Light perception in Beroidae ctenophores: evidence from laboratory experiments and genomics data

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Ctenophores are the basal Metazoa branch in which evolution the animals common ancestral vision mechanisms could be realized for the first time. There are a little bit evidence about any aspects of photosensitivity in ctenophores. Photoreceptor structures were found in the aboral organ of various ctenophores species.

Three opsins have been discovered in the genome of lobate ctenophore *Mnemiopsis leidyi*

Placozoa

Protosto

Ciliary Opsins Group 4 Opsins Rabdomeric Opsins

Placopsin

Deuterostomes



Aim:

 To provide the first experimental results on the reaction of *Beroe ovata* to high-intensity light exposure

Methods and Algorithms:



• To identify genes relevant for light sensing in Beroidae

Transcriptome			
Name	BioSample	SRA	
Beroe forskalii	SAMN07658075	SRR6074515	
Beroe ovata	SAMN07658076	SRR6074516	
Beroe sp. UF-2017 (Australia)	SAMN07426145	SRR5892577	
Beroe sp. UF-2017 (Antartica)	SAMN07426140	SRR5892576	
Name	Total Sequences	Sequence length	%GC
<i>Beroe ovata</i> (Black Sea)	11712387	35-151	45

The search for protein sequences that may relate to photoreception

at NCBI

Genome

Beroe forskalii	GCA_011033025.1
Beroe ovata	GCA_900239995.1



Results:

- After 1–5 sec of starting illumination of the *B. ovata* aboral organ with a violet spectrum laser the ctenophores press the body and entrails near the statocyst and begin to move from the laser beam (at a speed of about 3 mm/s)
- No pronounced reactions of *B. ovata* to high-intensity light exposure on their ctenes and lobes were found

Violet laser 405 nm

 The reactions of ctenophores to red and green laser were less pronounced than the response to less strong violet light exposure

After illumination

 \vec{V} = 3 mm/s

Starting illumination

Beroidae vs *Mnemiopsis leidyi* opsins (BLASTP)

	Name	Prot. Len (aa)	Total Score	Query cover	Per. Ident	Acc. Len
Beroe forskalii	Opsin1	121	137	90%	73.39%	345
	Opsin3	107	58.5	42%	54.35%	404
Beroe forskalii (Genome)	Opsin1	179	249	92%	77.11%	345
	Opsin3	391	294	88%	52.86%	404
<i>Beroe ovata</i> (BlackSea)	Opsin1	363	499	86%	78.59%	345
	Opsin2	270	255	98%	57.30%	399
	Opsin3	422	239	86%	49.60%	404
<i>Beroe ovata</i> (Genome)	Opsin1	351	498	89%	78.59%	345
	Opsin2	401	429	97%	60.15%	399
	Opsin3	123	51.2	37%	43.48%	404
Beroe ovata	Opsin3	126	108	99%	52.80%	404
Beroe sp. Antartica	Opsin1	302	465	100%	76.16%	345
	Opsin3	394	320	96%	57.44%	404
Beroe sp. Australia	Opsin2	141	61.6	43%	70.97%	416
	Opsin3	363	318	83%	54.07%	404

Ctenophore opsins phylogenetic tree



✓ Beroidae have three opsin genes like the Lobate ctenophore *M. leidyi*

- ✓ Each ctenopsin forms are separate cluster on the phylogenetic tree
- ✓ Ctenopsins are one of the first branches of the Metazoan opsin evolution tree
- Ctenopsins 1 and 2 may be in charge of the first step of light perception in ctenophores

Conclusions:

- Ctenophores have the ability to directed photoreception.
- The response of *Beroe ovata* to high-intensity violet spectrum light radiation is observed with a point impact on the aboral organ.
- Other parts of the ctenophore's body are not sensitive to the action of high-intensity light.
- Genes sequences which can response for the photoreception in Beroidae have been obtained. Beroidae has three opsin genes like the Lobate ctenophore *M. leidyi*.
- Ctenopsins are one of the first branches of the Metazoan opsin evolution tree.

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