

工學碩士 學位論文

Tyrosine Hydroxylase

Effect of Diazinon on Behavior and Tyrosine Hydroxylase Activity
as a Biomarker in Japanese Medaka (*Oryzias latipes*)

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2000 12 22

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays environmental pollutants have not only increased in quantity but also changed dramatically in quality. In other words, the release of hazardous waste materials into the environment poses serious risks in humans and ecosystem. In order to minimize their environmental risks caused by the wastes the developed countries have established systems for toxicity evaluation of hazardous chemicals, legislation for their proper management plan, and their efficient administration program. Ecological risk is equivalent to product of exposure and hazard of specific chemical or a mixture of chemicals. The risk assessment, therefore, requires a comprehensive measurement of exposure and hazard of the chemicals that can be achieved by toxicity evaluation using a biological system. The biological system includes biomarkers that are molecular and physiological indicators of chemical stress.

Diazinon [O,O-diethylO-(2-isopropyl-4-methyl-6-pyrimidinyl) phosphorothioate], is an organo-phosphorous insecticide widely used for the control of agricultural and household pests, the toxic effects of which are mainly due to the inhibition of cholinesterase. Diazinon shows a high toxicity to organisms, especially fish and aquatic invertebrates although it has relatively low toxic effects on mammals and humans.

In this study we have tried to develop a biomarker used to elucidate a molecular basis of, and to monitor abnormal behavior

caused by diazinon in Japanese medaka (*Oryzias latipes*) as a model organism. For monitoring experiments at behavioral and molecular biological levels, the fish were treated under different sublethal conditions of diazinon and their behavioral responses were observed.

Organ or tissue-specific detection of TH activity and mRNA as biomarkers will be a useful monitoring tool for neurobehavioral changes in fish influenced by toxic chemicals. Furthermore, quantitative analysis of locomotive patterns and its correlation with the neurochemical and molecular data would be highly useful in measuring toxicity and hazard of various environmental pollutants. This study provides molecular and neurobehavioral bases of a biomonitoring system for toxic chemicals using a model organism such as fish.

**Key words; Diazinon, Japanese Medaka (*Oryzias latipes*),
Tyrosine Hydroxylase (TH), Biomonitoring, RT-PCR,
Semiquantitative RT-PCR, Immunohistochemistry**

•

(microscale toxicity test)

가

가 가

가

(toxicity response)

(bioavailability)

가

가

(organophosphate)

(1).

가

(neuropathy)

(3).

()

(, ,) 가

(27,30). Tyrosine Hydroxylase(TH) tyrosine

DOPA

, (norepinephrine), (epinephrine)
(fetal)

TH (phenolamine) (catecholamine)
가 (12). (AChE)

,
,

가

(14).

, AChE ()
) 가 .
(:)

,

가

TH 가

in situ TH

가

가

,

가

•

2.1

(Figure 2.1)

가

가

(cholinesterase) (37).

(nontarget species)

가

(6,18,41).

Figure 2.2

가

가

0.02 mg/L(20 ppb) 가 (0.06 mg/L , 0.25 mg/L , 0.04 mg/L).

가 .

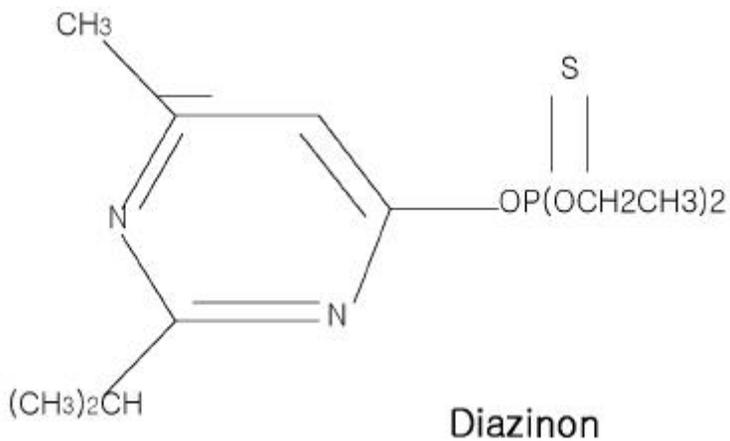


Fig. 2.1 Structure of diazinon used in this study

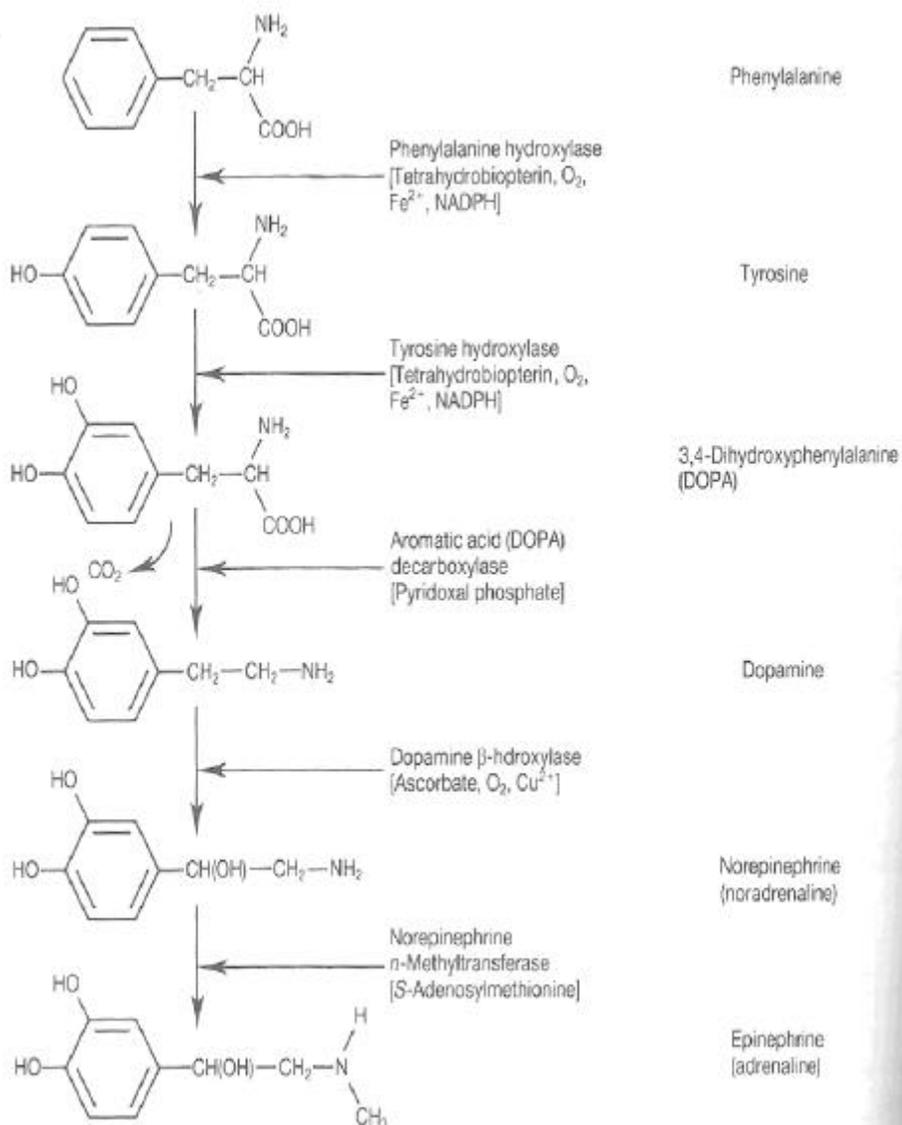


Fig. 2.2 Biosynthetic pathway of catecholamines from phenylalanine. The enzymes catalyzing each step of the synthetic pathway are shown and their cofactors are bracketed (Smith, 1996)(28)

2.2

가

가

가

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가

,

가

.

가

가

.

가

(, , ,)

.

가

(external dose)

,

(internal dose)

.

가

(biologically effective dose)

.

가

.

가

가

.

가

.

(bioavailability)

.

,

,

가

.

.

가

,

가 (bioassay) (34).

가

(National Academy of Sciences)

“xenobiotic()

”

, ,

PCBs(polychlorinated biphenyls)

PAHs(polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons),

1

가

가

2.3

1

1

가

, PCB, PAHs

가

1

가

가

가

1

가

(Hohnston, 1995)(23). Fossi

azamethiphos

(*Coturnix japonica*)

butyrylcholinesterase(BChE)

(carboxyesterase)

가

(Fossi 1992)(16).

S- (Glutathione S-transferase) (quinone reductase) 2

가 (Beyer 1994, Soimasuo 1995, Celandier 1994)(7,9,42). , PAH

1 2

가

vitellogenin(VTG)

(estrogen)

가

(Heppel 1995)(20). VTG (avian)

(amphibian)

(Wallace, 1985; Specker et al, 1994).

가

VTG가 가 (Gamble, 1998).

AHH(arylhydrocarbon hydroxylase)

(Fournier 1996)(17).

2.4

가

(organic matters)

(inorganic and organic chemicals)

() (1970
) , 가
 가 가 , 가
 1)
 2) , 3) 가 ,
 , 가
 (US
 EPA) (OPPT) 가 4
 가

Figure 2.3

()
)
 (1) ()
 가
 (2)

(3)

TH

가

가

가

가

.

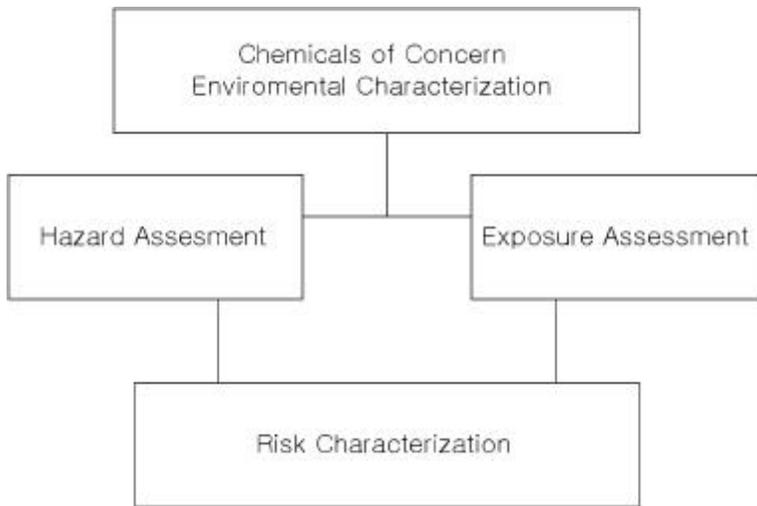


Fig. 2.3 OPPT environmental risk assessment process

•

3.1

3.1.1

(: 99%) Wako pure chemical industry,
LTD() . 1
dimethylsulfoxide(DMSO) 10 mg/L
, 2 Merk index 60 mg/L (20)
(43).

3.1.2

(*Oryzias latipes*) ()
(20 22)
(40 × 22 × 40cm)
(pH=6.5-7.3) 30 L 24 .
, .

3.2

P . 5 L

(40 × 22 × 40cm) , 4
 CCTV .
 CCTV , , , ,
 (observation system)
 .
 (locomotive tracks)
 2 (Two-Dimension Fast
 Fourier Transform (2D-FFT)) (MATLAB® 5.2, The Mathworks,
 Inc., 1995) . (time domain)
 2 (frequency
 domain) ,
 .
 . (, ,
) .

3.3 AChE (neurotransmitter)

. K
 .
 (AChE)
 0.5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 12 ,
 AChE 45 mM
 (phosphate buffer), pH8.0, 0.56 mM Eltman
 (17). ,

Augustinson Jacobowitz (5,22),
(bovine serum albumin)

Lowry (29).

3.4 ovary cDNA library TH cloning

Japanese medaka Fish Research Community()
ovary cDNA library 1
K
, cDNA library ZAP (vector) .
forward primer(18mer) reverse Primer(19mer)
library TH cDNA (fragment) . F ´One Shot kit
(Invitrogen; Rockville, MD) , PC
(PC Gene computer program) sequence .

3.5 RNA

3.5.1

Polytron homogenizer 20 mg 1
ml phosphate buffer(pH 8.0, 0.1 M) .

3.5.2 RNA

RNA
, RNA Kit(RNAwiz- Ambion, Inc.,)
homogenizer RNA . RNA
0.1% DEPC 3
100 mg 1 M \emptyset RNAwiz ,
homogenizer .
RNA Kit(RNAwiz)
DNA 100 U RQ1
DNase(1 U of DNase/5g of RNA; Promega,) 37
1 . RNA UV/VIS
(Jasco International Co.,) 1% 가
gel(denaturation agarose gel) .

3.6 (non - radioactive) DIG

Northern blot

(1) gel RNA
gel(formaldehyde gel) RNA Lehrach
(1977), Goldberg(1980), Seed(1982) .
5 \times gel-running buffer , 가
(agarose) gel 60 5 \times
gel-running buffer 1
gel . RNA 30 μ g , 5 \times

3.7 TH

3.7.1 (immunohistochemistry)

K
, (antibody) probe
TH . avidin-biotin complex
(ABC) (Hsu *et al.*, 1981) .

3.7.2 RT - PCR

1 DMSO ,
TH (mRNA) RT
(Reverse transcription)-PCR . 2
, , TH
(mRNA) RT - PCR . 2 1
RT PCR . RT
Promega .

(1) 1 RT - PCR
1 RT - PCR 50 $\mu\ell$.
, *Taq* buffer(10X), DTT(0.1 M), $MgCl_2$ (30 mM), dNTPs(10 mM), RNasin(40 U/ $\mu\ell$), primer1 & 2, RNA($\mu\text{g}/\mu\ell$), AMV-RT (5 U/ $\mu\ell$), *Taq* polymerase(5 U/ $\mu\ell$)가 . 가 6
5 10 , 94 5 , 94 1 , 60

1, 72 1 25 ,
 72 5 . Primer rat TH
 27 oligo primer , foward primer (18 mer) reverse primer
 (19 mer)
 primer1: (forward: 5'-ACAGCTGGAGGACGTGTC-3'),
 primer2: (reverse: 5'-CATAGCCCGAATTCACAG-3').

(2) 2 RT-PCR
 2 1 RT PCR
 . , oligprimer-dT (15 mer), *Taq*
 buffer(10X), DTT(0.1 M), MgCl₂(30 mM), dNTPs(10 mM), RNasin (40
 U/ μ l), primer1 & 2, RNA(μ g/ μ l), AMV-RT (5 U/ μ l), *Taq*
 polymerase (5 U/ μ l)가 RT Promega (Madison,
) , 80 4 ,
 가 42 60 . 25 μ l , PCR
 5 μ l . PCR
 94 5 , 94 1 , 60 1
 , 72 2 25 ,
 72 5 . Primer 1
 , 50 μ l .

3.7.3 Semiquantitative RT-PCR

- actin RT-PCR
 , TH mRNA

. 2 RT-PCR
 , RT - actin primer . PCR
 94 5 , 94 1 , 55 1
 , 72 2 25 ,
 72 5 . RT 25 $\mu\ell$
 , 5 $\mu\ell$ PCR . PCR
 50 $\mu\ell$, - actin primer

primer 1: (forward:5' - GCGACGCGGCCAGCGCAAG- 3'),

primer 2: (reverse:5' - GGGGCCACGCGCAGCTCATT - 3').

3.7.4 *In situ*

RNA probe *in situ* hybridization(Herrington and O'Leary,
 1998) () TH

•

4.1

4.1.1

LC₅₀ 5 ppm ,
Table 4.1

.

,

,

.

,
가

가,

,

,

(38). 가

,

,

가

(2).

Table 4.1 Time course of behavioral toxicity of diazinon in Japanese medaka

exposure / conc.	control	10 ppb	100 ppb	1000 ppb	5000 ppb
0.5 hr	normal	normal	Past locomotion	Past locomotion	Past locomotion
1 hr				erratic movements	erratic movements
2 hr				zig-zag motion	zig-zag motion
4 hr			surfacing	zig-zag motion	surfacing
6 hr			convulsions	opercular movements	opercular movements
12 hr			erratic movements	less active	less active
24 hr		surfacing	zig-zag motion	heavy convulsions	heavy convulsions
48hr	normal movements	distance travel	zig-zag motion	heavy convulsions	heavy convulsions

4.1.2

AChE

P · AChE
· K
· (10,24).
TH

(Figure 4.1,4.2).

domain)

(frequency domain)

(Figure 4.3,4.4).

2D-FFT

(time

· Figure

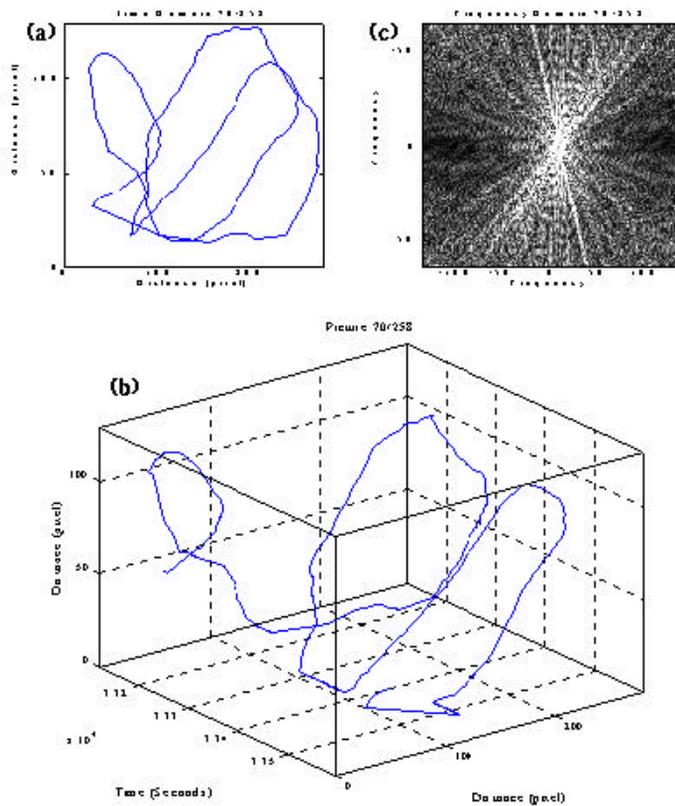


Fig. 4.1 The locomotive tracks of Japanese medaka for the surface movement when not treated with diazinon. (1) 2-D image, (2) 2-D image with time, and (3) 2-D FFT transform(10)

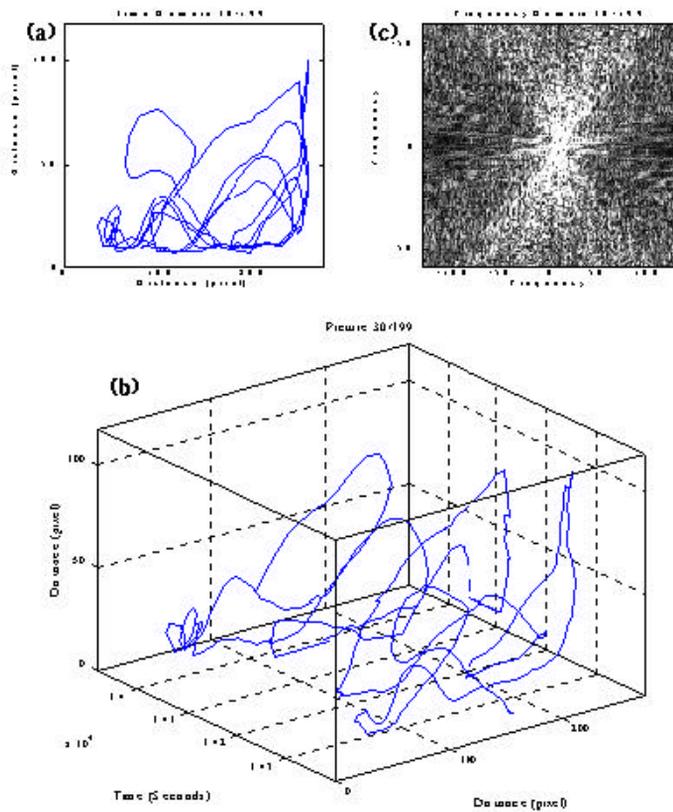


Fig. 4.2 The locomotive tracks of Japanese medaka for the surface movement when not treated with diazinon. (1) 2-D image, (2) 2-D image with time, and (3) 2-D FFT transform(10)

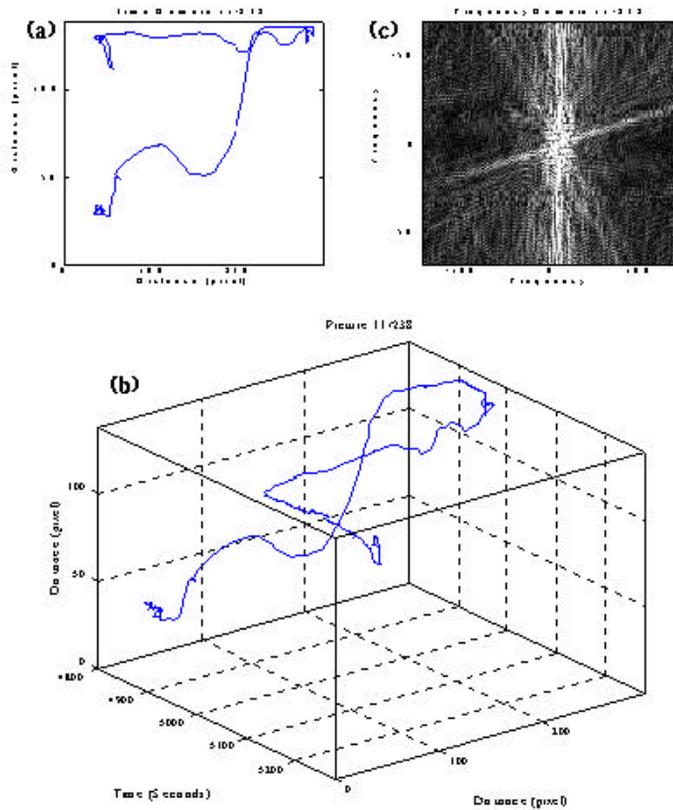


Fig. 4.3 The locomotive tracks of Japanese medaka for the intervention of irregular turns when treated with diazinon 0.1 mg/L. (1) 2-D image, (2) 2-D image with time, and (3) 2-D FFT transform(10)

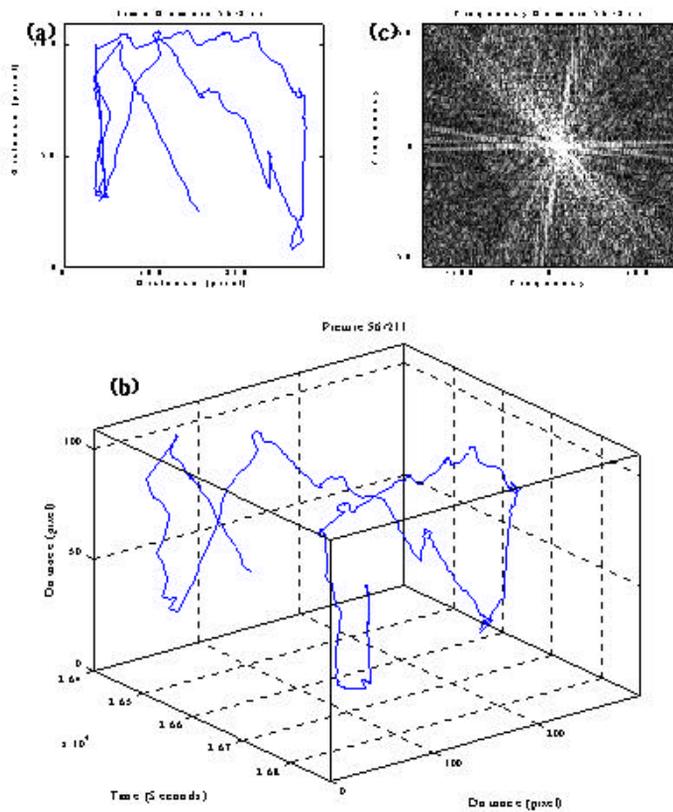


Fig. 4.4 The locomotive tracks of Japanese medaka for the intervention of irregular turns when treated with diazinon 0.1 mg/L. (1) 2-D image, (2) 2-D image with time, and (3) 2-D FFT transform(10)

4.2

AChE

가

TH , K
AChE Monoamine oxidase .
(24). 가
TH 가
AChE Monoamine oxidase
,

4.2.1 AChE

K 1 5 ppm Diazinon
AChE Table 4.2 30
,
10 (24).
,
가 . 2
0.10 ppm ,
. Figure 4.5 30
, 6

Table 4.2 Change in acetylcholine esterase activity of Japanese medaka exposed to diazinon (5ppm) for different periods(24)

Exposure period(min)	A cetylcholine esterase activity (nmoles substrate hydrolyzed/min/mg protein)	
	Head	Body
0	69.7 ± 7.8*	113.4 ± 8.0
1	69.6 ± 1.8	98.3 ± 6.6
5	64.5 ± 1.1	98.9 ± 16.2
30	56.6 ± 2.2	72.7 ± 9.8
60	35.5 ± 7.1	61.2 ± 13.2
120	14.9 ± 4.7	14.4 ± 1.0
360	8.0 ± 0.2	8.9 ± 0.1

* Mean ± SD, Triplicate measurements were performed.

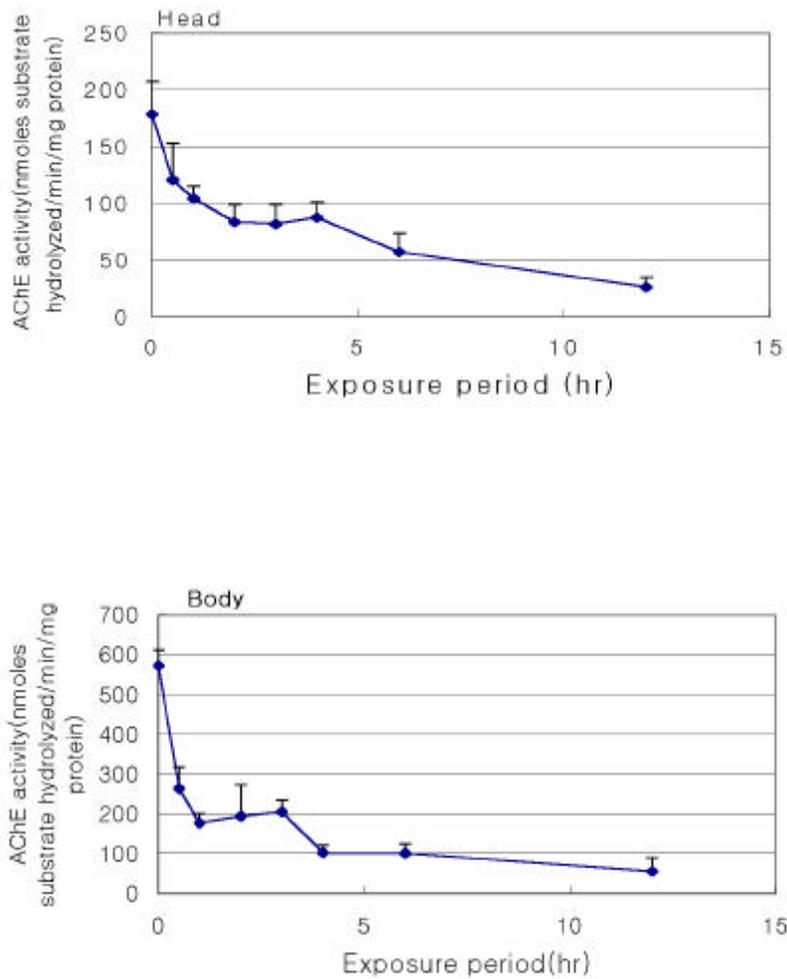


Fig. 4.5 Inhibition of acetylcholine esterase in Japanese medaka exposed to 0.1 ppm diazinon for different periods(24)

4.2.2 Monoamine oxidase

Monoamine oxidase(MAO)

. MAO
가 .
(Figure 4.6).
monoamine
가 , AChE 가
가 가 .

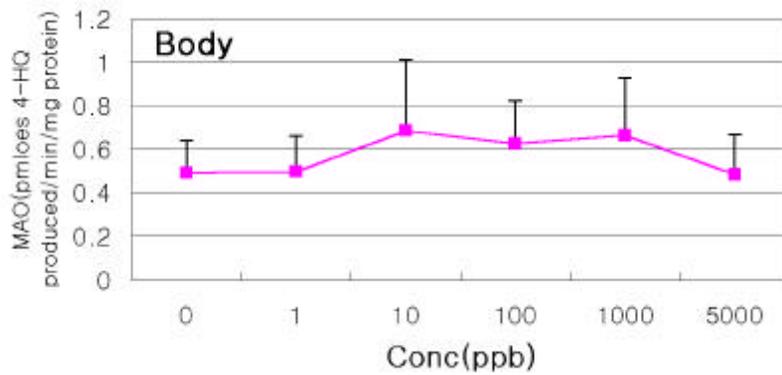
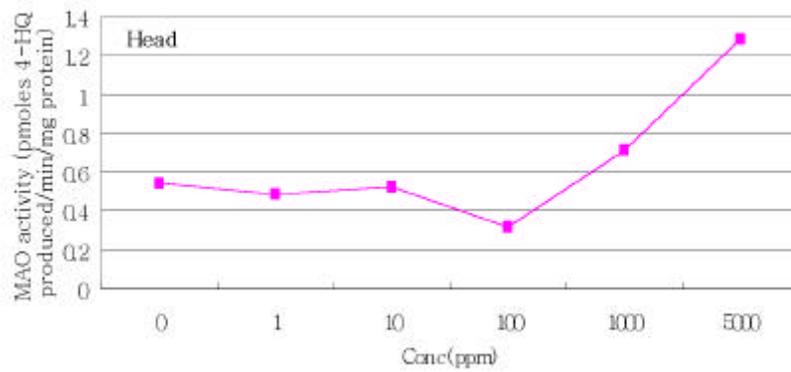


Fig. 4.6 Changes of monoamine oxidase in Japanese medaka by exposure to different concentrations of diazinon(24)

4.3 TH

TH tyrosine DOPA

, ,
. 1

Table 4.3 가 ,

TH .

0 10 ppb Diazinon 24 TH 40 80

(pmoles dopamine formed/min/g tissue)

(Figure 4.7). 100 ppb

TH . , 10 TH
가 TH

4 60% ()

(Figure 4.8). 1 5 ppm

가 가

(120)

Table 4.3 Change in norepinephrine and serotonin contents of Japanese medaka exposed to diazinon (5ppm) for different periods(24)

Exposure period (min)	Norepinephrine Conc. (ug/g bw)	
	Head	Body
Control	2.45 ± 0.38	1.29 ± 0.33
10	2.21 ± 0.30	1.34 ± 0.29
30	2.27 ± 0.27	1.06 ± 0.20
60	2.40 ± 0.70	1.02 ± 0.16
120	2.66 ± 0.30	1.40 ± 0.59

* Mean ± SD, Triplicate measurements were performed.

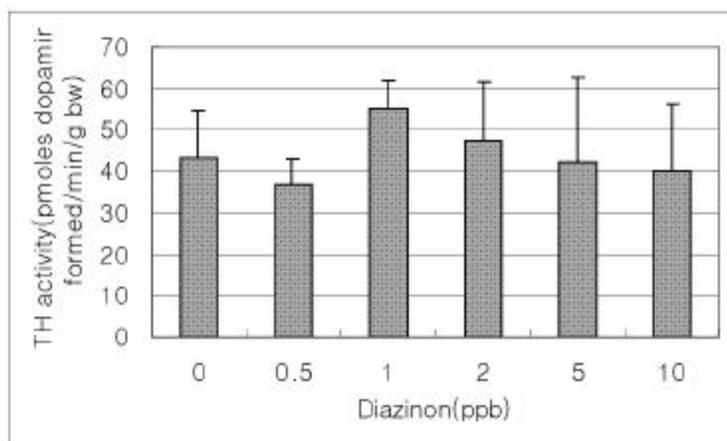
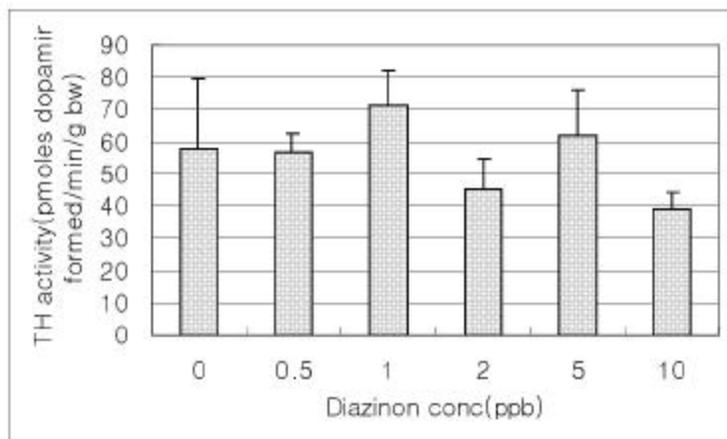


Fig. 4.7 TH activity in Japanese medaka exposed to different concentrations of diazinon for 24 hrs(24)

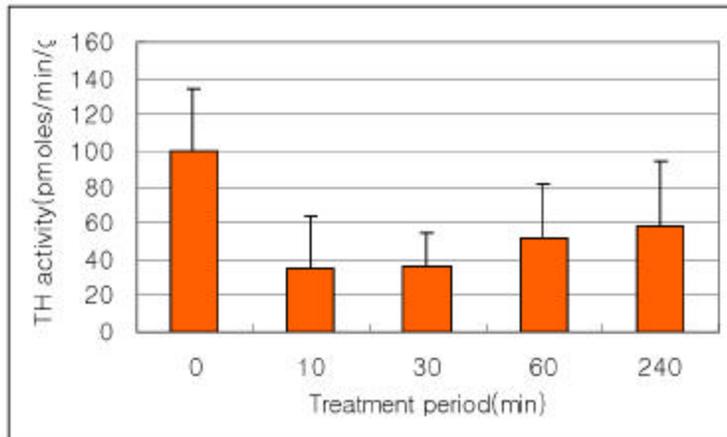
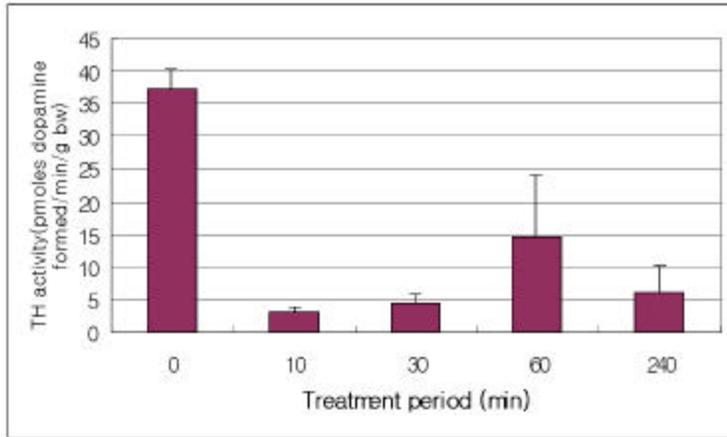


Fig. 4.8 Change of TH activity in Japanese medaka exposed to 0.1 ppm diazinon for different periods(24)

4.4 TH cloning

4.4.1 TH

PCR TH cloning primer Figure 4.9
4.10 . NCBI (gene bank)
, (rainbow trout) 92.7% (),
83% (nucleotide) , (European eel)
96.6% (), 80% (nucleotide) .
primer TH DNA sequence

Forward primer : aca gct gga gga cgt gt

(protein : Q L E D V S)

Reverse primer : ctg tgg aat tcg ggc tatg

(protein : T V E F G L)

4.4.2 TH

RT - PCR primer

TH

TH

gene probe PCR 2 가 oligo
primers forward primer (17 mer) reverse Primer (19 mer)
. Primer .

primer 1: (forward: 5'-ACAGCTGGAGGACGTGT-3')

primer 2: (reverse: 5'-CATAGCCCGAATTCCACAG-3').

A CAGCTGGAGGACGTGTCCCGCTTCTTGAAGGAGCGGACTGGCTTCCAGCTGCGACCCGTG 61
 Q L E D V S R F L K E R T G F Q L R P V

GCCGGTCTACTGTCCGCCCGTGATTTTCTGGCCAGTCTGGCCTTCCGCGTGTTC AATGC 121
 A G L L S A R D F L A S L A F R V F Q C

ACCCAGTATATCCGCCATGCCTCCTCACCTATGCATTCACCTGAGCCGGACTGCTGCCAT 181
 T Q Y I R H A S S P M H S P E P D C C H

GAGCTGTTGGGACATGTACCCATGTTGGCTGACCGCACATTTGCCCAGTTCTCCCAGGAC 240
 E L L G H V P M L A D R T F A Q F S Q D

ATTGGACTTGCATCTCTGGGGGCCTCAGATGAAGAAATTGAAAAACTCTCCACGGTGTAC 300
 I G L A S L G A S D E E I E K L S T V Y

TGGTTCA**CTGTGGAATTCGGGCTA** TG 327
 W F T V E F G L

Fig. 4.9 Nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of tyrosine hydroxylase from Japanese medaka. The predicted amino acid sequence is shown below the nucleotide sequence. The bold characters indicate the forward and reverse primers used for the PCR reaction.

```

MEDAKA   QLEDVSRFLK ERTGFQLRPV AGLLSARDFL ASLAFRVFOC TQYIRHASSP
MHSPEPDCCH
HUMAN     QLEDVSRFLK ERTGFQLRPV AGLLSARDFL ASLAFRVFOC TQYIRHASSP
MHSPEPDCCH
MOUSE     QLEDVSHFLK ERTGFQLRPV AGLLSARDFL ASLAFRVFOC TQYIRHASSP
MHSPEPDCCH
RAT       QLEDVSRFLK ERTGFQLRPV AGLLSARDFL ASLAFRVFOC TQYIRHASSP
MHSPEPDCCH
BOVINE    QLEDVSRFLK ERTGFQLRPV AGLLSARDFL ASLAFRVFOC TQYIRHASSP
MHSPEPDCCH
CHICKEN   QLEEVSRFLK ERTGFQLRPV AGLLSARDFL ASLAFRVFOC TQYIRHASSP
MHSPEPDCCH
QUAIL     QLEEVSRFLK ERTGFQLRPV RGLLSARDFL ASLAFRVFOC TQYIRHASSP
MHSPEPDCCH
EEL       QLEDVSHFLK ERTGFQLRPV AGLLSARDFL ASLAFRVFOC TQYIRHASSP
MHSPEPDCVH
***.***.***.*****.*****.*****.*****.*****.*****.*****.***

```

```

MEDAKA   ELLGHVPMLA DRTFAQFSQD IGLASLGASD EEIEKLSTVY WFTVEFGL
HUMAN     ELLGHVPMLA DRTFAQFSQD IGLASLGASD EEIEKLSTLS WFTVEFGL
MOUSE     ELLGHVPMLA DRTFAQFSQD IGLASLGASD EEIEKLSTVY WFTVEFGL
RAT       ELLGHVPMLA DRTFAQFSQD IGLASLGASD EEIEKLSTVY WFTVEFGL
BOVINE    ELLAHGPMLA DRTFAQFSQD IGLASLGVSD EEIEKLSTLY WFTVEFGL
CHICKEN   ELLGHVPMLA DKTFAQFSQD IGLASLGATD EEIEKLATLY WFTVEFGL
QUAIL     ELLGHVPMLA DKTFAQFSQD IGLASLGATD EEIEKLATLY WFTVEFGL
EEL       ELLGHVPMLA DRTFAQFSQN IGLASLGASE EDIEKLSTLY WFTVEFGL
***.***.***.*****.*****.*****.*****.*****.*****.*****.***

```

Fig. 4.10 Comparison of amino acid sequences of tyrosine hydroxylase. The sequence for medaka TH is from the present study, human from GenBank accession No. NM000360; mouse brain, M69200; rat, M10244; bovine, M36705; chicken, AJ251387; quail, M24778; European eel enzyme, AJ000731. Asterisks represent identical amino acids (86%), single dots are high similarity, and blank spaces are no homology.

4.5

RNA

Northern blot

4.5.1 RNA

가
, RNA kit
(RNAwiz-Ambion, Inc.,) homogenizer
RNA . RNA gel , Figure
4.11 18S 28S RNA 가 .

(head)



(body)

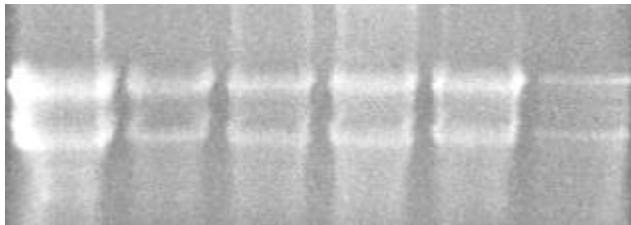


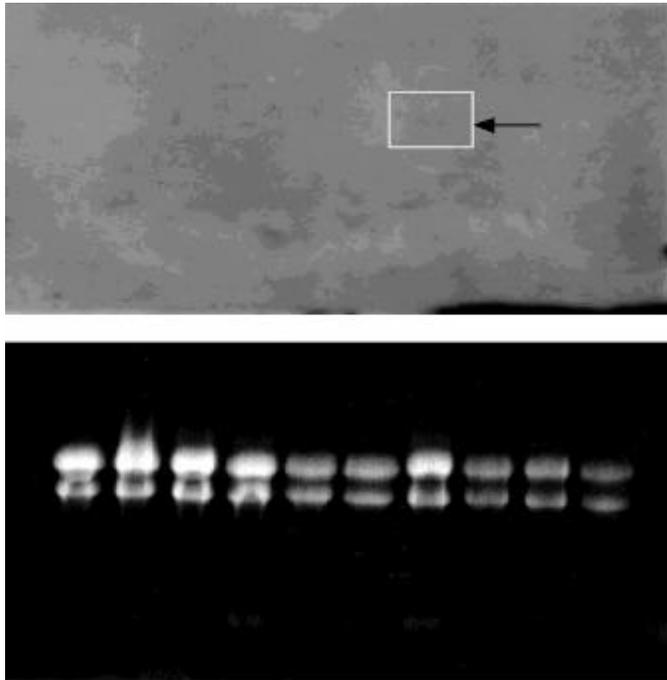
Fig. 4.11 Isolation of total RNA from Japanese medaka

4.5.2 Northern blot

24
 RNA . 18S 28S rRNA b
 가 Northern blot RT-PCR
 . RNA
 , 10 ppb 1000 ppb
 Figure 4.12B . 1000 ppb RNA
 RNA가 . Northern
 blot 가 . Figure 4.12A
 10 ppb TH
 . 1000 ppb
 (Figure A) 330 bp mRNA가

control 10ppb 1000ppb
┌───┬───┬───┐ ┌───┬───┬───┐ ┌───┬───┬───┬───┐
1 2 3 1 2 3 1 2 3 4

(A)



(B)

Fig. 4.12 Monitoring of TH gene expression in Japanese medaka (body) treated with diazinon through Northern blot hybridization

4.6

(immunohistochemistry)

TH

(antibody) probe ()
() TH .
() 1000 ppb
. 1000 ppb
, (olfactory bulb), (midbrain),
(brain stem) .
, 1000 ppb
(Figure 4.13). K
.

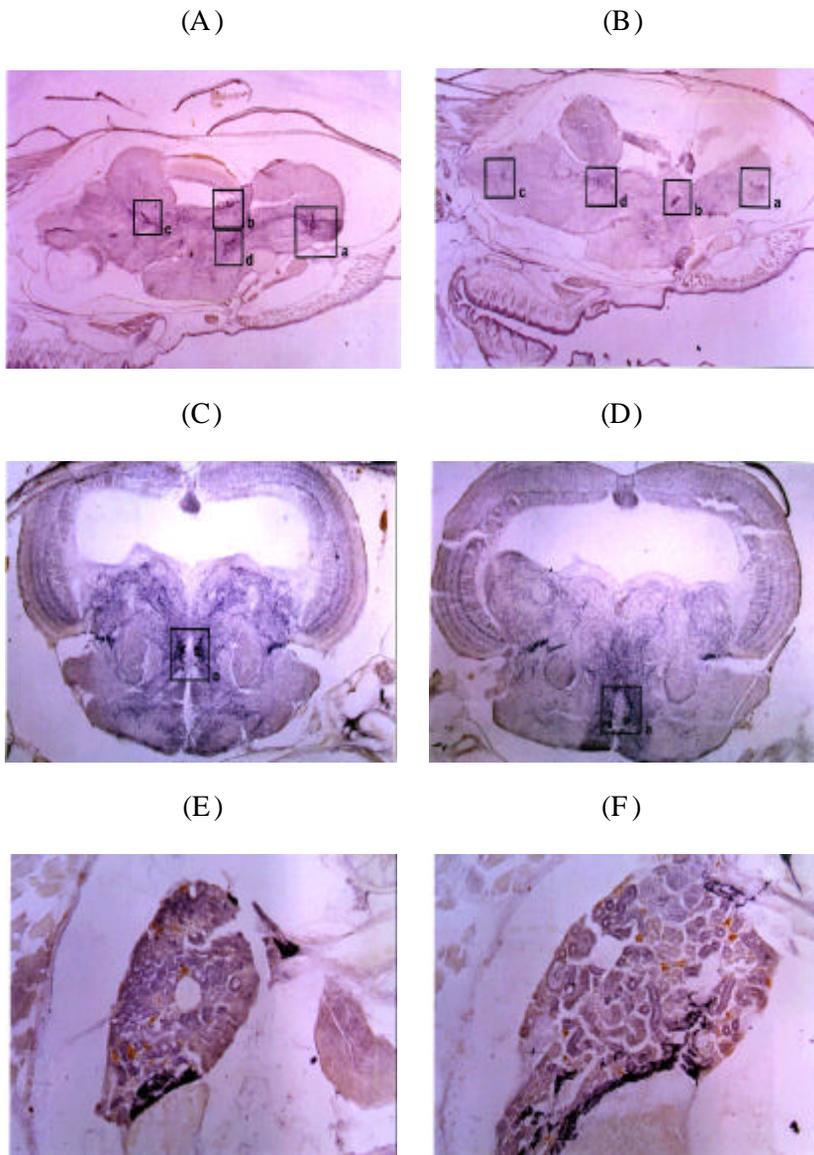


Fig. 4.13 Localization of TH-expressing cells in selected regions of the Japanese medaka. A, C and E, No treatment; B, D and F, diazinon treatment (1000 ppb). A, B, C and D: brain sections, E and F: kidney sections.

4.7 TH

RT - PCR

4.7.1

RT - PCR

1 DMSO , TH (mRNA) RT-PCR Figure 4.14, 4.15 . RT-PCR : Forward primer (18 mer), Reverse primer (19 mer); : 1) reverse transcription: 65 , 10 ; 5 0 , 8 2) denaturing: 94 , 5 3) thermocycle: 94 , 1 ; 60 , 1 ; 70 , 2 (25) TH Figure 4.14 . 330 bp cDNA가 , 가 . TH Figure 4.15 . 6 1 TH cDNA 가 TH actin primer actin RNA TH 가 .

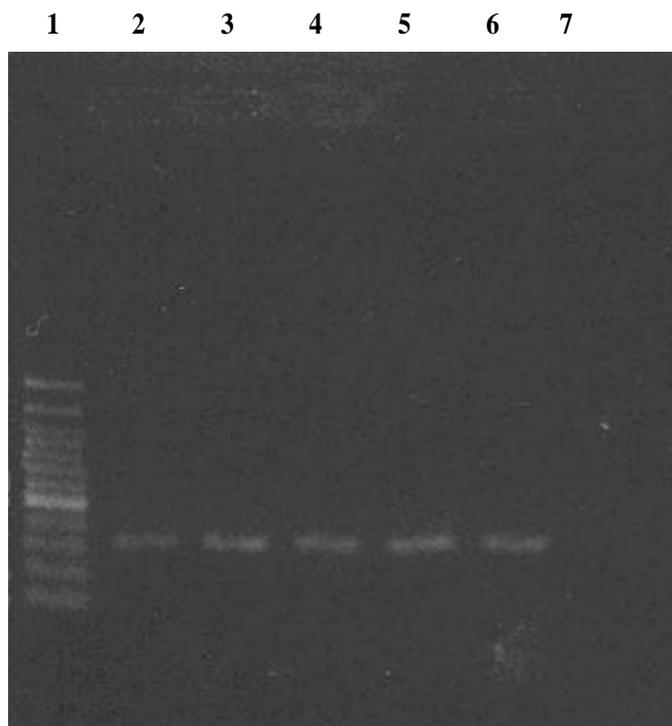


Fig. 4.14 Effect of diazinon concentration on the tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) gene expression in the body of Japanese medaka (*Oryzias latipes*) treated with diazinon overnight. Lanes: 1, 100bp ladder; 2, plasmid carrying TH gene; 3, DMSO only; 4, 1ppb; 5, 100pb; 6, 5000ppb; 7, a sample treated with RNase

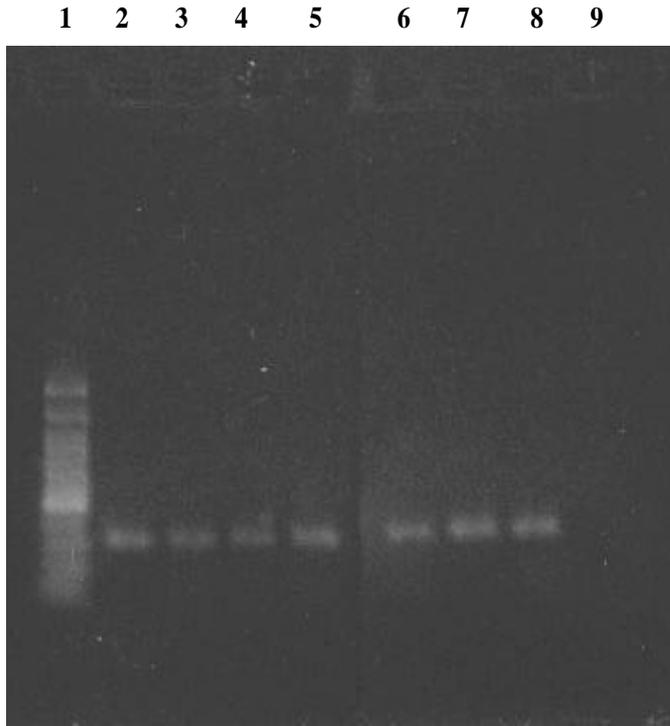


Fig. 4.15 Time course of tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) gene expression in the body of Japanese medaka (*Oryzias latipes*) treated with diazinon 5 ppm. Lanes: 1, 100bp ladder; 2, plasmid carrying TH gene; 3, 0h; 4, 1h; 5, 6h; 6, 12h; 7, 24h; 8, 48h; 9, 6h sample treated with RNase

4.7.2 TH RT-PCR semiquantitative RT-PCR

2

, TH
 (mRNA) RT-PCR Figure 4.16
 . 2 1 RT PCR
 . RT Promega
 . primer Oligo-dT (15 mer) , (denauration)
 80 4 , (annealing) 42 60
 . PCR 1 .
 TH - actin (48)
 Figure 4.17 . 330 bp cDNA가
 , .
 100 ppb ,
 1000 ppb 가 . 5000 ppb
 . 100 ppb
 가 . 1000 ppb 가
 , 5000 ppb
 . 5000 ppb 가
 . , 1000 ppb .
 , RNA
 가 . semiquantitative RT-PCR
 - actin RT-PCR
 , TH mRNA

RT-PCR
 RT - actin primer
 semiquantitative RT-PCR TH mRNA

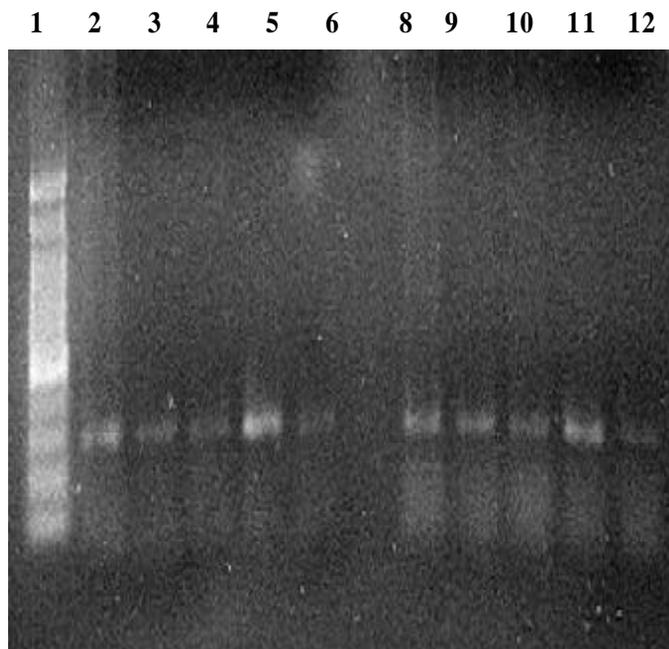


Fig. 4.16 Effect of diazinon concentration on the tyrosine hydroxylase (TH) gene expression monitored by RT-PCR in Japanese medaka treated with diazinon. Lanes: 1, 100bp ladder; 2, Control-Head; 3, 10ppb-Head; 4, 100ppb-Head; 5, 1000ppb-Head; 6, 5000ppb-Head; 8, Control-Body; 9, 10ppb-Body; 10, 100ppb-Body; 11, 1000ppb-Body; 12, 5000ppb-Body

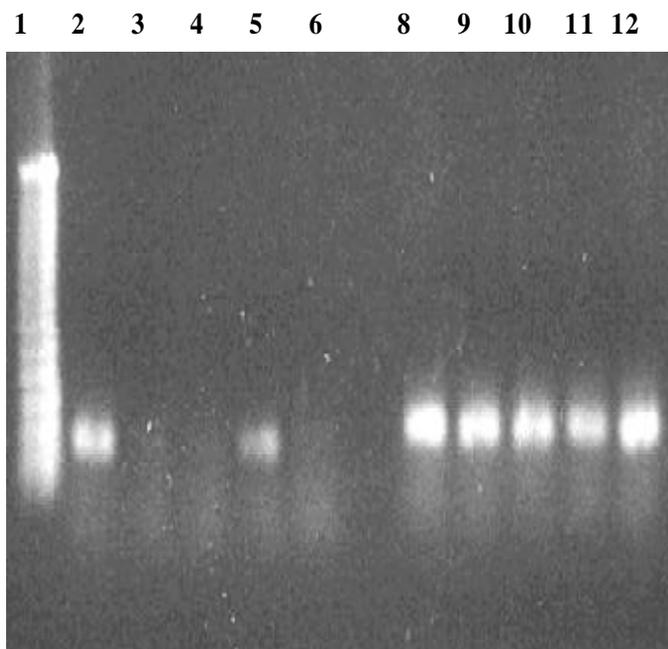


Fig. 4.17 RT-PCR of total RNA from head and body tissues of Japanese medaka using rat actin gene primers. Lanes: 1, 100bp ladder; 2, Control-Head; 3, 10ppb-Head; 4, 100ppb-Head 5, 1000ppb-Head; 6, 5000ppb-Head; 8, Control-Body; 9, 10ppb-Body; 10, 100ppb-Body; 11, 1000ppb-Body; 12, 5000ppb-Body

4.8 *In situ*

TH

RNA probe cDNA probe *in situ* (Herrington
and O'Leary, 1998) () TH

(21). Figure 4.18

, 10 ppb 100 ppb
(olfactory bulb) TH 가 .
in situ TH
in situ

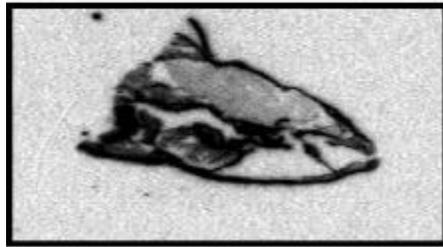
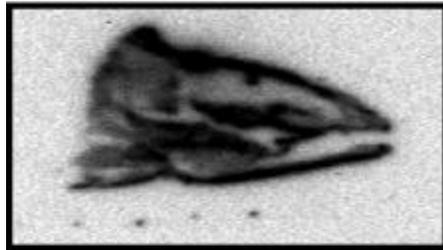


Fig. 4.18 *In situ* hybridization from head tissue of Japanese medaka treated with diazinon

가

()

(

)

1.

가

(, ,)

2.

가

TH

가

3. AChE

가

MAO

가

4.

TH

(330 bp)

(rainbow trout)

92.7% (),

83% (nucleotide)

(European eel)

96.6% (), 80% (nucleotide)

5. (immunohistochemistry) TH
1000 ppb ()
(olfactory bulb), (midbrain), (brain stem))
()
,

6. TH mRNA ,
가 , actin primer semiquantitative RT-PCR
TH mRNA 5000 ppb

7. *In situ* TH
(olfactory bulb) TH 가

•

가

.

1. TH AChE(receptor) cloning
sequence TH
2. *In situ* TH AChE(receptor)
3. tagging transgenic

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2. , . 1998. “ ”. , 18(3):289- 297.
3. 5 . 1997. “ ”.
4. . 1999. “ ”.
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