incubation with the antagonist or DMSO is indicated on the left. Gray bars indicate follicle incubation with the antagonist; white bars indicate incubation with the DMSO control. Control follicles incubated without additives are indicated by straight lines. The ovulation rates were determined at 6 h after ovulation,

and the results are shown on the right. The mean value \pm S.E.M. of five independent experiments are shown.

Table 1. PCR primers used in this study

Primer name	Gene	Primer sequence	Accession No. /Ref.
<u>Cloning / 3'-RACE / 5'-RACE</u>			
EP4bSS1	<i>ptger4b</i>	5'-TCAGTGAGAAAAACGATGAATG-3'	AB563504
EP4bSS2	<i>ptger4b</i>	5'-GAGGATCTTCAGAAACCAGC-3'	
EP4bSS3	<i>ptger4b</i>	5'-CTGTGAGAAGGTCTTCCTAG-3'	
EP4bSS4	<i>ptger4b</i>	5'-AAACTTTCCTGTCTGC-3'	
EP4bAS1	<i>ptger4b</i>	5'-CCACCCCTTACATCTGATT-3'	
EP4bAS2	<i>ptger4b</i>	5'-CCAGGAGGTCCGTCCTG-3'	
EP4bAS3	<i>ptger4b</i>	5'-AAGTCGTCTCCTTCTGCTCTTTTC-3'	
EP4bAS4	<i>ptger4b</i>	5'-TATCCGGAGAACCACGATGGCGAT-3'	
EP4bAS5	<i>ptger4b</i>	5'-ACACATCACAGAACAACAG-3'	
<u>EP4b expression in COS-7 cells</u>			
EP4bSS5	<i>ptger4b</i>	5'-CCGGAATTCATGAATGAAACTCAG-3'	AB563504
EP4bAS6	<i>ptger4b</i>	5'-CCCAAGCTTAATGCATCTTTTC-3'	
<u>Real-time RT-PCR</u>			
EP4bSS6	<i>ptger4b</i>	5'-CAGATGGTGATCCTGCTCAT-3'	AB563504
EP4bAS7	<i>ptger4b</i>	5'-GCCAGGAGGTCTTCATTGAT-3'	
OLCA1SS1	<i>actb</i>	5'-TGACGGAGCGTGGCTACTC-3'	D89627
OLCA1AS1	<i>actb</i>	5'-TCCTTGATGTCACGGACAATTT-3'	
18SSS1	<i>rn18s1</i>	5'-CGTTCAGCCACACGAGATTG-3'	AB105163
18SAS1	<i>rn18s1</i>	5'-CCGGACATCTAAGGGCATCA-3'	

Table 1. (continued)

RPL7SS1	<i>rpl7</i>	5'-CGCCAGATCTTCAACGGTGTAT-3'	DQ118296/Zhang and Hu (2007)
RPL7AS1	<i>rpl7</i>	5'-AGGCTCAGCAATCCTCAGCAT-3'	
COL1SS1	<i>colla1</i>	5'-GAGAAATCTGGACTTGAA-3'	NM001122918
COL1AS1	<i>colla1</i>	5'-GTACAGAGCAACCGAGTT-3'	
MT2SS1	<i>mmp15</i>	5'-CTCAGTGACGATGGAGC-3'	AB072928
MT2AS1	<i>mmp15</i>	5'-GCGTGTTGATGATGGCGTAG-3'	

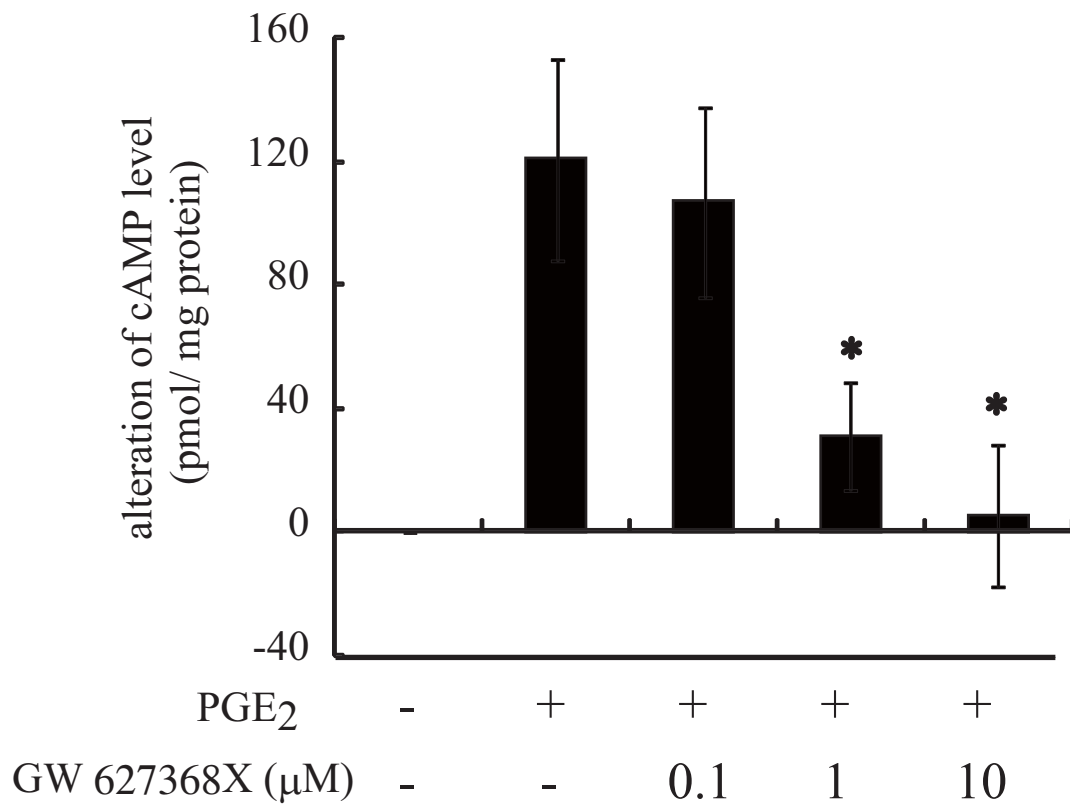
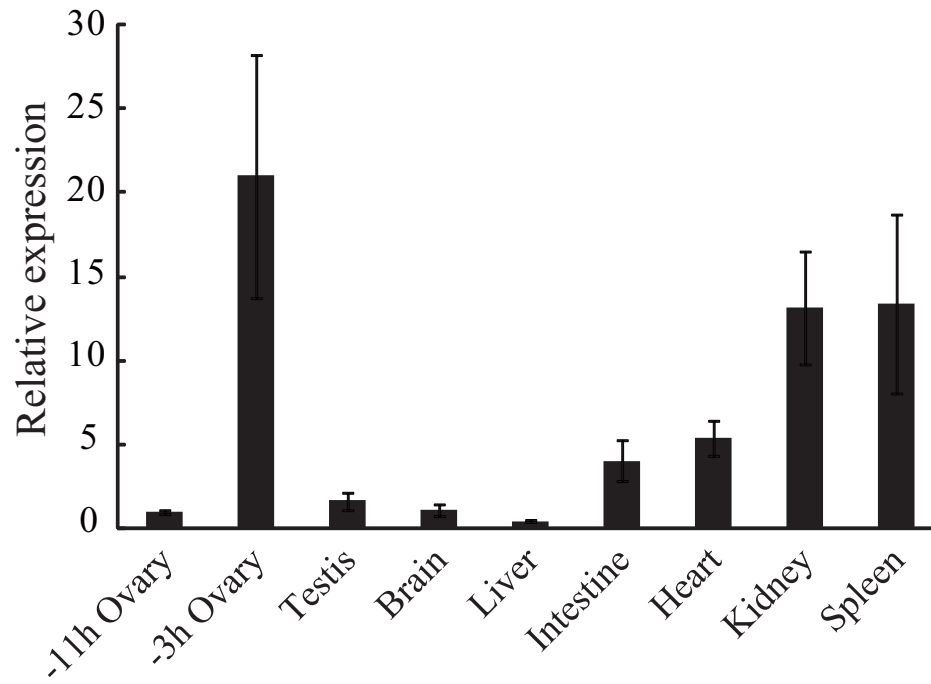


Figure 2 Fujimori et al.

A



B

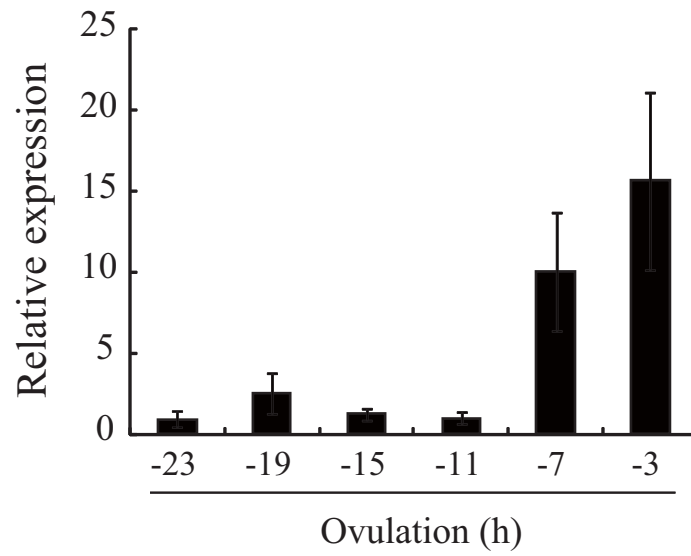


Figure 3 Fujimori et al.

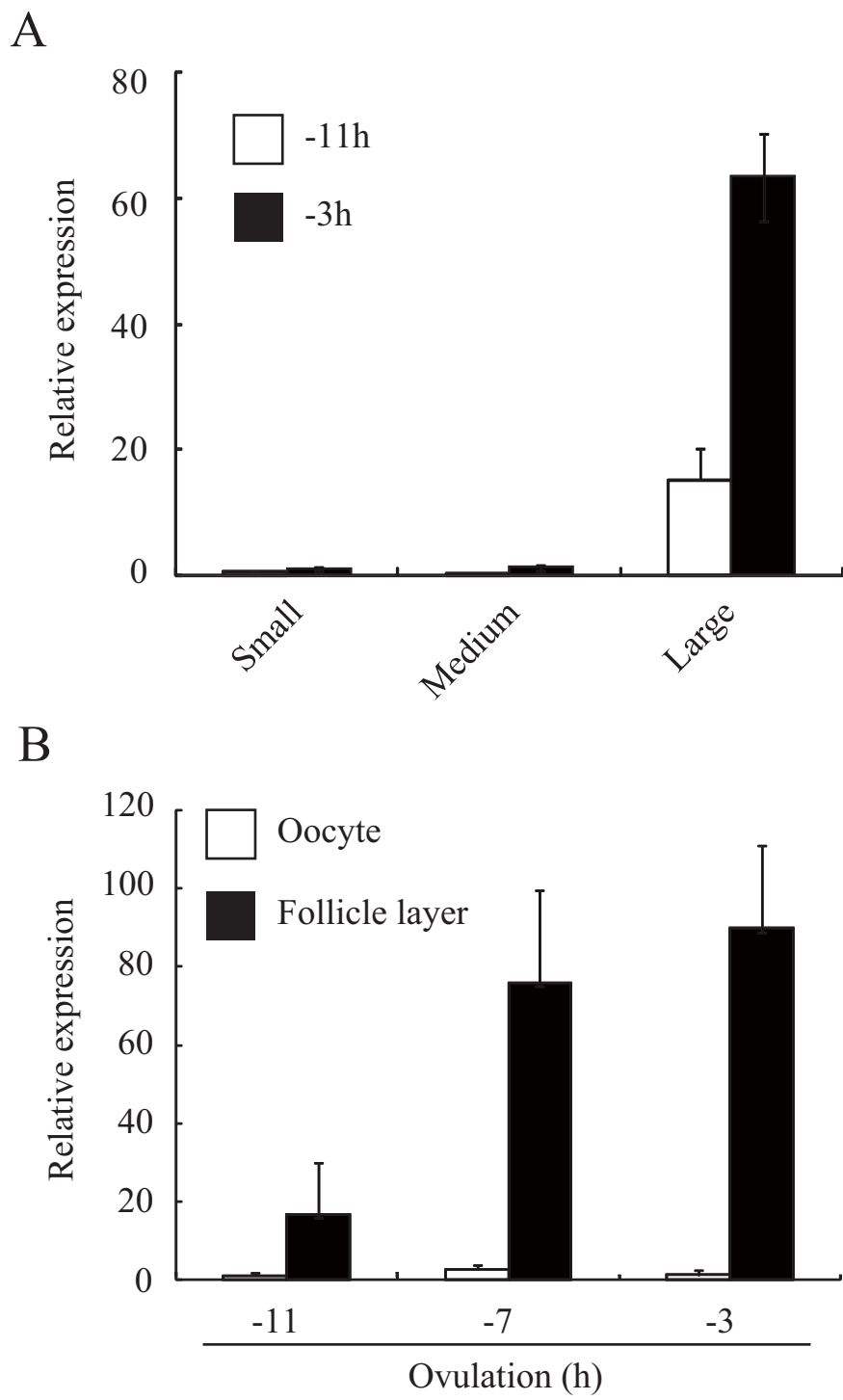
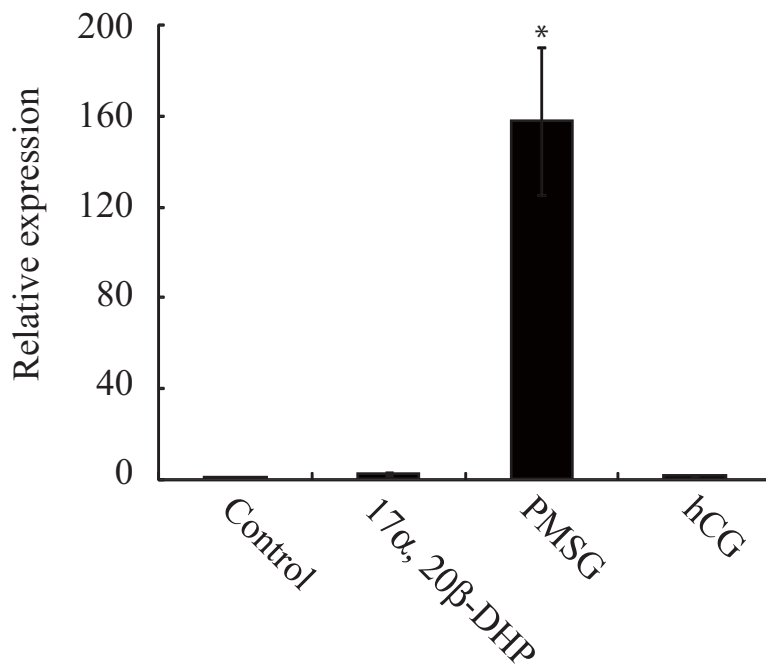


Figure 4 Fujimori et al.

A



B

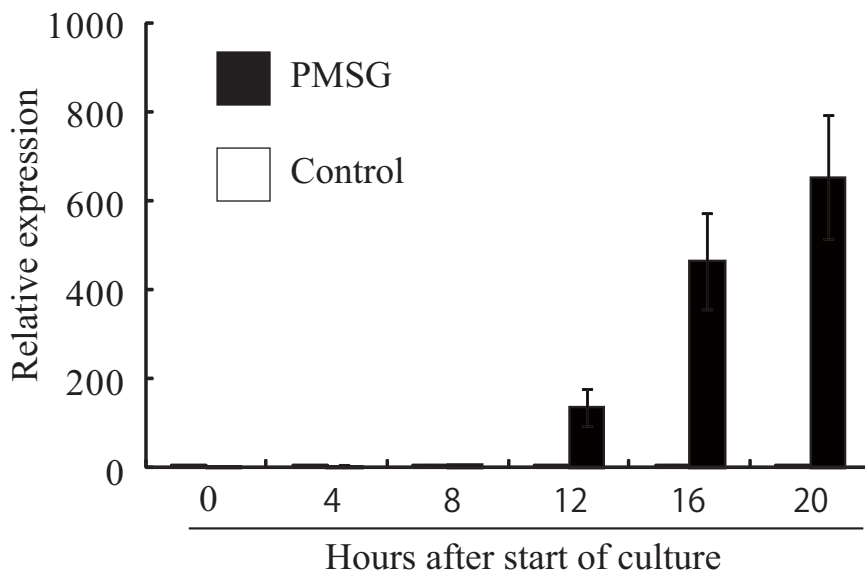


Figure 5 Fujimori et al.

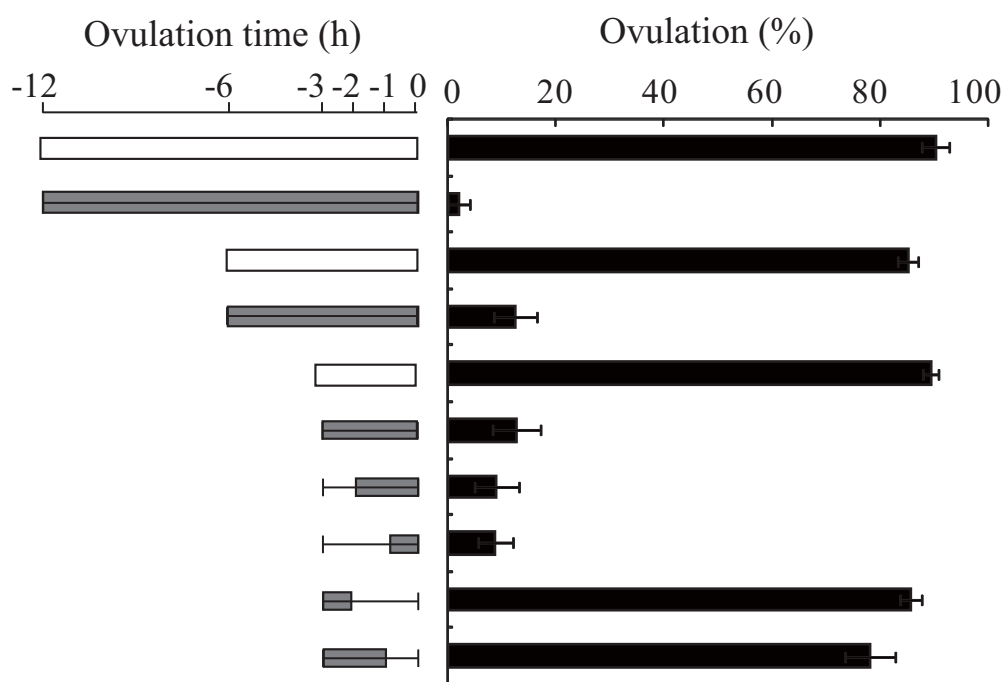


Figure 6 Fujimori et al.