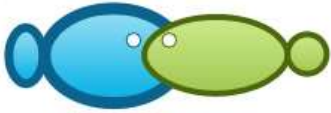


Korespondensi



## Determination of morphological alteration based on molecular analysis and melanophore pattern of the migrating Nike fish in Gorontalo Bay, Indonesia

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**Abstract.** Nike is a term for minuscule fish that frequently appear in Gorontalo waters. This type of fish belongs to the amphidromous gobi group. This study aims to describe the morphological alterations of nike fish from the sea to the estuary area of Gorontalo waters based on molecular analysis and different melanophore pattern. The small size of this fish (larval stage and post-larva) cause difficulties in analysing morphometric and meristic aspects. Therefore, the melanophore pattern approach and molecular analysis using the COI gene were used to identify and study the fish species. Sampling was carried out from 5 to 11 October 2018 in Gorontalo Bay area and the mouth of Bone Bolango river. The study was carried out when this type of fish appeared in the research area. Samples of nike fish were grouped based on differences in melanophore patterns in the body. It was found there were five different groups. The groups were coded N1, N2, N3, N4 and N5. The molecular analysis using the COI gene was used to identify the fish species. Genetic investigations showed that from five groups, there were two groups (N3 and N5) that had different melanophore patterns, but belong to the same species, *Belobranchus segura*. Morphological changes have occurred due to an increase in the melanophore patterns of nike species when they migrate from the sea to the river.

**Key Words:** amphidromus gobiidae, melanophore, molecular, nike fish.

**Introduction.** Nike is the name of a small type of fish, usually 2 to 4 cm in length, which appear in some waters in a large numbers and are caught by local fishermen. These fish are not a daily occurrence in the sea throughout the year, but once a month they can be seen by fishermen. Their emergence usually occurs at the end of each month in the calendar of the Hijri year, corresponding to the appearance of the new moon. The duration of the appearance of this fish is not constant, ranging from three to seven days.

Scientific information about the nike fish is still scarce, and even less information is found for this fish in Gorontalo Bay, Indonesia. Thus far, information about the existence of the species has only been obtained informally, from the local community. Important aspects of the existence of the fish species can be a source of information for preserving the biodiversity in the area.

Nike fish in Gorontalo waters consists of more than one species. Out of these, *Awaous melanocephalus* is the main constituent species, 99% of nike fish, and *Eleotris frusca* is only a supporter species. Furthermore, the inhabited area is from the coast to the upstream (Tantu 2001). *A. melanocephalus* is an amphidromous fish. When the adults spawn in freshwater, the eggs are placed on the substrate on the riverbed. After the eggs hatch, the larvae drift into the sea. After some time, the juveniles return to the river in which they hatched (Yamasaki et al 2011). Gobiids in Hawaiian waters live and develop in seawater. Initially, the larvae hatch in the river, after which are carried into the sea by river currents, living and developing into juveniles. Then they migrate back to their habitat in freshwater (Maie et al 2009). The distribution of nike fish larvae moving from seawater to river mouths is influenced by internal and external factors.

Gobiidae is one of the largest acanthomorph fish families, which numbers approximately 1120 species from 30 genera that have been described and many more that have not been yet

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described (Thacker & Roje 2011). A large number of gobiids present genetic similarities and can allow the occurrence of natural hybridization. The fish passes through several environments throughout its life history, which can allow morphological changes. This sometimes leads to morphological dissimilarities in the same species.

The high demand for these fish causes high fishing activity and exploitation. Improper management will accelerate the extinction of nike fish. Not all waters can be managed directly (Sahami et al 2017). The responses of organisms to their environment represent significant information in the effort to manage waters. The differences in the topography of nike fishing might explain differences in adaptation, ecology and behaviour, and also differences expressed through changes in colour and size. Due to their small size and often cryptic ecologies, the full extent of gobiid diversity goes unnoticed (Thacker & Roje 2011). An effort to hypothesize relationships among gobioids have been hampered by the prevalence of reductive evolution among goby species. Such reduction can make the identification of informative morphological characters particularly difficult (Thacker 2003).

Molecular and morphological studies can help the determination of characteristics of nike fish in the Gorontalo Bay, making it easier to be managed. Genetic characters can provide fish genetic information and support morphological characters data (Purnama et al 2019). This study aims to determine morphological changes based on molecular analysis and melanophore patterns along the body of nike fish that migrate from the sea to estuaries in Gorontalo waters, using molecular analysis.

## Material and Method

**Sampling.** The study conducted from October 2018 to January 2019. The sampling of these fish from fishermen was carried out randomly during the period of capture in Leato waters from 5 to 11 October 2018. A map of the sampling location is shown in Figure 1. The collected samples were placed in plastic sterile bottles into an icebox. The samples were sorted and grouped according to the melanophore pattern on the body of the fish at the Integrated Laboratory of the Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Gorontalo State University. Samples of nike fish were grouped based on differences in melanophore patterns in the body in five different groups, coded N1, N2, N3, N4 and N5. From each group of fish, 5 individuals were selected and preserved in sample containers with 70% alcohol. Furthermore, samples were analysed for genetic identification in the Papua State University genetic laboratory, Manokwari. The small size of this fish (larval stage/post-larva) causes difficulties in determining morphometric and meristic aspects. Therefore, the melanophore pattern approach and molecular analysis using the COI gene were used to identify the fish species.

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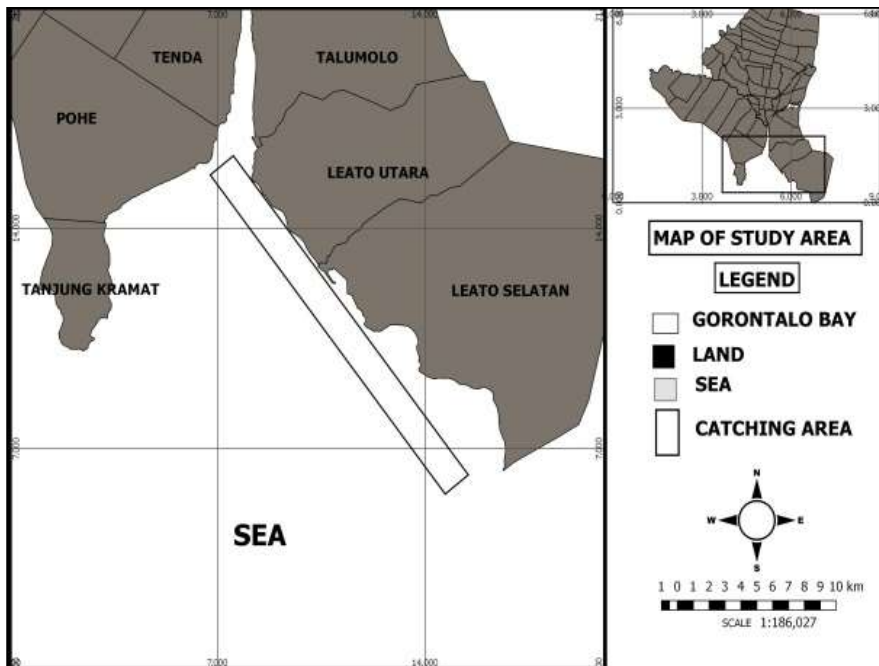


Figure 1. Map of the sampling sites in Gorontalo Bay.

**Molecular Analysis.** DNA genome isolation of samples was conducted using an Isolation kit by Geneaid - Genomic DNA Mini Kit (Tissue). The isolation method carried out refers to the product standard protocol. The PCR process was carried out using the primary pair (Baldwin et al 2009), namely (Forward) BCL Fish: 5'-TCAACYAATCAYAAAGATATYGGCAC-3' and (Reverse) Fish BCH: 5'-ACTTCYGGGTGCCRAARAATCA-3'. PCR products were then electrophoresed and photographed above an UV Transilluminator (Pacific image, Electronic). The nucleotide sequencing cycle is a method for determining the sequence of nucleotides contained in DNA. The DNA samples that had been amplified and electrophoresed were subsequently sequenced. The sequencing process was carried out at the First Base Laboratory in Malaysia by PT Genetics Science Indonesia. Samples consisting of 30  $\mu$ l of PCR DNA products, 10  $\mu$ l of forward primer and 10  $\mu$ l reverse primer were sent to the laboratory. Editing and proofreading sequences were performed using MEGA 6.0 software. The proofreading results from the forward and reverse sequences were combined into a sequence. Then the sequence results were analysed to find genetic similarities. To find out the relationship level among samples, further analyses were carried out based on phylogenetic trees with the Maximum Likelihood Method with 1000 bootstraps using MEGA 6.0 software.

**Results and Discussion.** The results indicate that nike fish sampled consist of 2 morphologically dissimilar groups, with different melanophore patterns, but which are genetically the same species. The proofreading results from the forward and reserve sequences combined with the sequence of the two samples (N3 and N5) are presented in Table 1.

Table 1

Proofreading results of forward and reserve sequence of samples N3 and N5

Sample code	Proof reading results
-------------	-----------------------

N3  
 CCTTTATCTTGTCTTCGGTGCCTGAGCCGGGATAGTGGGCACCGCTTTAAGCCTAC  
 TTATCCGCGCTGAACTAAGTCAACCTGGCGCACTCCTAGGAGATGACCAAATCTAT  
 AATGTTATCGTTACCGCCACGCGTTCGTAATAATTTCTTTATAGTAATACCAATT  
 ATGATTGGCGGATTTGGTAACTGACTAATCCCCTTAATGATTGGCGCCCCAGACAT  
 GGCTTCCCACGAATAAACACATAAGTTTCTGACTTCTCCCGCCATCTTTCCTCT  
 CCTTTTAGCATCCTCTGGAGTAGAAGCAGGGGCCGGAACAGGGTGAACCGTCTAC  
 CCGCCCCTAGCGGGCAACCTCGCCCACGAGGCGCCTCTGTGGACCTAACAACTCT  
 TTTCACTACACCTAGCAGGGGTGTCTCAATTCTTGGAGCAATTAATTTTCATTACCA  
 CAATTATTAACATAAAAACCTCCGGCAATTTCCAATACCAAACGCCCTTGTTCTCT  
 GAGCCGTTCTAATTACAGCCGTCTTATTACTATTATCCCTTCCCGTACTTGCTGCTG  
 GCATCACAATGCTACTTACAGATCGAAATTTAAATACGACGTTCTTTGACCCGGCC  
 GGGGGTGGGGACCAATCTTATACCAACACCTTTTC

N5  
 CCTTTATCTTGTCTTCGGTGCCTGAGCCGGGATAGTGGGCACAGCTTTAAGCCTAC  
 TTATCCGCGCTGAACTAAGTCAACCTGGCGCACTCCTAGGAGATGACCAAATCTAT  
 AATGTTATCGTTACCGCCACGCGTTCGTAATAATTTCTTTATAGTAATACCAATT  
 ATGATTGGCGGATTTGGTAACTGACTAATCCCCTTAATGATTGGCGCCCCAGACAT  
 GGCTTCCCACGAATAAACACATAAGTTTCTGACTTCTCCCGCCATCTTTCCTCT  
 CCTTTTAGCATCCTCTGGAGTAGAAGCAGGGGCCGGAACAGGGTGAACCGTCTAC  
 CCGCCCCTAGCGGGCAACCTCGCCCACGAGGCGCCTCTGTGGACCTAACAACTCT  
 TTTCACTACACCTAGCAGGGGTGTCTCAATTCTTGGAGCAATTAATTTTCATTACCA  
 CAATTATTAACATAAAAACCTCCGGCAATTTCCAATACCAAACGCCCTTGTTCTCT  
 GAGCCGTTCTAATTACAGCCGTCTTATTACTATTATCCCTTCCCGTACTTGCTGCTG  
 GCATCACAATGCTACTTACAGATCGAAATTTAAATACGACGTTCTTTGACCCGGCC  
 GGGGGTGGGGACCAATCTTATACCAACACCTTTTC

The sequences produced are then compared with sequences contained in bank gene deposits (NCBI nucleotide databases). The results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2

Comparison sequences of sample and NCBI nucleotide database

No	Species	Gene	Accession Number	Max Score	Query cover	Identity
Sequence N3:						
1	<i>Belobranhus segura</i>	COI	<a href="#">KU692375.1</a>	1166	99%	99%
2	<i>B. segura</i>	COI	<a href="#">KU692374.1</a>	1166	99%	99%
3	<i>B. segura</i>	COI	<a href="#">KU692367.1</a>	1166	99%	99%
4	<i>B. segura</i>	COI	<a href="#">KU692362.1</a>	1166	99%	99%
5	<i>B. segura</i>	COI	<a href="#">KU692372.1</a>	1160	99%	99%
Sequence N5:						
1	<i>Belobranhus segura</i>	COI	<a href="#">KU692375.1</a>	1171	99%	99%
2	<i>B. segura</i>	COI	<a href="#">KU692374.1</a>	1171	99%	99%
3	<i>B. segura</i>	COI	<a href="#">KU692367.1</a>	1171	99%	99%
4	<i>B. segura</i>	COI	<a href="#">KU692362.1</a>	1171	99%	99%
5	<i>B. segura</i>	COI	<a href="#">KU692372.1</a>	1166	99%	99%

The two samples are both *Belobranhus segura* based on genetic testing with mitochondrial COI. This is a new discovery related to nike fish data. The previous studies never reported that *B. Segura* is a species member of the nike group schooling in Gorontalo waters. Further analysis was carried out with the phylogenetic tree to show the kinship relations between samples (N3 and N5) and several species available in the NCBI database (Figure 2).

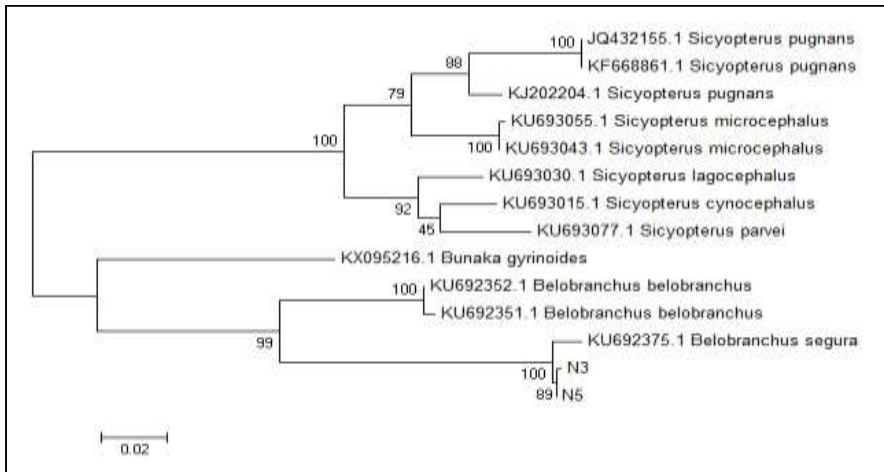


Figure 2. Phylogenetic trees of N3 and N5 samples compared with several species in the NCBI database.

The genetic analysis illustrates that the two samples are the same species, even though they have different morphologies, particularly in the melanophore patterns. This modification might be an adaptation of the species when migrating from seawater to fresh water, as part of its development. When entering a river mouth, the juvenile undergoes changes in morphology, physiology and behavior (Keith et al 2008). The difference in melanophore patterns from samples N3 and N5 is schematically presented in Figure 3.

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Sample Code	Picture (Personal documentation)	Sketch
N3		
N5		

Figure 3. Schematic morphological alterations in N3 and N5 samples, based on the melanophore pattern.

In addition, geographically, N3 and N5 are found in different locations. N3 (N 00°30,122' E 123°03,895'26.2) was found in the sea area, while N5 (N 00°30,305' E123° 03,739'26.2) was found at the river mouth (Figure 4). Sample N5 is former N3 that has developed and has undergone alterations in the melanophore structure. This is possible because the N3 samples were collected in 8 October 2018, while the N5 samples were collected in 11 October 2018. This supports the findings of Valade et al (2009), which observed a change in the appearance of chromatophores in the body of *Sicyopterus lagocephalus* larvae, starting from the head and spreading throughout the body during the larvae stage. The results of this study illustrate that there has been a variation in the melanophore pattern of the species *Belobranchus segura* when migrating from sea to river. When still in the sea, the melanophore arrangement is not yet dispersed, but when it enters the river, the melanophore arrangement spreads along the body.

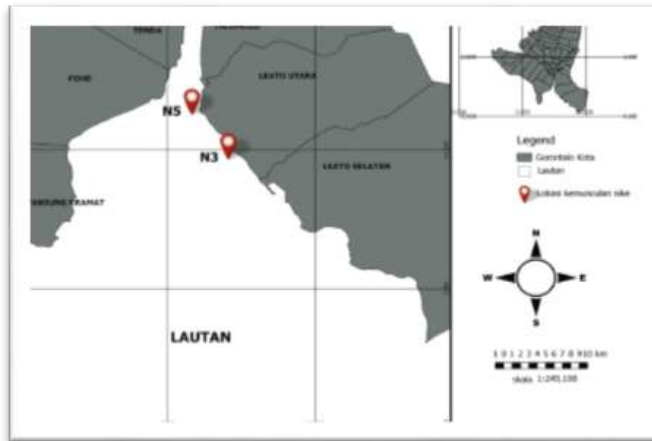


Figure 4. Area sampling of N3 and N5

Hawaiian gobioid fish are amphidromous and have one life stage in the sea (Hobson & Smith 2007). They stay in the pelagic sea zone for several months before migrating in the river (Teichert et al 2016). Nike fishing in the Gorontalo Bay from the first, second and third days has a tendency to shift closer to the river mouth which indicates the migration of nike from sea water to fresh water (Olii et al 2017; Pasingi & Abdullah 2018).

Melanophore patterns of *Belobranchus segura* migrating from sea to rivers are characterized by a slight increase in coloration. This is visible when approaching the estuary, being either a form of adaptation in order to enter a new aquatic environment or a part of its development stages. The distribution of the species along the river is determined by post larva color aggregation (Nishimoto & Fitzsimons 1986).

The occurrence of migratory behavior has a genetic basis in freshwater fish, although it is clear from various studies that genetic signals for migratory behavior may be strongly influenced by environmental and developmental factors (Lucas & Baras 2001). Although the life of amphidromous fish is strongly related to environmental conditions, they vary in ecology and behavior and the causative factors that drive juveniles to move upstream into the adult habitat are not fully understood. This migration could be related to the development stage (Fitzsimon & McRae 2007). Post-larvae return to rivers where they are recruited and grown to reproductive stages (Ellien et al 2014).

The distribution of nike fish tends to approach the estuaries since its appearance time until it disappears (Olii et al 2017). Based on the results of this study it can be concluded that there are morphological alterations in color due to an increase in the number of melanophores. Also, nike fish do not disappear from the waters, as the nike fishing community considers.

**Conclusions.** Samples N3 and N5, with different melanophore patterns, are genetically the same species, *Belobranchianus segura*. The morphological changes of this species from the nike fish group are indicated by the differences in melanophore patterns, with an increase in the number and spread of melanophores on the surface of the body when the species enters the river mouth.

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