functional neuroanatomy of the rhinophore of Aplysia punctata
Adrian Wertz1,2,3, Wolfgang Rössler2, Malu Obermayer2 and Ulf Bickmeyer*1

Address: 1Biologische Anstalt Helgoland, Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research in Helmholtz Society, Kurpromenade 201, 27483 Helgoland, Germany, 2Behavioural Physiology and Sociobiology, Biocenter, University of Würzburg, Am Hubland, 97074 Würzburg, Germany and 3Max Planck Institute of Neurobiology, Department of Systems and Computational Neurobiology, Am Klopferspitz 18, 82152 Martinsried, Germany

Email: Adrian Wertz - wertz@neuro.mpg.de; Wolfgang Rössler - roessler@biozentrum.uni-wuerzburg.de; Malu Obermayer - maluob@biozentrum.uni-wuerzburg.de; Ulf Bickmeyer* - ubickmeyer@awi-bremerhaven.de

* Corresponding author

Abstract

Background: For marine snails, olfaction represents a crucial sensory modality for long-distance reception, as auditory and visual information is limited. The posterior tentacle of Aplysia, the rhinophore, is a chemosensory organ and several behavioural studies showed that the rhinophores can detect pheromones, initiate orientation and locomotion toward food. However the functional neuroanatomy of the rhinophore is not yet clear. Here we apply serotonin-immunohistochemistry and fluorescent markers in combination with confocal microscopy as well as optical recording techniques to elucidate the structure and function of the rhinophore of the sea slug Aplysia punctata.

Results: With anatomical techniques an overview of the neuroanatomical organization of the rhinophore is presented. Labelling with propidium iodide revealed one layer of cell nuclei in the sensory epithelium and densely packed cell nuclei beneath the groove of the rhinophore, which extends to about two third of the total length of the rhinophore. Serotonin immunoreactivity was found within the olfactory glomeruli underneath the epithelium as well as in the rhinophore ganglion. Retrograde tracing from the rhinophore ganglion with 4-(4-(dihexadecylamino)styril)-N-methylpyridinium iodide (DiA) demonstrated the connection of glomeruli with the ganglion. Around 36 glomeruli (mean diameter 49 μm) were counted in a single rhinophore. Fluorimetric measurements of intracellular Ca2+ levels using Fura-2 AM loading revealed Ca2+-responses within the rhinophore ganglion to stimulation with amino acids. Bath application of different amino acids revealed differential responses at different positions within the rhinophore ganglion.

Conclusion: Our neuroanatomical study revealed the number and position of glomeruli in the rhinophore and the rhinophore ganglion as processing stage of sensory information. Serotonin-immunoreactive processes were found extensively within the rhinophore, but was not detected within any peripheral cell body. Amino acids were used as olfactory stimuli in optical recordings and induced sensory responses in the rhinophore ganglion. The complexity of changes in intracellular Ca2+-levels indicates, that processing of odour information takes place within the rhinophore ganglion. Our neuroanatomical and functional studies of the rhinophore open up a new avenue to analyze the olfactory system in Aplysia.

Published: 06 April 2006

Frontiers in Zoology 2006, 3:6 doi:10.1186/1742-9994-3-6

Received: 10 March 2006
Accepted: 06 April 2006

This article is available from: http://www.frontiersinzoology.com/content/3/1/6

© 2006 Wertz et al; licensee BioMed Central Ltd.
This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.
Background

Chemical signal perception represent an important part of communication and is used by a large variety of organisms from protozoans [1] and yeast [2] to insects [3], molluscs [4,5], fish [6], mammals [7] and humans [8]. Sea slugs of the genus Aplysia have been investigated intensively with respect to behavioural and neurobiological studies, and the gill withdrawal reflex has become a well known neuronal model circuit for studies of the cellular basis of learning and memory [9-11]. Fewer studies have targeted the olfactory system of Aplysia [12-14]. In Aplysia, chemosensation plays an important role in the context of various behaviours, e.g. localization of food [14,15] and sexual behaviour [16]. The rhinophore is considered as the olfactory organ in Aplysia [15] and was suggested to be important for the detection of pheromones [16,17]; different peptide-pheromones were identified in the genus Aplysia [4,18,19]. Recently, it could be demonstrated that secondary metabolites (alkaloids) from marine sponges stimulate neurons in the rhinophore ganglion of the rhinophore of Aplysia punctata [20].

Despite biological significance of olfaction, little is known about structural and functional aspects of the olfactory sensory pathway in Aplysia. The neuroanatomy of the tentacle was investigated in the terrestrial snail Achatina [21], which belong to the group of Pulmonata and to stylommatophoran snails. The tentacles of Achatina fulica contain a tentacle ganglion, glomeruli and four pathways for the projection of olfactory sensory neurons were described. Aplysia was shown to posses a rhinophore ganglion but in contrast to Achatina the eye is at the base and not at the top of the rhinophore, and photoreceptors are located in the rhinophore epithelium [21-24]. In Phestilla sibogae the presence of serotonin, dopamine and norepinephrine in the rhinophores was confirmed [25], possibly revealing glomerulus-like structures along the olfactory pathway [26]. Serotonin-immunoreactive elements were also found in the rhinophores of Pleurobranchus californica and Tritonia diomedea [27]. Phestilla sibogae, Pleurobranchus californica and Tritonia diomedea are closely related to Aplysia punctata belonging to the systematic group of ophiostobranchia. Here we look for serotonin immunoreactivity in the rhinophore of Aplysia punctata. In addition, neuroanatomical tracing and histology are used to analyse the structure of the rhinophore.

Amino acids were shown to be potent olfactory stimuli for aquatic animals [28-31] and elicit feeding responses in Pleurobranchus californica [32]. Murphy and Hadfield [33] studied the innervation of the rhinophores and the oral tentacles of Phestilla sibogae and used electrophysiological techniques to demonstrate that only the rhinophores were highly selective to free amino acids. Therefore we use optical imaging technique and amino acids as stimuli, to investigate chemoreceptive processing in the rhinophore. The present study is aimed to contribute to our understanding of the olfactory sensory pathway in marine snails and the chemosensory capabilities of these animals.

Results and discussion

Neuroanatomy of the rhinophore

The anatomy of the rhinophore of Aplysia was previously investigated only with respect to the location of sensory cells [13] and as part of a phylogenetic study of seahares [34]. The presence of neuromodulators such as catecholamines has been demonstrated in the rhinophore of Aplysia californica by Croll [35]. This is the first study to focus on the functional neuroanatomy of the rhinophore of Aplysia punctata with respect to number and location of glomeruli, serotonergic innervation and neuronal pathways. The rhinophore of Aplysia punctata contains a groove, which extends to about two third of the total length of the rhinophore. Figures 1A and 1B show an example of a longitudinally sectioned rhinophore labelled with phalloidin and serotonin-immunoreactivity (IR). The rhinophore usually contracted during the process of dissection, and prominent longitudinal muscles became strongly labelled with phalloidin binding to muscular f-actin (Figs 1A, B, F). Serotonin-IR was detectable in various regions of the rhinophore: the rhinophore nerve, the rhinophore ganglion at the basis of the groove, and the glomeruli (Figs 1A, B, G). Serotonergic fibres proceeded from the rhinophore nerve via the rhinophore ganglion to the glomeruli. Since no serotonin-IR was detectable in cell bodies within the rhinophore, all serotonergic neurons innervating the rhinophore should be of extrinsic origin. Croll [35] described tyrosine hydroxylase immunoreactivity in both large and small somata beneath the epithelium in the rhinophore, homogeneously distributed over walls of the entire structure, whereas serotonergic immunoreactivity was found in cellular processes but not the somata inside the rhinophore. Croll et al. [26] found no serotonergic cell bodies in the periphery in the nudibranch Phestilla, similar to our findings. This indicates a physiological role of catecholamines and serotonin in olfactory processing mediated by centrifugal neurons in the case of serotonin and more local modulation in the case of catecholamines. Serotonergic innervation of olfactory glomeruli is commonly found in insects and was shown to enhance the response of olfactory projection neurons (e.g. [36,37]).

A series of cross sections demonstrates phalloidin-labelled muscle-fibres bundles oriented in the longitudinal and horizontal axis of the rhinophore (Figs 1C, D, E). Glomeruli were situated beneath the sensory epithelium close to the inner wall of the entire groove (Figs 1B, 2A, C). Staining of cell nuclei with propidium iodide indicates that the
**Anatomical overview of the rhinophore.** Neuroanatomy of the rhinophore: confocal images of sections labelled with an antibody to serotonin, fluophore-conjugated phalloidin and propidium iodide. A, B: Sagittal sections of the rhinophore at different planes. F-actin labelling with phalloidin (red) revealed the course of muscle fibres (M). Serotonin-immunoreactivity (green) is present in the rhinophore nerve (RN), the rhinophore ganglion (RG) and the glomeruli (GL). C, D, E, F: Sections labelled with phalloidin (green) and propidium iodide (red). C, D, E are cross sections at different planes at the positions indicated in F. In the upper part of the rhinophore glomeruli are situated beneath the epithelium. The rhinophore ganglion is situated at the basis of the groove. G: Nuclear labelling with propidium iodide (red) reveals the inner sensory epithelium (SE). Serotonin immunoreactivity (green) is present in the Glomeruli (GL). Scale bars = 500 μM (scale bar in A is also valid for B, in C is also valid for D and E).
glomeruli are not surrounded by a regular border of peri-glomerular cell somata (Figs 1G, 2A, H). In histological sections, however, glomeruli appeared to be surrounded by a layer of glia-like processes (Fig. 2I). In contrast to insects and vertebrates, where olfactory glomeruli became brightly labelled with phalloidin due to aggregation of neuronal f-actin [38], glomeruli within the rhinophore of Aplysia punctata were not labelled with phalloidin, and the rhinophore ganglion was only lightly stained with phalloidin (Fig. 2F). Histological sections revealed that the rhinophore ganglion has a folded structure (Fig. 2G). Retrograde labelling of the glomeruli by insertion of 4-(4-(dihexadecylamino)styryl)-N-methylpyridinium iodide (DiA) in the rhinophore ganglion demonstrated the connection between the rhinophore ganglion and the glomeruli (Fig. 2H). DiA stainings show the neuronal connection between the rhinophore ganglion and glomeruli. Retrograde labelling with DiA revealed mostly neuropil staining indicating that neuronal processes extending from the rhinophore ganglion to the glomeruli were preferentially labelled. We do not know if the cell bodies of these neurons lie in the rhinophore ganglion (because of massive staining) or further out in the periphery, or on adjacent sections. Future studies will focus in more detail on individual projections of sensory neurons using patch clamp/single neuron recordings and dye filling techniques.

The number of glomeruli was estimated in a complete series of sections of the rhinophore labelled with 5-HT antibody. The total number of glomeruli counted in one rhinophore was 36 in one rhinophore, and the mean diameter of individual glomeruli averaged 49 μm +/- 27 μm with a range from 25 μm to 135 μm.

Previous investigations on Aplysia californica have shown that the groove houses various types of sensory cells [13]. Emery and Audesirk [13] suggested that intraepithelial cells with 30 μM long cilia produce a steady water flow around the epithelial cells of the rhinophore to facilitate olfaction. Anterograde labelling experiments in a terrestrial snail (Achatina fulica) by Chase and Tollozcko [21] have shown that sensory neurons project to the glomeruli and directly to the rhinophore ganglion or to further centres in the cerebral ganglion. Future experiments are needed to find out if similar projection patterns of sensory neurons are present in Aplysia.

Labelling of cell nuclei with propidium iodide and histological sections showed the high amount of cell nuclei in the sensory epithelium (Figs 1F, G, 2A, H, I). The layer of sensory cell nuclei is clearly separated from the more basal nuclei (Fig 2H). Glomeruli were located underneath this epithelium (Figs 2H, I). Propidium Iodide and Mallory’s stain revealed cell nuclei of variable sizes surrounding the glomeruli. Both methods revealed very few nuclei inside the glomeruli similar to the conditions in vertebrates and in insects (Figs. 2H, I). Propidium Iodide has very high affinity to nucleic acids, and since we used agarose sections with excellent penetration properties we are convinced that all nuclei were labelled. In contrast to the glomeruli, cell nuclei were present inside the rhinophore ganglion (Fig. 2G). Cell nuclei can be from both neuronal and glial cell bodies.

The anatomy of the rhinophores with distributed glomeruli around the groove leaves different possibilities open for central projections of olfactory receptor neurons (ORNs). The general view of a uniglomerular projection pattern, which seems to occur in most insects [39,40] and vertebrates [41,42], would be complicated with the present arrangement of glomeruli. Possibly, ORNs of the same type are situated beneath one glomerulus and are not uniformly distributed over the sensory epithelium, or, in the other case, axonal projections of individual ORNs to their target glomeruli would be very long and across the rhinophore. Recent studies in Xenopus laevis described an innervation of more than one glomerulus by individual ORNs [43]. Multiglomerular projection patterns also appear in crustaceans [44]. In Aplysia, future studies on the projection pattern of ORNs combined with functional imaging studies of the glomeruli will provide further insight in the functional role of glomeruli in molluscs.

Calcium imaging of odour evoked responses within the rhinophore ganglion

To investigate whether the rhinophore ganglion responds to olfactory stimulation of the sensory epithelium of the rhinophore, we applied different amino acids as odorants and recorded the responses optically. First of all we tested our system by the application of artificial sea water (ASW) with high K⁺ (Fig. 3A). The Ca²⁺-response induced by a high K⁺-solution could be reproduced and showed nearly a similar increase after repetitive application.

We chose different amino acids, as they were used in previous experiments in gastropod molluscs [32,33]. To avoid direct excitation of neurons within the rhinophore by the stimuli, we did not use glutamic and aspartic acid, which induced highest responses in the nudibranch Phes-tilla sibogae [33]. In more than 10 experiments we found no Ca²⁺-response within the rhinophore ganglion induced by the application of methionin at different concentration (200 μM – 20 mM).

Clear Ca²⁺-responses within the rhinophore ganglion were found during stimulation with alanine (ALA). Figure 3B shows three responses to ALA from three different animals. In all experiments 2 mM ALA was applied. We
Anatomical details of the rhinophore

Figure 2

**Anatomical details of the rhinophore.** Neuroanatomy and histology of the rhinophore. A: Cross sections labelled with serotonin-immunoreactivity (green) and propidium iodide (red). Nuclear labelling shows the layers of cell nuclei in the sensory epithelium (SE) around the groove. Glomeruli (GL) are situated beneath the sensory epithelium. Scale bar = 500 μm. B, C, G: Histological cross sections of the rhinophore at different planes along the longitudinal axis (stained with Mallory’s stain). The rhinophore ganglion (RG) is folded and located in the middle of the rhinophore. Scale bar = 500 μm. G: Higher magnification of the rhinophore ganglion shown in B. Scale bar = 100 μm. D, E, F: Serotonin-immunoreactivity is labelled green and cell nuclei are labelled red in D and E, whereas in F phalloidin is labelled in red. The immunoreactivity is showing serotonergic innervation of the rhinophore ganglion (D, F) and the sensory epithelium (E). Cell nuclei in the sensory epithelium labelled with propidium iodide (D, E). F: Light labelling with phalloidin in the rhinophore ganglion. Scale bars for D, E, F, G = 100 μm. H: Injection of DiA (green) in the rhinophore ganglion revealed the connection from the rhinophore ganglion to a glomerulus. The big amount of DiA crystals are fluorescing yellow and indicate thereby the injection location. Labelling with Propidium iodide (red) shows the layers of cell nuclei in the epithelium. I: Histological section (Mallory stain). Individual glomerulus situated beneath the sensory epithelium and surrounded by a glial-like cell layer (arrow).
found a decrease of Ca²⁺-levels as well as an increase (Fig 3B upper trace). Application of different amino acids (2 mM each) during one experiment revealed differential responses of intracellular Ca²⁺-levels in distinct regions (Fig 3C). The traces in Fig 3C show Ca²⁺-measurements in two different regions of interest. Arginine (ARG) and glutamine (GLN) did not induce a response in one region (upper trace), whereas glycine (GLY) and valine (VAL) did evoke a response. Phenylalanine (PHE) did not induce any response. A second region (lower trace) responded to all amino acids except PHE.

Fluorimetric measurements. Measurement of changes of Ca²⁺-levels in separated ROIs in response to high K⁺ and amino acids in the rhinophore ganglion (stimulus duration was one minute in each case). A: Application of artificial sea water with high K⁺. Responses were stable and could be reproduced after wash-out. B: Ca²⁺-responses of ROIS of three different animals to the stimulation with 2 mM alanine (ALA). An elevation as well as a decrease of the Ca²⁺-levels were found. C: Responses in two regions to stimulation with different amino acids (2 mM). Arginine (ARG) and glutamine (GLN) did not induce a response in one region (upper trace), whereas glycine (GLY) and valine (VAL) did evoke a response. Phenylalanine (PHE) did not induce any response. A second region (lower trace) responded to all amino acids except PHE.

The responses to different concentrations of ALA (2 μM – 20 mM) were highly dependent on the recording position within the ganglion. Ten responses from ten regions within the rhinophore ganglion are demonstrated in figure 4. Regions of interest (ROIs) were selected more or less...
randomly across the rhinophore ganglion at the beginning of an experiment, and only responsive regions are shown in the figures. The size of individual ROIs can be estimated from the scale bar (Fig. 4B). We assume that in...
many cases ROIs may have not included a single neuron since the diameter ROIs were between 15 and 60 μM and only the largest cell bodies reach 50 μM.

In the course of a single experiment, odour induced responses to amino acids recorded from different regions remained similar. We applied ALA in concentration from 2 μM to 20 mM. At low concentration (<2 mM) it was difficult to decide whether an observed Ca²⁺-response was stimulus dependent. At a concentration of 2 mM ALA, clear responses could be observed in three regions (Fig 4C VIII-X). Regions VIII and IX showed a decrease of the Ca²⁺-levels, whereas in region X the Ca²⁺-level increased.

In response to 20 mM ALA all of the selected regions showed a change in intracellular Ca²⁺-levels. It was either a decrease or an increase of the Ca²⁺-levels, or even a combination of both as shown in trace II. Remarkably, responses from neighbouring regions (II and III; IX and X) showed opposing Ca²⁺-responses indicating a possible inhibitory coupling. The spatial response patterns were complex. Stimulation with 20 mM ALA induced an increase in Ca²⁺-levels in four regions (Fig. 3A-I,-V,-VI,-X), whereas in five other regions we found a decrease in Ca²⁺-levels (Fig. 3A-III,-IV,-VII,-VIII,-IX), and in region II a decrease was followed by an increase in Ca²⁺-levels.

In all of our experiments, the highest Ca²⁺-responses were induced by ALA. Since the rhinophore is cut during the preparation, we cannot exclude partial injury of the rhinophore ganglia. However, the calcium imaging experiments demonstrate that parts of the rhinophore ganglion respond differentially to stimulation of the sensory epithelium with amino acids indicating that olfactory stimuli are relayed and processed in the rhinophore ganglion. In a previous investigation we tested spong algae and revealed clear responses to sceptrin at 200 μM concentration [20]. The term olfaction is used in terrestrial animals for airborne chemicals, but also in aquatic animals for water borne chemicals detected by primary receptor neurons in the nose (e.g. fish, amphibians) or on the antennae (crustaceans) [45]. In vertebrates it is referred to as long distance reception in contrast to close range chemosensory information from their aquatic environment, as the optical sense plays a minor role in shallow muddy waters or the deep sea and aquatic/mechanosensory senses give only limited information about for example food quality. The chemical sense probably is the primary sense in many marine organisms, and Aplysia represents a promising model system for future investigations of the chemical ecology of sea slugs.

**Conclusion**

The glomeruli and the rhinophore ganglion represent different processing stages for sensory information. We found 36 glomeruli in the rhinophore and retrograde labelling with DiA revealed the connection between glomeruli and rhinophore ganglion. The glomeruli are situated close to the epithelial layers towards the lumen of the groove and appear to be surrounded by a thin glia-like sheath. Serotonin-immunoreactivity was found exten-
sively within the rhinophore, but was not detected in any peripheral cell body. Therefore these serotonergic fibres appear to be efferent projections from central ganglia. Amino acids were used as potentially important olfactory stimuli for aquatic animals, and optical recordings show that amino acids induce sensory responses in the rhinophore. The complexity of changes in intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) levels led us suggest, that processing of odour information takes place within the rhinophore ganglion. Our neuroanatomical and functional studies of the rhinophore open up a new avenue to analyze the olfactory system in *Aplysia*, leading towards understanding neuronal processing of chemical cues in the marine environment.

**Methods**

*Tissue preparation, immunocytochemistry, and fluorescent tracers*

Specimens of *Aplysia punctata* were collected from shallow waters around Helgoland. Animals were cooled in ice, fixed in 4% formaldehyde in Artificial Sea Water (ASW; pH 7.5) in mM: 460 NaCl, 104 KCl, 55 MgCl\(_2\), 11 CaCl\(_2\), and 15 Na -HEPES (N-(2-hydroxyethyl) piperazine-N-2-ethansulfonic acid Na-salt). Before further treatments rhinophores were washed three times in 0.1 M phosphate buffered saline (PBS; pH 7.2). For labelling with phalloidin, immunocytochemistry, tracing with lipophilic markers and nuclear staining, the rhinophores were embedded in 5% low-melting point agarose (Agarose II, Amresco, Solon, OH, No. 210–815) and sectioned as described above and cut longitudinally using a razor blade. The half containing the ganglion was incubated for 60 min at 4°C with ASW containing 5 μM Fura II acetoxymethylester (AM). After removal of the incubation buffer the rhinophores were washed for 10 min. Fluorescent tracers and antibodies were visualized using a laser-scanning confocal microscope (Leica TCS SP). Glomeruli counts per slice were corrected for double-counting in adjacent slices using the method after Weibel [55]. Image processing was performed with the following software: Zeiss Image Browser (Zeiss GmbH, Jena, Germany), CorelDRAW Graphics Suite (Corel Corporation, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada), and Adobe Photoshop (Adobe, San Jose, USA).

Fluorescent tracers and antibodies were visualized using a laser-scanning confocal microscope (Leica TCS SP). Glomeruli counts per slice were corrected for double-counting in adjacent slices using the method after Weibel [55]. Image processing was performed with the following software: Zeiss Image Browser (Zeiss GmbH, Jena, Germany), Corel Photopaint and CorelDRAW Graphics Suite (Corel Corporation, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada), and Adobe Photoshop (Adobe, San Jose, USA).

**Fluorimetric measurements of intracellular Ca\(^{2+}\) levels**

All physiological experiments were performed at the marine station Helgoland. The rhinophores were dissected as described above and cut longitudinally using a razor blaze. The half containing the ganglion was incubated for 60 min at 4°C with ASW containing 5 μM Fura II acetoxymethylester (AM). After removal of the incubation buffer the rhinophores were washed for 10 min. Changes in fluorescence were monitored with an imaging system (Visitron, Puchheim) and a CCD camera mounted on an inverted microscope (Zeiss Axiovert 100) equipped with a UV objective (Zeiss NeoFluar 20X). Different regions within the rhinophore ganglion were measured using the "region" function of the software (Metafluor, Meta Imaging Series, Universal Imaging Corporation). Changes in fluorescence were obtained by ratiometric measurements with excitation at 340 nm and 380 nm excitation. Values were presented as relative changes in...
ratios representing alterations in intracellular Ca\textsuperscript{2+}-levels. Fluorescence images were acquired with an interval of 5 s and an exposure time of 50 ms per image.

For odour stimulation the recording chamber (volume 3 ml) was mounted on the microscope stage, and the bath flow was adjusted to 4 ml/min with a peristaltic pump. The chamber volume was exchanged in less than one minute. Amino acids, which induced the highest response in *Pleurobranchea californica* [32] were chosen: Alanine, Arginine, Glutamine, Glycine, Phenylalanine, Methionine and Valine. Amino acids (Sigma-Aldrich, Munich, Germany) were applied for one minute at various concentrations with the peristaltic pump system. In control experiments, the rhinophore ganglion was removed and treated similar as the rhinophore obtaining no response to amino acids. Each amino acid (1 M stock each) was dissolved in ASW and final concentrations ranged from 2 μM to 20 mM. Stimulus solutions were prepared immediately before use by dissolving the respective stock solution in ASW. After application the recording chamber was washed with ASW for at least 10 min to remove all amino acids possibly attached to the rhinophore. In most cases, 50 regions were measured simultaneously. As a control for the viability of the preparations the last stimulus at the end of an experiment was a high K\textsuperscript{+} buffer stimulation (400 mM NaCl was replaced by 400 mM KCl), which always elicited a strong response. Calcium-imaging experiments were performed with 25 (K\textsuperscript{+})-responsive rhinophores.

**Authors’ contributions**

UB and WR had the general idea for this project and designed the neuroanatomical and neurophysiological experiments. AW performed the labelling with the fluorescent dyes and the fluorimetric measurements. MO did the histology. AW, WR and UB wrote the manuscript.

**Acknowledgements**

We thank the diving group of Udo Schilling and Carsten Wanke (Helgoland) for collecting animals and Dr. Christoph Kleineidam (Würzburg) for critical discussion of the experimental results.

**References**

1. Luporini P, Vallesi A, Miceli C, Bradshaw RA: *Chemical Signaling in Ciliates*. Journal of Eukaryotic Microbiology 1995, 42:208-212.
2. Kodama T, Hisatomi T, Kanemura T, Mokubo K, Tsuibo M: *Molecular cloning and DNA analysis of a gene encoding alpha-mating pheromone from the yeast Saccharomyces naganishii*. Yeast 2003, 20:109-115.
3. Monoma SA, Wolfrin MF: Structure and Expression of *A Drusophila Male Accessory-Gland Gene Whose Product Resembles A Peptide Pheromone Precursor*. *Genes & Development* 1988, 2:1063-1073.
4. Painter SD, Clough B, Garden RW, Sweedler JV, Nagle GT: *Characterization of Aplysia attractin, the first water-borne peptide pheromone in invertebrates*. *Biological Bulletin* 1998, 194:120-131.
5. Susswein AJ, Nagle GT: *Peptide and protein pheromones in molluscs*. *Pepadus* 2004, 25:1523-1530.
6. Li WM, Scott AP, Selkies MJ, Yan HG, Liu Q, Yun SS, Gage DA: *Bite acid secreted by mate sea lamprey that acts as a sex pheromone*. *Science* 2002, 296:138-141.
7. Novotny MV: *Pheromones, binding proteins and receptor responses in rodents*. *Biochemical Society Transactions* 2003, 31:117-122.
8. Savic I, Berglund H, Gulyas B, Roland P: *Smelling of odorous sex hormone-like compounds excites sex-differentiated hypothalamic activations in humans*. *Neuron* 2001, 31:661-668.
9. Castellucci VF, Carew TJ: *Kandel ER: Cellular Analysis of Long-Term Habituation of Gill-Withdrawal Reflex of Aplysia-California*. *Science* 1978, 202:1306-1308.
10. Kandel ER: *Neuroscience - The molecular biology of memory storage: A dialogue between genes and synapses*. *Science* 2001, 294:1030-1038.
11. Kupfermann I, Carew TJ: *Behavioral Patterns of Aplysia-California in Its Natural-Environment*. *Behavioral Biology* 1974, 1:17-37.
12. Audesirk TE, Audesirk GJ: *Chemoreception in Aplysia-California*. 2. *Electrophysiological Evidence for Detection of Odor of Conspecifics*. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology A-Physiology* 1977, 56:267-270.
13. Emery DG, Audesirk TE: *Sensory cells in Aplysia*. *J Neurobiol* 1978, 9:173-179.
14. Jahan-Parvar B: *Behavioral and Electrophysiological Studies on Chemoreception in Aplysia*. *American Zoologist* 1972, 12:252-259.
15. Audesirk TE: *Chemoreception in Aplysia californica. I. Behavioral localization of distance chemoreceptors used in food-finding*. *Behav Biol* 1975, 15:45-55.
16. Teyke T, Susswein AJ: *Pheromones linked to sexual behaviors excite the appetitive phase of feeding behavior of Aplysia fasciata II. Excitation of C-PR, a neuron involved in the generation of appetitive behaviors*. *Journal of Comparative Physiology A-Sensory Neural and Behavioral Physiology* 1998, 182:785-791.
17. Levy M, Blumberg S, Susswein AJ: *The rhinophores sense pheromones regulating multiple behaviors in Aplysia fasciata*. *Neuroscience Letters* 1996, 215:13-16.
18. Collins SF, Nichols AE, Rajaratnam K, Nagle GT: A conserved heptapeptide sequence in the waterborne attractin pheromone stimulates mate attraction in Aplysia*. *Peptides* 2004, 25:185-189.
19. Painter SD, Clough B, Black S, Nagle GT: *Behavioral characterization of attractin, a water-borne peptide pheromone in the genus Aplysia*. *Biological Bulletin* 2003, 205:16-25.
20. Bickmeyer U, Drechsler C, Kock M, Assmann M: *Brominated pyridine alkaloids from marine Agelas sponges reduce depolarization-induced cellular calcium elevation*. *Tokyo* 2004, 44:45-51.
21. Chase R, Toulleczo B: *Tracing Neural Pathways in Snail Olfaction - from the Tip of the Tentacles to the Brain and Beyond*. Microscopy Research and Technique 1993, 24:214-230.
22. Chase R: *Photic Sensitivity of the Rhinophore in Aplysia*. *Canadian Journal of Zoology-Revue Canadienne de Zoologie* 1979, 57:698-701.
23. Jacklet JW: *Electrophysiological organization of the eye of Aplysia*. *J Gen Physiol* 1969, 53:21-42.
24. Jacklet JW: *Light Sensitivity of the Rhinophores and Eyes of Aplysia*. *Journal of Comparative Physiology* 1980, 136:257-262.
25. Croll RP, Boudko DY, Hadfield MG: *Histochmical survey of transmitters in the central ganglia of the gastropod mollusc Phestilla sibogae. Cell and Tissue Research* 2001, 305:417-432.
26. Croll RP, Boudko DY, Fires A, Hadfield MG: *Transmitter contents of cells and fibers in the cephalic sensory organs of the gastropod mollusc Phestilla sibogae. Cell and Tissue Research* 2003, 314:437-448.
27. Mozet L, Sudlow LC, Jing J, Gillette R: *Sertotonin-immunoreactivity in peripheral tissues of the opistobranch molluscs Pleurobranchaea californica and Tritonia diomedeae*. *Journal of Comparative Neurology 1997, 382:176-188.*
28. Caprio J, Byrd RPJ: *Electrophysiological evidence for acidic, basic, and neutral amino acid octafactor receptor sites in the catfish*. *J Gen Physiol* 1984, 84:403-423.
29. Chikos S, Kuwasawa K, Kurokawa M, Ohsuga K: *Amino acid-induced reflexes and their neural pathways in an opistobranch mollusc Pleurobranchaea japonica*. *Zoological Science* 2001, 18:465-473.
30. Czesnik D, Rossler W, Kirchner F, Gennerich A, Schild D: Neuronal representation of odourants in the olfactory bulb of Xenopus laevis tadpoles. European Journal of Neuroscience 2003, 17:113-118.

31. Manzini I, Schild D: Classes and narrowing selectivity of olfactory receptor neurons of Xenopus laevis tadpoles. Journal of General Physiology 2004, 123:99-107.

32. Bicker G, Davis WJ, Materia EM, Kovac MP, Stormogipson Dj: Chemoreception and Mechanoreception in the Gastropod Mollusk Pleurobranchaea-Californica 1. Extracellular Analysis of Afferent Pathways. Journal of Comparative Physiology 1982, 149:221-234.

33. Murphy BF, Hadfield MG: Chemoreception in the nudibranch gastropod Phestilla sibogae. Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology Part A: Physiology 1997, 118:727-735.

34. Klussmann-Kolb A: Phylogeny of the Aplysiidae (Gastropoda, Opisthobranchia) with new aspects of the evolution of sea- 111. Zoologica Scripta 2004, 33:439-462.

35. Kloppenburg P, Ferns D, Mercer AR: Catecholamine-containing cells in the central nervous system and periphery of Aplysia californica. J Comp Neurol 2001, 441:91-105.

36. Kloppenburg P, Ferns D, Mercer AR: Serotonin enhances central olfactory neuron responses to female sex pheromone in the male sphinx moth Manduca sexta. Journal of Neuroscience 1999, 19:8172-8181.

37. Sun XJ, Tolbert LP, Hildebrand JG: Ramification Pattern and Ultrastructural Characteristics of the Serotonin-Immunoreactive Neuron in the Antennal Lobe of the Moth Manduca Sexta - A Laser-Scanning Confocal and Electron-Microscopic Study. Journal of Comparative Neurology 1993, 338:5-16.

38. Rossler W, Kuduz J, Schurmann FW, Schild D: Aggregation of F-actin in olfactory glomeruli: a common feature of glomeruli across phyla. Chemical Senses 2002, 27:803-810.

39. Boeckh J, Tolbert LP: Synaptic Organization and Development of the Antennal Lobe in Insects. Microscopy Research and Technique 1993, 24:260-280.

40. Hildebrand JG, Shepherd GM: Mechanisms of olfactory discrim-ination: converging evidence for common principles across phy-111. Annu Rev Neurosci 1997, 20:595-631.

41. Mombaerts P, Wang F, Dulac C, Chao SK, Nemes A, Mendelsohn M, Edmondson J, Axel R: Visualizing an olfactory sensory map. Cell 1996, 87:675-686.

42. Mombaerts P: Targeting olfaction. Faseb Journal 2003, 17:A1377-A1377.

43. Nezlin LP, Schild D: Individual olfactory sensory neurons project into more than one glomerulus in Xenopus laevis tadpole olfactory bulb. Journal of Comparative Neurology 2005, 481:223-239.

44. Schmidt M, Ache BW: Antennular Projections to the Midbrain of the Spiny Lobster .2. Sensory Innervation of the Olfactory Lobe. Journal of Comparative Neurology 1992, 318:291-303.

45. Finger TE, W.L. S, Restrepo D: The Neurobiology of Taste and Smell 2nd edition. Wiley-Liss; 2000.

46. Boudko DY, Switzer-Dunlap M, Hadfield MG: Cellular and subcellular structure of anterior sensory pathways in Phestilla sibogae (Gastropoda, Nudibranchia). Journal of Comparative Neurology 1999, 403:39-52.

47. Delaney KR, Gelperin A, Fee MS, Flores JA, Gervais R, Tank DW, Kleinfeld D: Waves and stimulus-modulated dynamics in an oscillating olfactory network. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A 1994, 91:669-673.

48. Gelperin A, Tank DW: Odor-Modulated Collective Network Oscillations of Olfactory Interneurons in A Terrestrial Mol- lusk. Nature 1990, 345:437-440.

49. Gelperin A: Oscillatory dynamics and information processing in olfactory systems. J Exp Biol 1999, 202 (Pt 14):1835-1864.

50. Friedrich RW, Korschig SI: Chemotopic, combinatorial, and noncombinatorial odorant representations in the olfactory bulb revealed using a voltage-sensitive axon tracer. J Neurosci 1998, 18:9977-9988.

51. Jorges U, Jammel G: Correct macromodelling of the common mode and power supply rejections of operational amplifiers. International Journal of Numerical Modeling:Electronic Networks Devices and Fields 1996, 9:397-404.

52. Hansson BS, Anton S: Function and morphology of the antennal lobe: new developments. Annu Rev Entomol 2000, 45:203-231.

53. Kleineidam CJ, Obermayer M, Halbich W, Rossler W: A macroglomerulus in the antennal lobe of leaf-cutting ant workers and its possible functional significance. Chemical Senses 2005, 30:383-392.

54. Mallory FB: A contribution to staining methods: I. A differential stain for connective-tissue fibrales and reticulum. II. Chloride of iron haematoxylin for nuclei and fibrin. III. Phosphotungstic acid haematoxylin for neuroglia fibres. Journal of Experimental Medicine 1900,15:20-21.

55. Weibel ER: Stereological Methods. Vol. 2: Practical Methods for Biological Morphometry. Academic Press, London 1979.