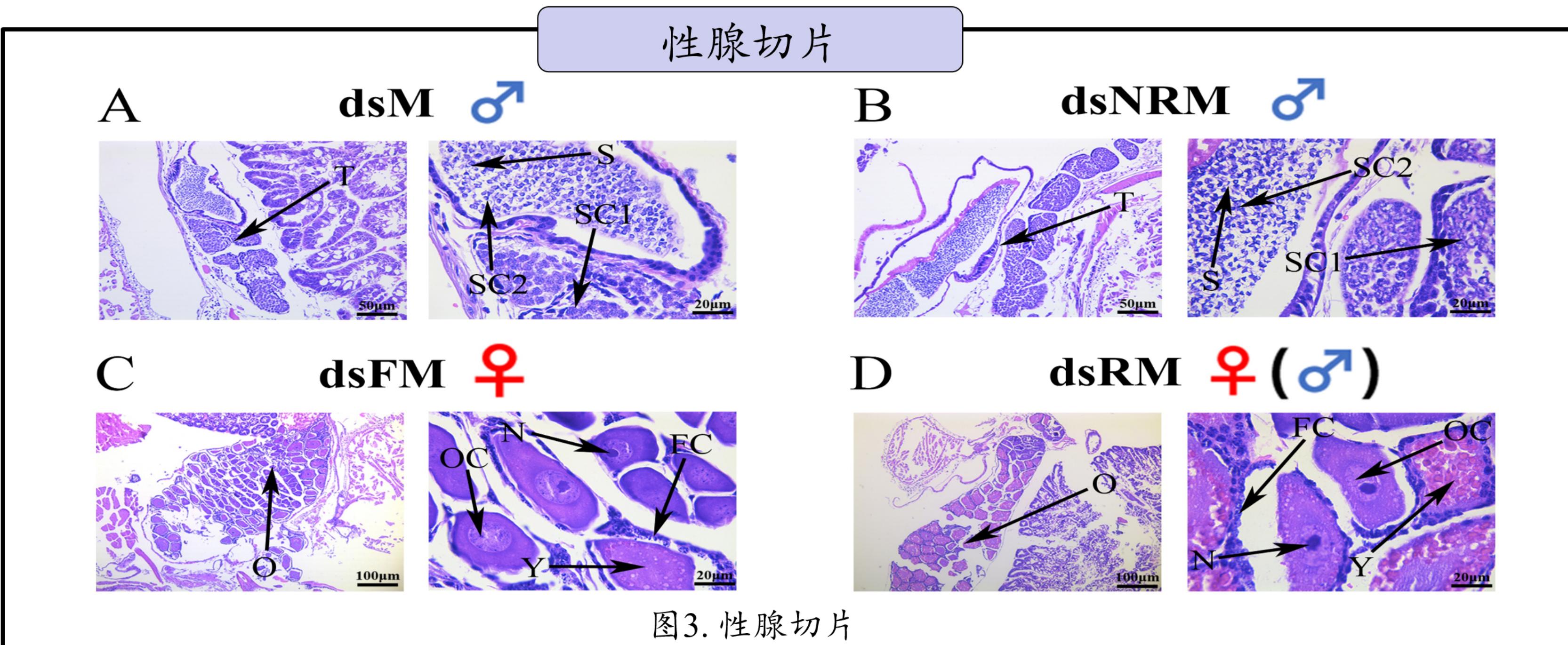
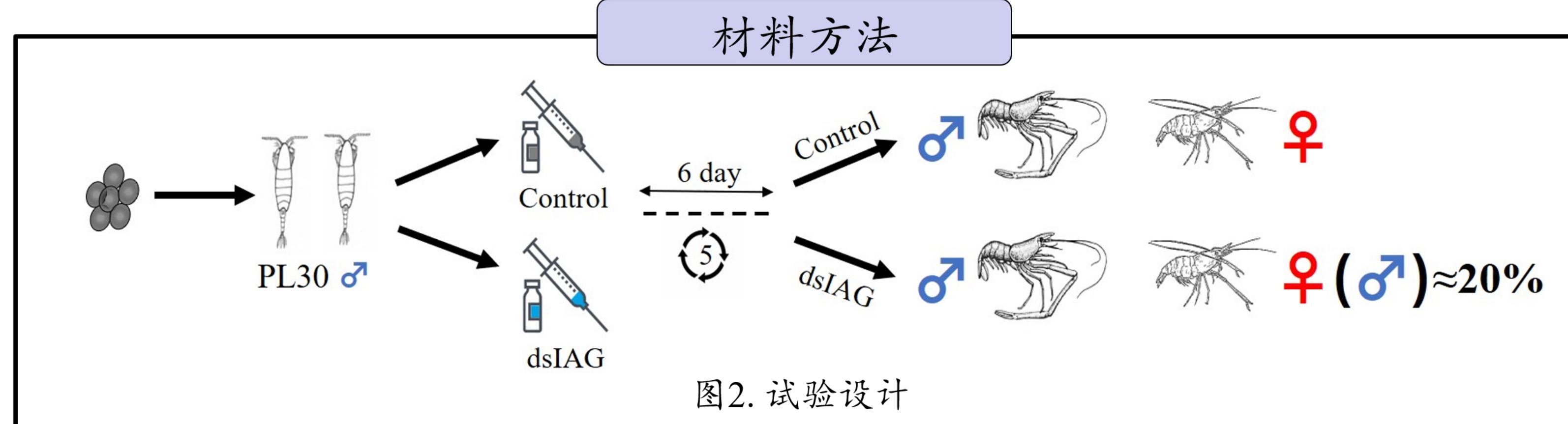
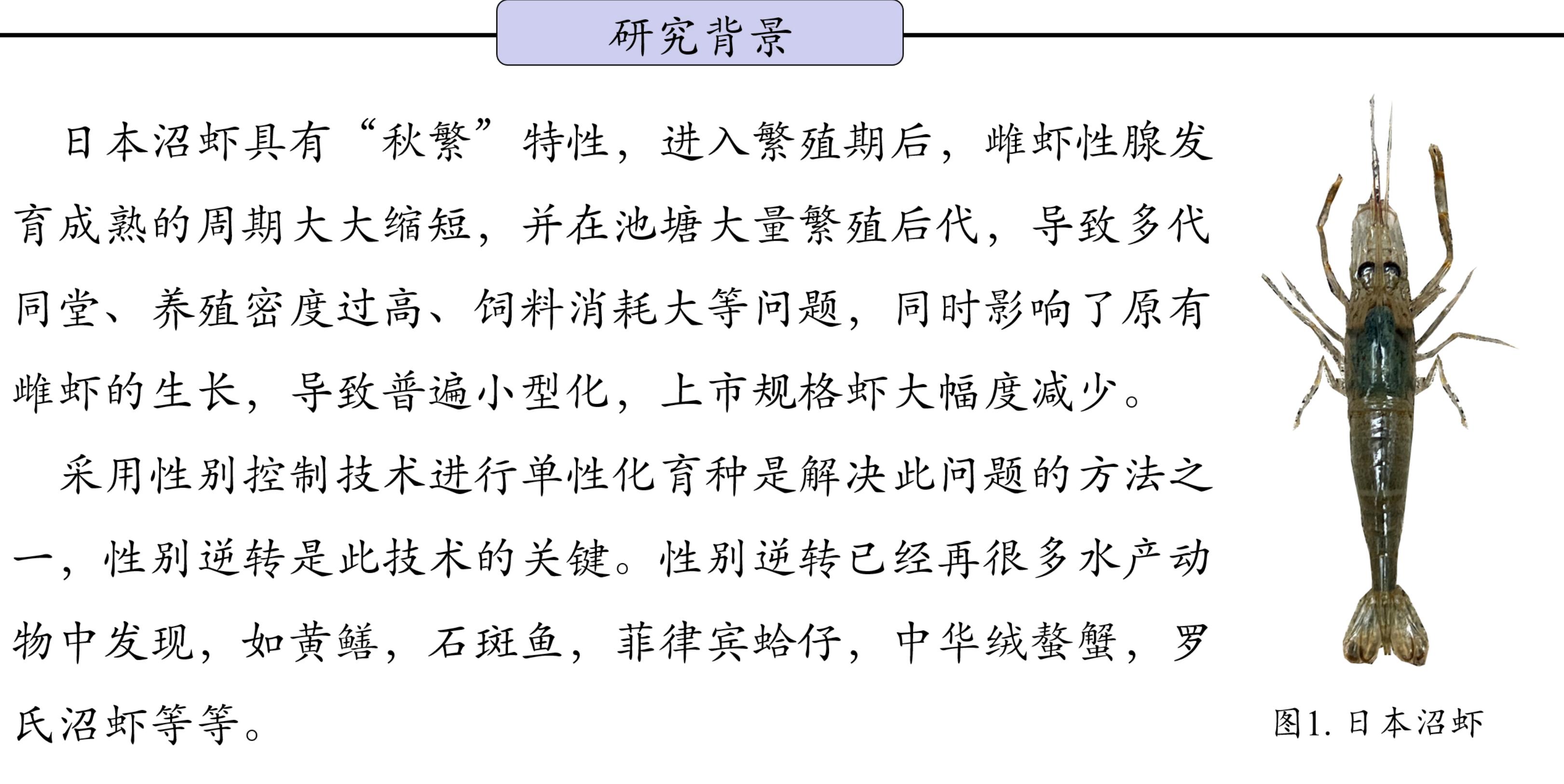




胰岛素样雄性腺激素诱导日本沼虾性别逆转和分子途径：对繁殖、生长和性别分化的启示

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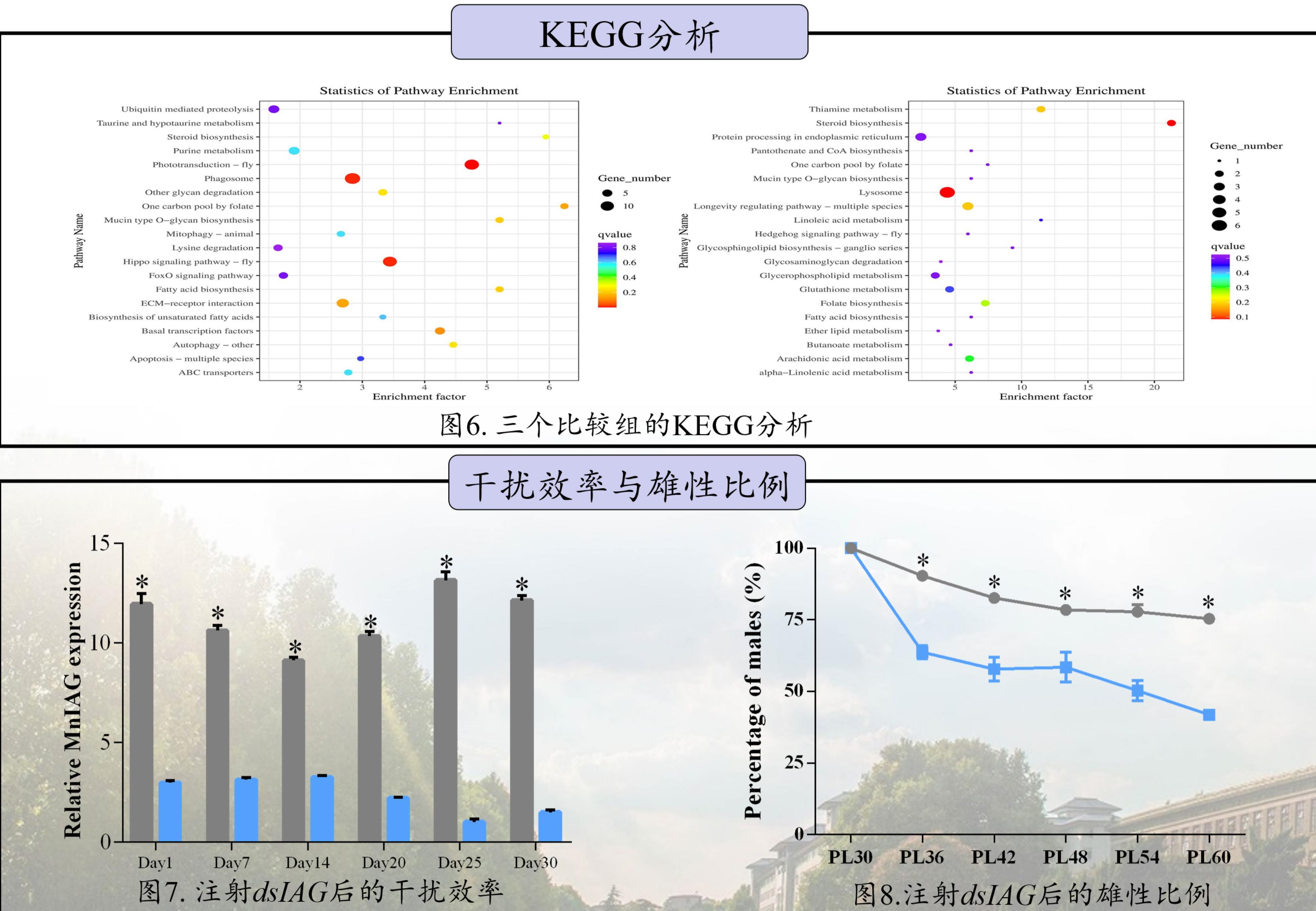
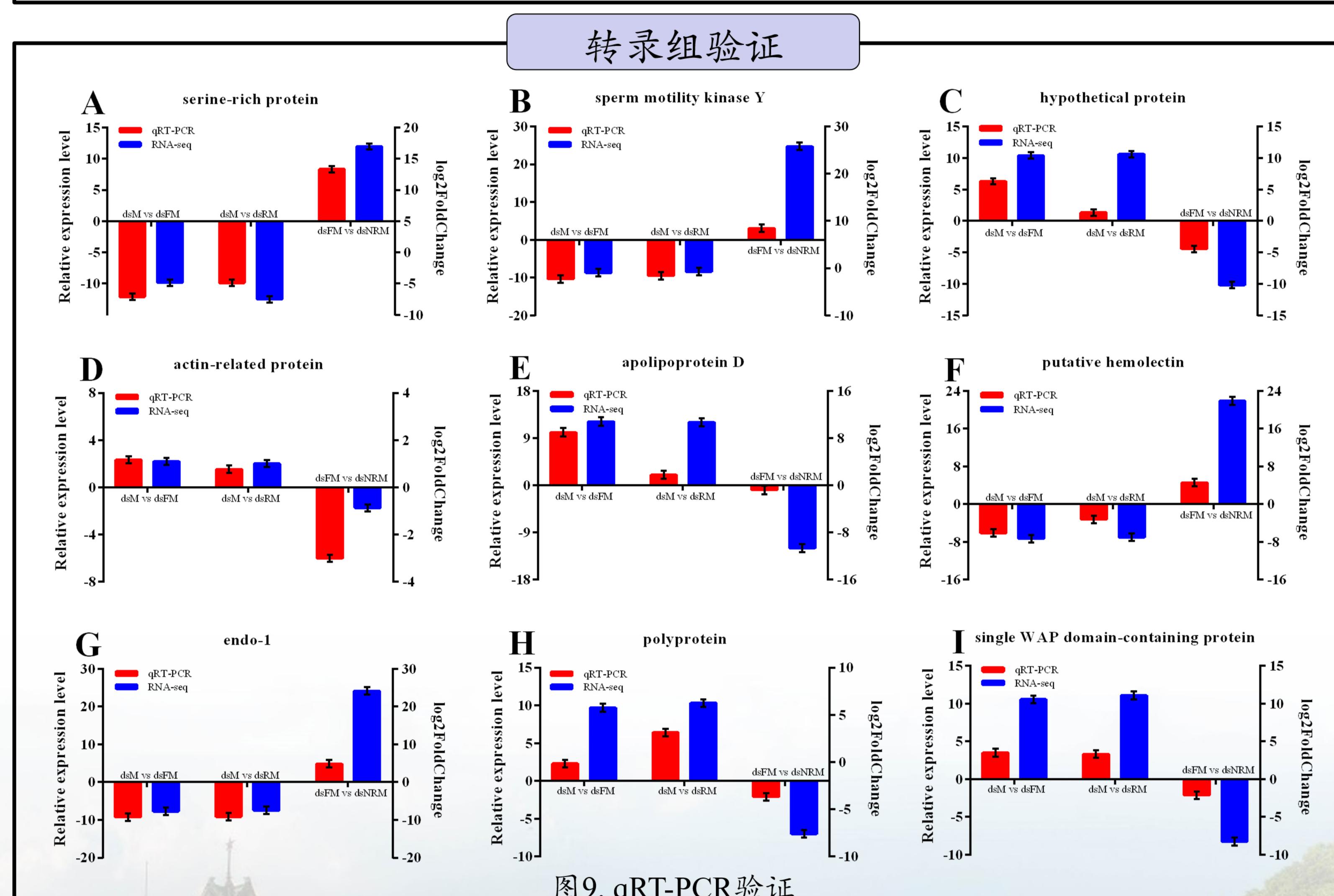
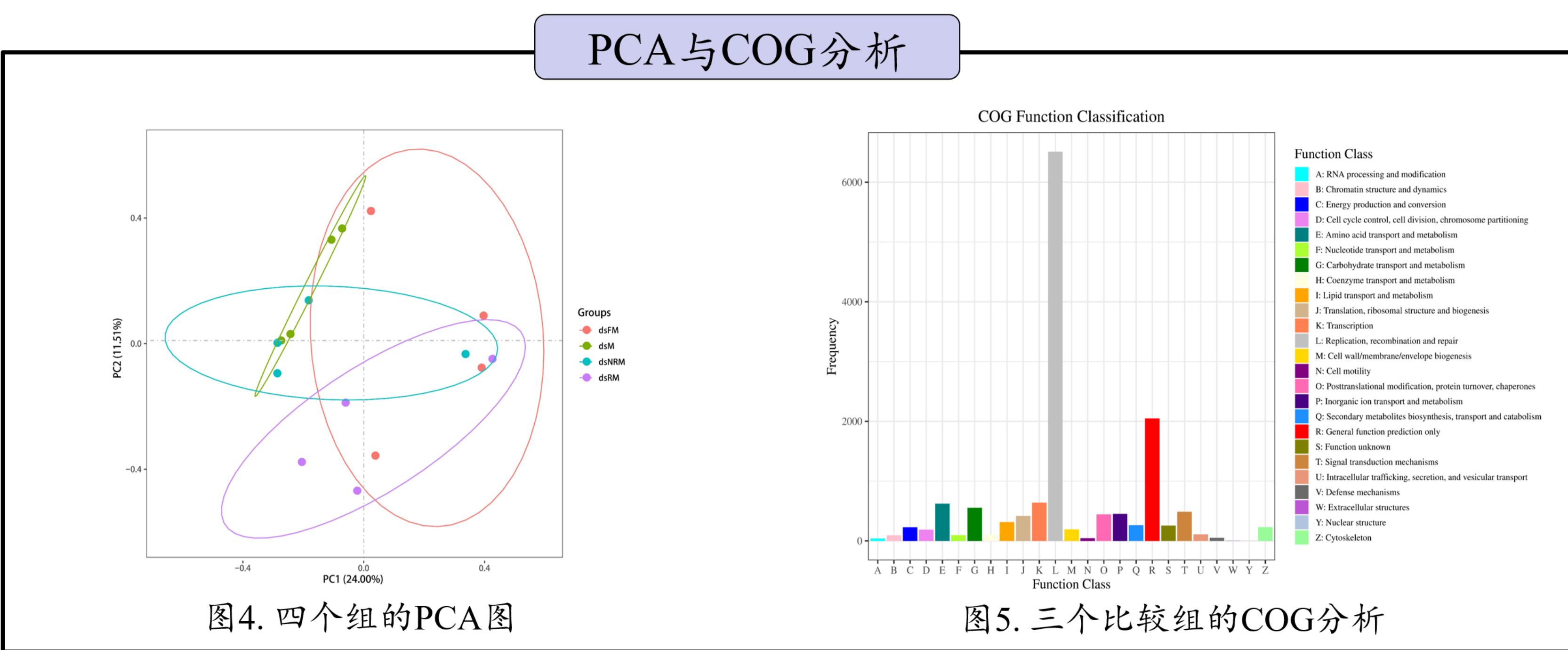
关键通路与基因

No.	Pathway	Pathway ID	dsM vs. dsFM		dsM vs. dsRM	
			qvalue	DEGs Number	qvalue	DEGs Number
1	Phototransduction-fly	map04745	0.989	4	0.000	12
2	Hippo signaling pathway-fly	map04391	1.000	4	0.012	11
3	Phagosome	map04145	0.905	10	0.012	14
4	ECM-receptor interaction	map04512	0.905	6	0.145	8

表1. “dsM与dsRM”的主要差异表达通路

No.	Name	Accession number	Up or Down		
			dsM/dsF M	dsM/dsRM	dsFM/dsNRM
1	vitellogenin	AJP60219.1	up	up	down
2	vitellogenin receptor	AJP60220.1	up	up	
3	VASA-like	AEQ19569.1	up	up	
4	cyclin B	ADB44902.1	up		
5	Fem1b	ANN47504.1	up		
6	ferritin	QDA69873.1	up		
7	gonadotropin-releasing hormone receptor	AHB33640.1	up	up	
8	cystatin	AXS76129.1	up	down	
9	doublesex and mab-3 related transcription factor	QDE10512.1	down	down	up
10	heat shock protein	QCC72758.1	down	down	up
11	sperm gelatinase	AFM38794.1	down	down	
12	Kazal-type protease inhibitor	AEW24505.1	down		
	male reproductive-related protein	ABQ41234.1	down		
Growth-related genes					
1	fatty acid synthase	QDK64693.1	up	up	
2	acetyl-CoA carboxylase	ALK82309.1	up		
3	delta-9 desaturase	AMQ48727.1	up		
4	long wavelength sensitive opsin	ASS36969.1	up		
5	glutathione S-transferase	AGJ70295.1	up		

表2. 转录组中与繁殖、生长相关的基因表达



- 结论**
- 沉默胰岛素样雄性腺激素(IAG)可以诱导雄性日本沼虾逆转成假雌虾。假雌虾可以正常发育，但卵巢发育慢于正常雌性，逆转率取决于注射浓度和发育时期。
 - IAG在日本沼虾生殖、生长调节和代谢中的关键作用，眼柄和“光传导”、“类固醇合成”通路在性别逆转中起着重要作用。