CgGH insertion functional domain analysis in transgenic G₁ and G₂ and G₃ mutiara catfish (Clarias gariepinus) broodstock

Ibnu Dwi Buwono*, Roffi Grandiosa, Yuniar Mulyani

Aquaculture Department, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Jatinangor 45363, Indonesia

Abstract

Catfish is one of the most important freshwater fish farming commodities in Indonesia. Higher catfish production can be achieved by cultivating transgenic catfish carrying the growth hormone (GH) gene of African catfish (Clarias gariepinus GH, CgGH). This research focuses on analysis of the presence of the CgGH gene in transgenic G₁, G₂, and G₃ mutiara catfish broodstock, as an indication of stable CgGH inheritance. CgGH gene was isolated using the RNeasy mini kit and RT-PCR. RT-PCR revealed amplicons measuring approximately 600 bp in transgenic G₀, G₁, G₂, and G₃ mutiara catfish. The CgGH consensus sequence similarities ranged from 93.76% to 97.06%, with four functional domain sites (somatotropin-1, somatotropin-2, four α-helix, N-glycosylation, four cysteine residues) of fish GH proteins. The functional domains of fish GH proteins are conserved in G₁, G₂, and G₃ and indicate stable exogenous GH inheritance to produce transgenic catfish strains in each generation.

Keywords: CgGH, Transgenic line, Mutiara catfish, Conserved sequence, Consensus sequence

Introduction

The application of growth hormone (GH) transgenesis technology in fish has led to significant growth improvement as an effect of overexpression of the inserted GH gene (Hinits & Moav, 1999; Mori & Devlin, 1999; Nam et al., 2001). Transgenesis of GH causes excessive fish growth that is several times higher than that of non-transgenic fish, having the potential to increase fish culture yields. The growth of transgenic mutiara catfish (inserted CgGH sequence, GenBank accession no.MN249238.1) reported by Buwono et al. (2016; 2019b; 2021) was high (2–3 times that of non-transgenic fish) because of exogenous GH (CgGH) insertions at G₀, G₁, G₂, and G₃. This inserted transgene was successfully inherited in three generations through the reproduction of transgenic broodstock with CgGH transmission rates of 42.85% in G₀, 50% in G₂, and 70% in G₃ (Buwono et al., 2021). Transgene inserts integrated into the fish genome have been shown to be inheritance on to offspring through broodstock reproduction. Some examples include studies on trout showing the inheritance of pSV518 in G₂ by 49%–75% (Tewari...
et al., 1992). Transmission of the antifreeze protein gene (AFP) that was inherited in G\textsubscript{2} by the transgenic G\textsubscript{1} Atlantic salmon broodstock pair following Mendel’s law by 50% showed stable inheritance in the transgenic salmon generation (Hew et al., 1992). The percentage of transgene transmission from crosses of G\textsubscript{1} transgenic and non-transgenic Nile tilapia fish (Oreochromis niloticus) ranged 49%–52% which is consistent with Mendelian inheritance (Rahman & Maclean, 1999). Transgene inheritance of 50% from the broodstock to the offspring of this transgenic fish possible it to be transmitted to the offspring through the reproduction of the broodstock fish.

Based on the alignment of CgGH sequences from transgenic mutiara catfish, G\textsubscript{0}, G\textsubscript{1}, G\textsubscript{2}, and G\textsubscript{3} can exhibit sequence similarities among all four generations, reflecting the consistency in CgGH inheritance in each generation (Degani et al., 2006; Pinheiro et al., 2008; Rajesh & Majumdar, 2007). Confirmation of the presence of CgGH in G\textsubscript{0}, G\textsubscript{1}, and G\textsubscript{2} transgenic mutiara catfish broodstock to ensure transgene transmission in each reproductive offspring. It is important to evaluate the similarity of functional domains of CgGH sequences in the offspring of this transgenic catfish to achieve mass production of transgenic catfish lines. The similarity of functional domains in the CgGH sequence may indicate the similarity of the GH protein molecules formed between the four generations of transgenic mutiara catfish.

**Materials and Methods**

**Fish used in this study**

Fish used this study were kept at the Aquaculture Laboratory Universitas Padjadjaran in circular tanks containing 1,000 liters of freshwater. Fish were adapted to 12 hours’ daylight photoperiod conditions. Rearing conditions were kept at optimal water quality which were 27 ± 1°C, pH 6–6.5 and optimal dissolved oxygen (continuous aeration). As much as 10% of water was replaced with freshwater while in the same time faeces and feed left over were siphoned. All fish were daily fed with commercial feed (Hiprovite 781) with the dose of 3% total biomass. Fish used for the research were the G\textsubscript{0} ♀ broodstock (weighing 1,600 g, total length of 58 cm and age of 12 months), G\textsubscript{1} ♀ broodstock (weighing 1,200 g, total length 55 cm and age of 12 months), G\textsubscript{2} ♀ (weighing 950 g, total length of 46 cm and age of 11 months), G\textsubscript{3} ♀ (weighing 910 g, total length of 46 cm and age of 11 months).

**Isolation of CgGH**

RNA was isolated from 10 mg of fish tail fin tissue of G\textsubscript{0}, G\textsubscript{1}, G\textsubscript{2}, and G\textsubscript{3} was isolated using the RNeasy mini kit (Qiagen, Venlo, Netherlands), following the kit instructions for RNA isolation. Sampling was carried out on the tail fin of the broodstock, not taken from gonadal tissue or liver because the broodfish was used for the production of the next generation. Transgenes (including CgGH) can be inserted in fish tissues along the head to tail region (Rahman & Maclean, 1999; Uh et al., 2006). Synthesis of cDNA and RT-PCR (semi-quantitative PCR) of CgGH were performed using My Taq OneStep RT-PCR (Bioline, London, UK) with the following cycling programme: 48°C for 20 min; 40 cycles of 95°C for 1 min, 95°C for 10 s, 60°C for 30 s and 72°C 30 s; and 72°C for 5 min. Confirmation of transgenic catfish was achieved by detecting the presence of a PCR product of approximately 600 bp using primers GH-F (5’-ATGGCCTC-GAGTTTTGGTGCTGCT-3’) and GH-R (5’-CTACAGAGTG-CGATTTGGAAATCCAGGG-3’) (Buwono et al., 2021; Zhang et al., 2009).

**Sequencing of CgGH**

The CgGH gene amplicon (PCR product of G\textsubscript{0}, G\textsubscript{1}, G\textsubscript{2} sample A and B, G\textsubscript{3} sample A, B, and C) was then sequenced using the Sanger sequencing method through service 1st BASE (Molecular Biology Company) Singapore because the amplicon size is less than 1,200 bp (Sanger et al., 1977). Nucleotide sequence similarity analysis of the CgGH gene in G\textsubscript{0}, G\textsubscript{1}, G\textsubscript{2}, and G\textsubscript{3} transgenic mutiara catfish was performed using the BioEdit 7.0.5.3 software (http://www.mbio.ncsu.edu/BioEdit/BioEdit.html) to identify the consensus sequences of the four CgGH inserts in the generations of transgenic catfish. To the CgGH nucleotide similarity analysis, we used the consensus sequence, to equate the complementary sequence from the forward direction, so that this consensus sequence could be used to CgGH sequence similarity analysis to G\textsubscript{0}, G\textsubscript{1}, G\textsubscript{2}, and G\textsubscript{3} as written in Table 1 and Fig. 2.

**Table 1. Consensus similarity of the CgGH sequences between transgenic mutiara catfish**

| Nucleotide (nt) | CgGH-G\textsubscript{0} (%) | CgGH-G\textsubscript{1} (%) | CgGH-G\textsubscript{2} (%) |
|----------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| CgGH-G\textsubscript{0} | 93.76 | 93.78 | 95.15 |
| CgGH-G\textsubscript{1} | 97.06 | 96.42 | 96.29 |

(1) analyzed with BioEdit 7.0.5.3 (pairwise alignment).
GH, growth hormone.
Functional domain analysis of the CgGH sequence

The presence of CgGH in transgenic catfish was confirmed by aligning the gene sequence with the Clarias gariepinus GH coding sequence (cds) in GenBank to determine the similarity of the nucleotide base sequences encoding the fish GH protein (Peyush et al., 2000). CgGH nucleotide base sequence similarity among the generation of transgenic mutiara catfish was identified using the BLAST (Basic Local Alignment Search Tools) programme (http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/BLAST/). The functional domains of CgGH sequences, especially amino acid residues, were analysed using SWISS-MODEL (https://swissmodel.expasy.org/) to map the molecular structure of fish GH protein.

Results

CgGH amplicons and CgGH consensus sequence

The PCR analysis results showed that CgGH was amplified using the primers GH-F and GH-R in the test samples G₀, G₁, G₂, and G₃ and had a size of approximately 600 bp (Fig. 1). The size of this amplified sequence was also not markedly different from that of the Clarias gariepinus GH sequence in GenBank (accession nos. EF411172 and MN249238.1), with sizes of 603 and 615 bp, respectively. This indicated that the CgGH gene sequence present in the four generations of transgenic mutiara catfish is the GH gene of C. gariepinus. Consensus sequence analysis results of the four generations of transgenic mutiara catfish also showed high nucleotide similarity of CgGH consensus sequences (Table 1 and Fig. 2).

CgGH functional domain

Considering that G₀ transgenic mutiara catfish is a germ-line transmitter and G₁ fish is produced from a transgenic × non-transgenic cross, functional domain analysis of CgGH (forward direction) was conducted between G₁ transgenic mutiara catfish resulting from crossing A (sample A coded 1st_BASE_3044995 and sample B coded 1st_BASE_3044997) (Buwono et al., 2019a) with G₁ transgenic mutiara catfish sample A (transgenic female-1 × transgenic male-1), B (transgenic female-2 × transgenic male-2) and C (transgenic female-3 × transgenic male-3) (Buwono et al., 2021) using the Sanger method for the sequence process while the alignment used the CLUSTALW BioEdit software. The results of the analysis showed that the CgGH gene sequences (forward direction) of thrw G₁ fish (samples A, B, and C) with G₂ fish showed high similarity (96.21%, 96.38%, and 95.91%, respectively). Differences in CgGH nucleotides between G₂ (code 1st_BASE_3044995 sample A) and G₁ fish sample A (1st_BASE_3527728_A) occurred of 16 nucleotides in the first

![Fig. 1. Electropherogram of the G₀, G₁, G₂, and G₃ transgenic mutiara catfish (marked by the arrow CgGH 600 bp).](image-url)
**CgGH insertion functional domain analysis in transgenic catfish (Clarias gariepinus)**

**Fig. 2.** Consensus alignment of the CgGH sequences in G₀, G₁, G₂, and G₃ (ClustalW multiple alignment analysis BioEdit). ATG, start codon; TAG, stop codon; GH, growth hormone.
sequence, and in nucleotides 594, 597, 600, 606 and 610 (Fig. 3A). At nucleotide numbers 594, 597, and 600 of G$_2$ fish there was a lack of cytosine, thymine and cytosine residues, and at nucleotide 606 of G$_3$ fish, there was a lack of thymine residue.

The start codon (ATG) and stop codon (TAG) were located at nucleotides 18–20 and 576–578, respectively. In G$_3$ fish of sample B (1st_BASE_3527730_B), there was a difference of 16 nucleotides in the first sequence of CgGH with G$_2$ fish (code

Fig. 3. Continued.
Fig. 3. Continued.
Fig. 3. *CgGH* functional domain in G2 and G3 transgenic mutiara catfish. (A) Forward alignment of the *CgGH* in G2 (1st_BASE_3044995 sample (A) with those in G3 sample A (1st_BASE_3527728_A). (B) Forward alignment of the *CgGH* in G2 (1st_BASE_3044997 sample (B) with those in G3 sample B (1st_BASE_3527730_B). (C) Forward alignment of *CgGH* in G2 (1st_BASE_3044995 sample (A) with those in G3 sample C (1st_BASE_3527732_C). CNSDSIEAPAGKDETQKSSVLKLLHTSYRLIE SW, somatotropin-1 site; CFKKDMHKVETYLSVAKC, somatotropin-2 site; LFNNAVIRVQLLHLHAEK, Helix-1; TSYRLIESWEPFSKGLPNHSDI, Helix-2; GIGVLIEGRVDGQTSLDENDAF, Helix-3; KDMHKVETYLSVAKC, Helix-4; NCTL, N-Glicosylation; CCCC, 4-Cysteine residue; GH, growth hormone.
CgGH insertion functional domain analysis in transgenic catfish (Clarias gariepinus)

1st_BASE_3044997 sample B). In G₃ fish, nucleotides 600–602 lacked three thymine residues and nucleotide 609 lacked a guanine residue (Fig. 3B). The start codon, ATG, was located at nucleotides 17–20, and the stop codon, TAG, at nucleotides 575–577. The results of the alignment of the CgGH sequence of G₄ fish (code 1st_BASE_3044995 sample A) with that of the G₃ fish of sample C (1st_BASE_3527732_C) showed a difference of 14 nucleotides in the first sequence, where the start codon was located at nucleotides 18–20 and the stop codon at nucleotides 571–573 (Fig. 3C). In sample G₄, nucleotides 600, 601, 604, and 608 lacked adenine, thymine, adenine, and guanine residues, respectively. The amino acid residues in Figs 3A–C are underlined and marked with coloured boxes after conversion using SWISS-MODEL to form a three-dimensional structure of the GH protein molecule.

Overall alignment of the sites of somatotropin-1 (nucleotide 186–287), somatotropin-2 (nucleotide 492–548), N-glycosylation (nucleotide 564–575), 4-residue cysteine (nucleotide 181, 493, 544, 598), helix-1 (nucleotide 56–143), helix-2 (nucleotide 257–325), helix-3 (nucleotide 350–427) and helix-4 (nucleotide 501–577) were contained in the CgGH sequence in both G₂ of sample A (1st_BASE_304495) and G₃ fish sample A (1st_BASE_3527728_A) were located on the same nucleotide (nt.) (Fig. 3A). Meanwhile, the alignment of the CgGH functional domains between in G₂ of the sample B (1st_BASE_3044997) and the G₃ fish sample B (1st_Base_3527730) were located on different nucleotides. In G₂ of the sample B, the somatotropin-1 site at nt. 186–286, somatotropin-2 at nt. 491–547, N-glycosylation at nt. 563–574, 4-cysteine residue at nt. 186, 492, 543, 562, helix-1 at nt. 56–141, helix-2 at nt. 260–328, helix-3 at nt. 353–430 and helix-4 at nt. 500–574, while in G₃ of the sample B, the somatotropin-1 site at nt. 187–287, somatotropin-2 at nt. 492–548, N-glycosylation at nt. 564–575, 4-cysteine residue at nt. 187, 493, 544, 563, helix-1 at nt. 57–142, helix-2 at nt. 261–329, helix-3 at nt. 354–431 and helix-4 at nt. 501–575 (Fig. 3B). The alignment of the position of the CgGH functional domain between in G₂ of the sample A (1st_BASE_3044995) and the G₃ fish sample C (1st_Base_3527732) was also located on different nucleotides. Somatotropin-1 (nt. 187–287), somatotropin-2 (nt. 492–548), N-glycosylation site (nt. 564–575), 4-cysteine residue (nt. 187, 497, 544, 568), helix-1 (nt. 57–143), helix-2 (nt. 261–329), helix-3 (nt. 354–431) and helix-4 (nt. 501–572) in G₂ of the sample A, while in G₃ fish sample C is located at different nucleotides, namely somatotropin-1 (nt. 183–283), somatotropin-2 (nt. 488–544), N-glycosylation (nt. 560–571), 4-cysteine residue (nt. 183, 493, 540, 564), helix-1 (nt. 53–139), helix-2 (nt. 257–325), helix-3 (nt. 350–427) and helix-4 (nt. 493–564) (Fig. 3C).

Discussion

The presence of CgGH in four generations of transgenic mu-tiara catfish indicates that the exogenous GH gene is inherited stably in each generation of GH-transgenic catfish. The rate of CgGH transmission in G₂ transgenic mu-tiara catfish was 50% and increased in G₃ to 70% (Buwono et al., 2021). This indicates the potential for increased CgGH transmission in crosses between G₄ transgenic catfish as a consequence of the stability of CgGH inheritance in transgenic catfish offspring. Homozygous transgenic fish need to be produced to obtain stable transgene inheritance (Iwai et al., 2009). Homozygous fish were produced when crossing between heterozygous G₁ mud loach (Misgurnus mizolepis) transgenic fish (carrying CMV-H2B-GFP) to produce 50% homoygous G₁ progeny (Nam et al., 2000).

To confirm its stable inheritance, the stability of the CgGH sequence needs to be analysed for similarity as an indication that its copies in G₀, G₁, G₂, and G₃ transgenic mu-tiara catfish have high similarities between generations. Yang et al. (2018) also explained that the coding region in the gene sequences are generally conserved and have high similarities with those of related fish species. There was a high homology of the gene encoding the hormone oxytocin, which regulates GH release in ricefield eel (Monopterus albus), being 84.6% identical to that of Anguilliformes (Anguilla bicolor). High homology was shown in the gene sequences encoding GH in C. gariepinus G₀ fish compared with those in G₁ fish (93.76%), G₂ (93.78%) and G₃ fish (95.15%), indicating that the nucleotide sequence of CgGH did not change much and was conserved (Table 1). In addition, there was a tendency for an increase in the homology of CgGH sequences between G₁ and G₂ as well as G₂ and G₃ fish by 97.06% and 96.42%, respectively. The results of another study also indicated that the GH sequences of blue gourami (Trichogaster trichopterus) and pearl gourami (T. leeri) showed high homology as conserved sequences, at 97% and 96%, respectively (Degani et al., 2006). The same study also showed that the Indian catfish (Heteropneustes fossilis) GH sequence had high homology (98%) with the Siluridae and Clariidae groups (Anathy et al., 2001). It was shown that the CgGH sequence was conserved with high homology (93.76%–97.06%) in four generations of transgenic mu-tiara catfish, which was required for stable exogenous GH inheritance in the transgenic fish generations. The consistency
of CgGH consensus sequence homology in G₀, G₁, G₂, and G₃ fish, especially at the start codon (ATG) and stop codon (TAG), is shown in Fig. 2, indicating that the coding sequence of CgGH is conserved in the generation of transgenic mutiara catfish.

Functional domains are conserved sequences that characterise a particular gene group consisting of 40–700 amino acid residues (Xiong, 2006). Generally, five functional domains characterise fish GH sequences (somatotropin-1 and somatotropin-2, N-glycosylation, four α-helix structure and four cysteine residues), which are homologous (Anathy et al., 2001; Pinheiro et al., 2008). The results of SWISS-MODEL processing showed that the four characteristic sites of the GH molecule (somatotropin-1, somatotropin-2, α-helix-1 to α-helix-4, N-glycosylation and four cysteine residues) in the CgGH sequences of G₂ and G₃ fish were conserved and located at the same base pairs. According to Anathy et al. (2001) and Pinheiro et al. (2008), α-helix-1 is encoded by amino acid residues LFNNAVIRVHL-HQLAAKMMDDFEALLEP (underlined in blue), α-helix-2 by TSYRLIESWEFPSKNLGNPNHIS (underlined in gold), α-helix-3 by GIGVLIEGRVDGQTSLDENDAFAPPF (underlined in red) and α-helix-4 by KDMHKVETYLSVAKCRRSLDSNCT (underlined in green). These four helix structures are bound by four cysteine residues (marked with red circles). The α-helix site is a domain that indicates the formation of a secondary structure of GH protein, namely, α-helix sites 1 to 4, which are important for the functional activity of these hormones (Pinheiro et al., 2008). Generally, this domain has relatively high homology among the GH of freshwater fish (including the catfish group). The amino acid residues CNSDSIEAPAGKDE-TQKSSVLKLHTSYRLIESW (marked with purple box) are the functional domain of somatotropin-1, and the amino acid residues CFKKDMHKVETYLSVAKC (marked with yellow box) are the functional domain of somatotropin-2. The existence of these two functional domains is related to GH activity and synthesis of insulin-like growth factor-1 and prolactin for tissue growth. The somatotropin sites (1 and 2) present in the GH sequences of transgenic mutiara catfish (G₂ and G₃) and in Indian catfish (Anathy et al., 2001) are both conserved. N-glycosylation site domains encoded with NCTL amino acid residues (marked with pink boxes) in GH protein sequences were also found to be conserved in fish (including transgenic mutiara catfish) and act as signals for protein transport to the cell surface (Degani et al., 2006). Another important site is four cysteine residues (C) in the protein-coding GH gene, which are involved in the formation of two disulphide bonds for the structural integrity and biological activity of the hormone (Anathy et al., 2001); the five functional domain sites were found to be conserved in CgGH of G₁ and G₃ transgenic mutiara catfish (Figs 3A–C). The molecular structure of GH protein in G₃ mutiara catfish (samples A–C), shown in Fig. 4A–C, was confirmed as a GH protein molecule (Swiss model analysis), as shown in the Siluriformes group GH protein molecule (Vaz et al., 2010).

These results indicate that CgGH from G₉ broodstock had been successfully inherited in up to three generations (G₁, G₂, and G₃) with a high degree of similarity and confirmed as fish GH protein. This verification was based on analysis of the functional domains of fish GH molecules composed of somatotropin-1 and somatotropin-2, four-helix structures, N-glycosylation and four cysteine residues that bind to the helix structure (Pinheiro et al., 2008; Vaz et al., 2010).

**Conclusion**

CgGH (600 bp) can be inherited in G₁, G₂, and G₃ transgenic mutiara catfish through reproduction. The consensus sequence similarity of CgGH between transgenic fish in G₁ to G₃ ranged from 98 to 99.5% (Table 1). The G₁, G₂, and G₃ transgenic fish had the highest similarity to the CgGH of G₉ broodstock. The results indicate that the CgGH gene had been conserved in the generation of transgenic mutiara catfish. The results also showed that the CgGH gene is conserved in the generation of transgenic fish. The CgGH gene is conserved in the generation of transgenic fish.
CgGH insertion functional domain analysis in transgenic catfish (Clarias gariepinus)

from 93.76% to 97.06%, and they had five fish GH protein functional domain sites (somatotropin-1, somatotropin-2, four α-helix, N-glycosylation and four cysteine residues).

Competing interests
No potential conflict of interest relevant to this article was reported.

Funding sources
This work was supported by a grant from the Directorate of Research and Community Service of Universitas Padjadjaran for the research costs through the Internal Research Grant of Universitas Padjadjaran Number: 1959/UN6.3.1/PT.00/2021.

Acknowledgements
The authors are thankful to the Directorate of Research and Community Service of the Universitas Padjadjaran for support of research. The author would like to thank to the research team and research assistants (Rahayu Ramadhayanti and Ayuniar Puteri) thank you for the technical support during the research.

Availability of data and materials
Upon reasonable request, the datasets of this study can be available from the corresponding author.

Ethics approval and consent to participate
This article does not require IRB/IACUC approval because there are no human and animal participants.

ORCID
Ibnu Dwi Buwono https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5203-1509
Roffi Grandiosa https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0498-7220
Yuniar Mulyani https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5521-049X

References
Anathy V, Venugopal T, Koteeswaran R, Pandian TJ, Mathavan S. Cloning, sequencing and expression of cDNA encoding growth hormone from Indian catfish (Heteropneustes fossilis). J Biosci. 2001;26:315-24.
Buwono ID, Iskandar, Agung MUK, Subhan U. Construction of transgenic catfish (Clarias sp.) using sperm electrophoration technique. J Biol. 2016;20:17-28.
Buwono ID, Iskandar I, Grandiosa R. Growth hormone transgenesis and feed composition influence growth and protein and amino acid content in transgenic G3 mutiara catfish (Clarias gariepinus). Aquac Int. 2021;29:431-51.
Buwono ID, Junianto J, Iskandar I, Alimuddin A. Growth and expression level of growth hormone in transgenic mutiara catfish second generation. J Biotech Res. 2019a;10:102-9.
Buwono ID, Junianto J, Iskandar I, Alimuddin A. Reproduction performance of transgenic mutiara catfish (G3) comprising the growth hormone gene. J Biotech Res. 2019b;10:199-212.
Degani G, Jackson K, Yom-Din S, Goldberg D. cDNA cloning and mRNA expression of growth hormone in Belonidae (Anabantoidei suborder). Isr J Aquac Bamidgeh. 2006;58:124-36.
Hew CL, Davies PL, Fletcher G. Antifreeze protein gene transfer in Atlantic salmon. Mol Mar Biol Biotechnol. 1992;1:309-17.
Hinits Y, Moav B. Growth performance studies in transgenic Cyprinus carpio. Aquaculture. 1999;173:285-96.
Iwai T, Inoue S, Kotani T, Yamashita M. Production of transgenic medaka fish carrying fluorescent nuclei and chromosomes. Zool Sci. 2009;26:9-16.
Mori T, Devlin RH. Transgene and host growth hormone gene expression in pituitary and nonpituitary tissues of normal and growth hormone transgenic salmon. Mol Cell Endocrinol. 1999;149:129-39.
Nam YK, Cho YS, Chang YJ, Jo JY, Kim DS. Generation of transgenic homozygous line carrying the CAT gene in mud loach Misgurnus mizolepis. Fish Sci. 2000;66:58-62.
Nam YK, Noh JK, Cho YS, Cho HJ, Cho KN, Kim CG, et al. Dramatically accelerated growth and extraordinary gigantism of transgenic mud loach Misgurnus mizolepis. Transgenic Res. 2001;10:353-62.
Peyush P, Moriyama S, Takahashi A, Kawachi H. Molecular cloning of growth hormone complementary DNA in barfin flounder (Verasper moseri). Mar Biotechnol. 2000;2:21-6.
Pinheiro JS, Wolff JLC, Araújo RC, Hilsdorf AWS. Molecular cloning and sequence analysis of growth hormone cDNA of neotropical freshwater fish pacu (Piaractus mesopotamicus). Genet Mol Biol. 2008;31:381-4.
Rahman MA, Maclean N. Growth performance of transgenic tilapia containing an exogenous piscine growth hormone gene. Aquaculture. 1999;173:333-46.
Rajesh R, Majumdar KC. A comparative account of the structure of the growth hormone encoding gene and genetic interrelationship in six species of the genus Labeo. Fish Physiol Biochem. 2007;33:311-33.
Ibnu Dwi Buwono, et al.

Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences

Sanger F, Nicklen S, Coulson AR. DNA sequencing with chain-terminating inhibitors. Proc Natl Acad Sci. 1977;74:5463-7.

Tewari R, Michard-Vanhee C, Perrot E, Chourrout D. Mendelian transmission, structure and expression of transgenes following their injection into the cytoplasm of trout eggs. Transgenic Res. 1992;1:250-60.

Uh M, Khattra J, Devlin RH. Transgene constructs in coho salmon ( Oncorhynchus kisutch ) are repeated in a head-to-tail fashion and can be integrated adjacent to horizontally-transmitted parasite DNA. Transgenic Res. 2006;15:711-27.

Vaz BS, Cerqueira GM, Silva JC, Manzke VHB, Moreira CGA, Moreira HLM. Sequence analysis of the growth hormone gene of the South American catfish Rhamdia quelen. Genet Mol Res. 2010;9:2184-90.

Xiong J. 15 - Protein tertiary structure prediction. In Xiong J, editor. Essential bioinformatics. Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press; 2006. p. 214-30.

Yang W, Zhang N, Shi B, Zhang S, Zhang L, Zhang W. Isotocin regulates growth hormone but not prolactin release from the pituitary of ricefield eels. Front Endocrinol. 2018;9:166.

Zhang M, Chen C, Guo Y, Guo J, Wang X. Cloning and sequence analysis of full-length growth hormone cDNA from Clarias gariepinus. Acta Agric Boreal Sin. 2009;24:27-32.