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CITATION:

ISSUE DATE:
1997-04

URL:
http://hdl.handle.net/2433/108624

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Nucleotide Sequence of cDNA and the Gene Expression of Testis-Specific Protein Y in the Japanese Monkey

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ABSTRACT—We cloned the cDNA for Japanese monkey Testis-Specific Protein Y (TSPY). The cDNA contained an open reading frame of 246 amino acids. This coding fragment shared 89% nucleotide sequence identity and 81% amino acid sequence identity with the homologous fragment of previously isolated human TSPY cDNA. Monkey TSPY was assumed to be a molecular mass of 28 kDa and an isoelectric point of pH 5.35. This protein was hydrophilic and contained an Arg and Lys-rich region which was a potential DNA binding site. Expression of the TSPY gene examined by reverse transcription PCR showed that the transcript was detectable only in testis, suggesting that TSPY plays an important role in spermatogenesis of primates.

INTRODUCTION

Testis-specific protein Y (TSPY) is known to be a product of the Y-chromosome specific gene. The expression of the TSPY gene has been shown to be restricted to testicular tissue (Arnemann et al., 1991) and appeared to be confined to germ cells of the spermatogonial and early spermatocyte stages in adult human males (Chandley and Cooke, 1994; Schnieders et al., 1996). Although the exact function of TSPY is still unknown, this protein might play a role in DNA replication (Schnieders et al., 1996). A cDNA clone for human TSPY was isolated from an adult human testis cDNA library (Arnemann et al., 1991). A genomic clone for human TSPY was also isolated successively (Zhang et al., 1992). The gene contained six exons with five introns and was estimated to be approximately 2.7 kb.

Human TSPY gene-related sequences are organized as constitutive parts of DY5Z repeat units (Manz et al., 1993) which are located on the short arm of the Y chromosome (Tyler-Smith et al., 1988). DY5Z sequences have been shown to be conserved on the Y chromosome of the great apes by Southern blot and in situ hybridization (Guttenbach et al., 1992). Using the chromosomal in situ hybridization technique, Schemp et al. (1995) showed that TSPY gene-related sequences are conserved and Y chromosome specific in hominoids. The number of TSPY genes and related genes are highly amplified especially in primates (Kim and Takenaka, 1996; Kim et al., 1996). In our succeeding report, we compared restriction patterns and chromosomal localizations of TSPY genes in man, gibbons, and Old World monkeys, and found variations of gene structures among them (Kim et al., 1996). Since in primates it is possible that TSPY genes evolve some structural differentiations and cause specificities in reproductive systems, it is necessary to clarify the structures of TSPY genes in various primates. To date, however, the complete structure of a TSPY gene is not known except for the human gene.

In the present study, we cloned and sequenced a full-length of the TSPY cDNA from Japanese monkey testis RNA, described its molecular characterizations, and examined the expression of the TSPY gene in various tissues.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Isolation of total RNA from monkey tissues

Tissues were collected from a 6-year-old Japanese monkey (Macaca fuscata) immediately after death by exsanguination via bilateral carotid arteries under deep anesthesia with ketamine hydrochloride and sodium pentobarbitone, in accordance with the guideline of the Primate Research Institute, Kyoto University. Total RNA was extracted by TRIZOL reagent (BRL).

Cloning of the cDNA for Japanese monkey TSPY

Full-length TSPY cDNA was prepared by RT-PCR. First, TSPY mRNA was reverse transcribed into single-stranded cDNA by AMV reverse transcriptase (BRL) using a primer, P356 (5'-CCTTGAGAATGTTTTATTTTTCATTCC-3'). Following this synthesis, cDNA was amplified by PCR using primers P356 and P459 (5'-CCAAGGAGGGCACCCTTC-3'). Primers P356 and P459 were designed based on published sequences of human TSPY cDNA (Zhang et al., 1992). Their locations in TSPY cDNA are shown in Fig. 1. The PCR was performed with a thermocycler manufactured by Perkin Elmer Cetus (Model 9600) as follows. After the initial denaturation step at 94°C for 3 min, DNA
ATG triplet indicated as nucleotides 1-3 was an initiation codon free from the mutated ones during amplification. The cDNA are shown in Fig. 1. The size of the PCR product was expected by RT-PCR with specific primers P355 (5'-CAGATGTCAGCCCTGAT-3') and P356 (5'-CCTTGAGAATGTTTATTTTTCATTCC-3') using rTth DNA polymerase (TOYOBO). The open reading frame (ORF) was amplified for 40 cycles at 94°C for 1 min, 60°C for 1 min and 72°C for 1.5 min. The PCR products were analyzed with agarose gel electrophoresis, purified by QIAEX gel extraction kit (QIAGEN), and cloned into T-vector which was prepared by modification of the Holton and Graham (1991) method.

**Sequence and data analyses**

The nucleotide sequence was determined on both strands of the insert DNA using the dideoxy chain termination method (Sanger et al., 1977). At least three cloned fragments from each of the PCR-amplified DNAs were sequenced. The various analyses of nucleotide sequences and encoded amino acid sequences were done with the aid of the GENETYX system (Ver. 9, SDC, Tokyo). Sequence similarity was searched for in the protein database from SWISS-PRO and amino acid-binding motif within SRY and its testis specific expression were the same in three independent clones of RT-PCR amplified DNAs were sequenced. The various analyses of nucleotide sequences in monkey and human TSPY cDNAs were slightly higher in similarity (74.8%) with the human TSPY gene. The corresponding nucleotide sequences in monkey TSPY cDNA revealed an identity of 81.4% with the human TSPY (Fig. 5). Twenty-one deletions in nucleotide sequence (deletion of 7 amino acids in protein sequence) in the monkey coding region and eighteen insertions in the monkey 3' untranslated region were noted. The deleted sequence in the monkey TSPY were corresponded to Pro-Arg-Glu at position 51-53 and Ser-Pro-Asp-Arg at position 234-237 of human TSPY. A fragment of bovine TSPY gene was isolated by Jakubiczka et al. (1993), and was shown to have high similarity (74.8%) with the human TSPY gene. The corresponding nucleotide sequences in monkey TSPY cDNA were slightly higher in similarity (78%) (Table 1). Amino acid sequences between monkey, human, and bovine TSPYs showed the similarity between monkey and human TSPYs (61.4%) were much higher than those between monkey and bovine TSPYs (57.5%) (Fig. 5). Since nucleotide sequences between monkey and bovine TSPYs were showed high similarity, the high numbers of amino acid substitutions between them were caused by the high ratio of substitutions in the first or second codons between the triplets of the coding regions of monkey and bovine TSPY genes.

In order to clarify TSPY gene evolution, we calculated the pairwise distance of the number of nucleotide substitu-
Fig. 2. Nucleotide sequences of the monkey TSPY cDNA (accession no. AB001421) together with the translation of its open reading frame. Amino acids are shown in single-letter codes. The initiation codon (ATG) is underlined. The termination codon (TGA) is indicated by an asterisk.
Fig. 3. Hydrophilicity and hydrophobicity plot of putative monkey testis-specific protein. The y axis shows the hydrophilicity and hydrophobicity values (−2.0000 to 2.0000) for TSPY as residues shown on the x axis. Values below the 0.0000 mark represent hydrophilic regions; those above are hydrophobic regions. Amino acid positions 42-51, 79-105, and 202-207 show mainly hydrophilicity.

Fig. 4. Expression analyses of the monkey TSPY gene by RT-PCR. The TSPY-specific DNA fragment was amplified by 40 cycles of RT-PCR using 1 μg each of total RNAs from kidney (lane 1), spleen (lane 2), heart (lane 3), lung (lane 4), small intestine (lane 5), pancreas (lane 6), testes (lanes 7, 8, from different individual sources), liver (lane 9), stomach (lane 10), brain (lane 11), testis (lane 12, without Taq DNA polymerase), and ovary (lane 14). The pKHS108 (TSPY cDNA containing plasmid) was used as positive control (lane 13). As the marker, Taq I-digested pUC118 was loaded in lane 15. The expected fragment size is 630 bp for transcript-specific RT-PCR product. RT-PCR of G3PDH mRNA was used for the quantifications of RNA level in each tissue.

same as that of the first intron of monkey and human TSPY genes cited in our previous report (Kim et al., 1996). In comparison with the coding and 3′ untranslated region of the TSPY gene, Vm of the 3′ untranslated region was twofold higher than that of the coding region. Furthermore, comparing the sequence of the TSPY genomic DNA between great apes and humans, the rates of nucleotide substitutions per site per year were higher in the TSPY intron than in the TSPY exon (Kim and Takenaka, 1996). Therefore, noncoding regions of the TSPY gene evolved more rapidly than the coding region.

We calculated the level of synonymous substitutions per site (Ks) and nonsynonymous substitutions per site (Ka) in the TSPY gene (Table 3). As nonsynonymous substitutions are more strongly influenced by selection than synonymous substitutions, their ratio is a good indicator of selection. Comparing the human-monkey (762 bp) and monkey-bovine (123 bp) TSPY, the values of Ks were 12.6 and 29.8, while those of Ka / Ks were 0.68 and 0.84, respectively. The number of synonymous substitutions were higher than the number of nonsynonymous substitutions in the TSPY gene. Therefore, directional selection has not occurred in the TSPY gene.

RNA expression analyses

Expression of the TSPY gene was examined by RT-PCR analyses in various tissues including the testis (Fig. 4). Using the specific primers (P355 and P356), a fragment of 630 bp was generated from only testes RNA (lane 7, 8), and no expression was detectable in the other tissues tested. No PCR product was observed in testis without reverse transcriptase treatment (lane 12). When we used plasmid DNA containing monkey TSPY cDNA as a template for PCR, the 630-bp fragment was clearly observed (lane 13). These results showed that the expression of the TSPY gene is specific for testes as suggested by Zhang et al. (1992).

To date, the TSPY, SRY, RNA binding motif (RBM), previously called the YRRM, Y-located RNA recognition motif, and deleted in azoospermia (DAZ) genes are Y-specific although there are many homologous genes between the X and Y chromosomes in man, such as, the ribosomal protein S4
Fig. 5. Comparison of the amino acid sequences of monkey testis-specific protein with those of the human (Zhang et al., 1992) and bovine (Schnieders et al., 1996). The numbering of each residue is based on the human sequence. Although the complete sequence of bovine TSPY has been reported (Schnieders et al., 1996), the N-terminal 53 residues sequence is not shown in Fig. 5. The nucleotide sequence of the bovine genomic DNA fragment is known (Jakubiczka et al., 1993) and its transcribed amino acid sequence corresponds to residue 107 to residue 147. The nucleotide and deduced amino acid sequences of this fragment were used for comparison with those of monkey and human sequences, respectively. Arg and Lys residues are shown by black background.

Table 1. Percent similarity of nucleotide sequences in the TSPY gene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species pair</th>
<th>Coding region</th>
<th>3' Untranslated region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human-Monkey</td>
<td>88.6 (762)</td>
<td>76.3 (232)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human-Bovine</td>
<td>74.8 (123)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey-Bovine</td>
<td>78.0 (123)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The number in parenthesis represent base pairs compared with each other. The same system is used in Table 2 and 3.

Table 2. Mean ± standard error of the number of nucleotide substitutions per site in the TSPY gene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species pair</th>
<th>Coding region</th>
<th>3' Untranslated region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human-Monkey</td>
<td>0.096 ± 0.012 (762)</td>
<td>0.199 ± 0.035 (232)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human-Bovine</td>
<td>0.392 ± 0.070 (123)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey-Bovine</td>
<td>0.275 ± 0.060 (123)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3. Synonymous substitutions per site (Ks), nonsynonymous substitutions per site (Ka), and their ratio (Ka/Ks) in the TSPY gene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species pair</th>
<th>Ks x 100</th>
<th>Ka x 100</th>
<th>Ka/Ks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human-Monkey</td>
<td>12.6 ± 2.9 (762)</td>
<td>8.6 ± 1.3 (762)</td>
<td>0.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human-Bovine</td>
<td>45.1 ± 17.1 (123)</td>
<td>27.4 ± 6.1 (123)</td>
<td>0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monkey-Bovine</td>
<td>29.6 ± 12.8 (123)</td>
<td>25.0 ± 5.8 (123)</td>
<td>0.84</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(RPS4Y), zinc finger protein Y (ZFY), amelogenin (AMELY), and steroid sulphatase (STS-Y). Our results from RT-PCR analysis have demonstrated that the expression of monkey TSPY is confined to the testis. Expression of both TSPY and RBM genes were confined to germ cells of the spermatogonia and early spermatocyte stages of adult human testis in RNA in situ hybridization (Chandley and Cooke, 1994). Testis-specific and germ cell-specific expression of these genes allow us to speculate their specific roles in spermatogenesis.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This research was supported by Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Priority Areas (No. 06273217 to OT; No. 07640900 to TK) from the Japan Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture, and partially funded by the Sasakawa Scientific Research Grant (No. 7-161 to KHS) from the Japan Science Society.

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(Received March 21, 1997 / Accepted April 18, 1997)