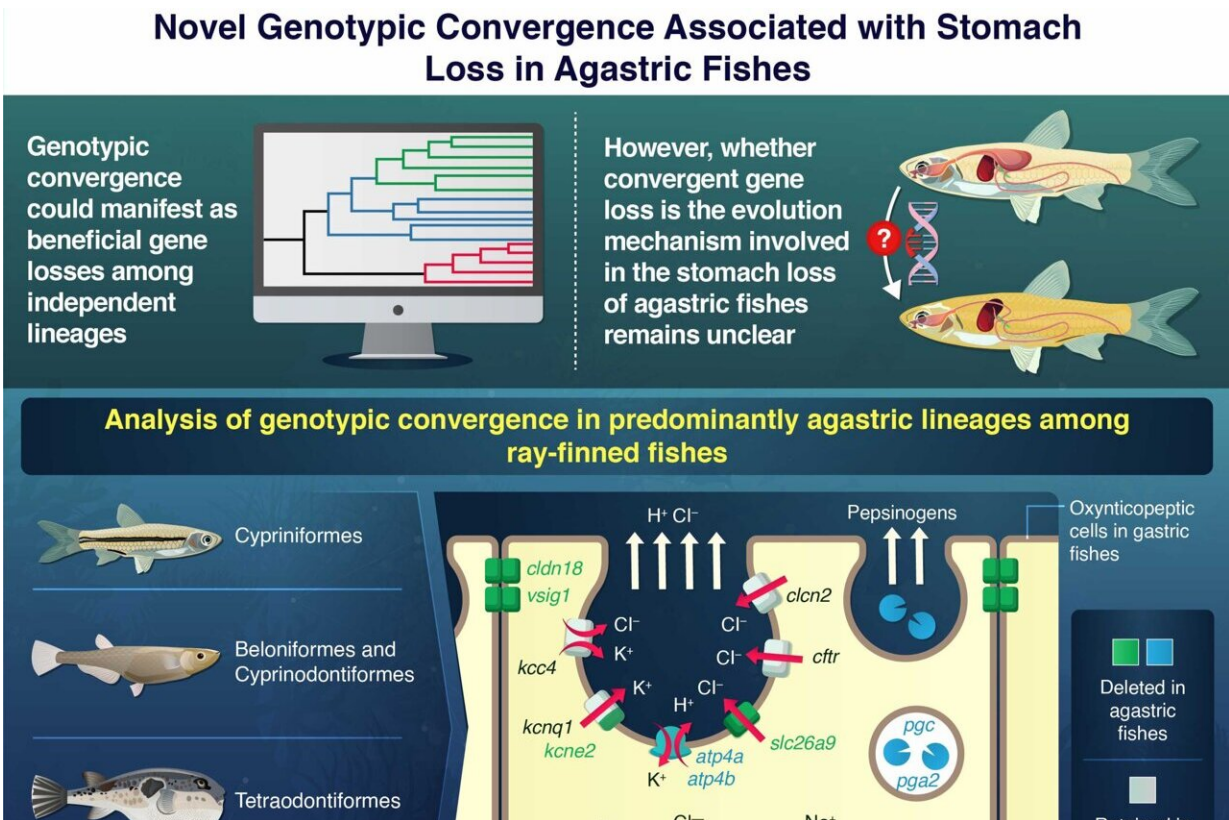


Advances in understanding the evolution of stomach loss in agastric fishes

April 23 2024



Agastric fishes exhibit genotypic convergence as observed from the loss of multiple genes involved in gastric function. Credit: Tokyo tech

Living beings can evolve to lose biological structures due to potential survival benefits from such losses. For example, certain groups of ray-

finned fishes show such regressive evolution—medakas, minnows, puffera, and wrasses do not have a stomach in the gastrointestinal tract, making them agastric or stomachless fishes. However, the specific evolutionary mechanisms underlying the evolution of agastric fishes remain unclear.

Studies about Slc26a9—a molecular transporter highly expressed in the stomach of many species—in fishes provided the initial clue.

Researchers in Tokyo Institute of Technology (Tokyo Tech), Mayo Clinic College of Medicine, and Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo found that the slc26a9 gene was absent in many agastric [ray-finned fishes](#) but present in many gastric ray-finned fishes.

These findings led them to ponder if more genes required for gastric function were absent in agastric fishes. Could such convergent gene losses account for stomach loss in agastric fishes?

A team of scientists from Japan and the U.S., led by Associate Professor Akira Kato from Tokyo Tech, sought to answer this question. Kato explains, "We compared gene losses between agastric and gastric ray-finned fishes and identified additional genes co-deleted in agastric fishes."

Accordingly, the researchers identified several genes required for gastric functions that are co-deleted or pseudogenized (gene inactivation through mutations resulting in pseudogenes) in agastric fishes compared to gastric fishes, namely slc26a9, kcne2, cldn18a, and vsig1. Their findings are published in [Communications Biology](#).

Specifically, they identified four gene deletions—slc26a9, kcne2, cldn18a, and vsig1—resulting in a reduction or loss of stomach structure in ray-finned fishes through comparative genomic analyses (a set of

experiments for comparing similarities and differences among different genomes).

Not surprisingly, each of these four genes codes for essential gastric functions. *slc26a9* codes for the chlorine ion channel transporter. *kcne2* codes for a regulatory subunit of the potassium ion channel. *slc26a9* and *kcne2* functions are, thus, essential for secretions of gastric acids, such as hydrochloric acid. *cldn18a* similarly codes for a barrier protecting the gastric cells from acid-induced damage from [hydrogen ions](#), while *vsig1* codes for controlling stomach development.

In addition, the researchers found that agastric egg-laying mammals, such as echidna and platypus, also have *kcne2* and *vsig1* either deleted or pseudogenized. Moreover, the researchers discovered that *cldn18*, if present in agastric bony fishes, is mutated compared to gastric fishes. All these findings indicate that the gene losses correlated with stomach loss represent a genotypic convergence.

Furthermore, they observed that the gastric fish, stickleback, expressed *kcne2*, *pga*, *pgc*, *vsig1*, and *cldn18a* in organs other than the stomach, indicating gene functions other than gastric functions. They deduced that agastric fishes could possess other genes to compensate for such gene functions, facilitating the observed gene losses.

Kato concludes, "We identified novel genes absent in agastric fishes among four major bony fish lineages, which suggests a convergent evolution scenario in the context of stomach loss. Our findings, thus, imply that a similar cassette of gene losses occurred independently during or after [stomach](#) loss in the several agastric fish groups."

More information: Akira Kato et al, Convergent gene losses and

pseudogenizations in multiple lineages of stomachless fishes,
Communications Biology (2024). [DOI: 10.1038/s42003-024-06103-x](https://doi.org/10.1038/s42003-024-06103-x)

Provided by Tokyo Institute of Technology

Citation: Advances in understanding the evolution of stomach loss in agastric fishes (2024, April 23) retrieved 17 May 2024 from
<https://phys.org/news/2024-04-advances-evolution-stomach-loss-agastric.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--