

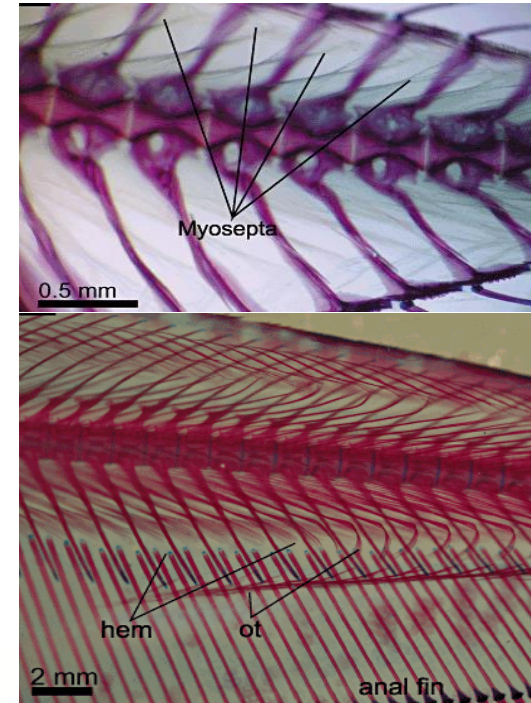
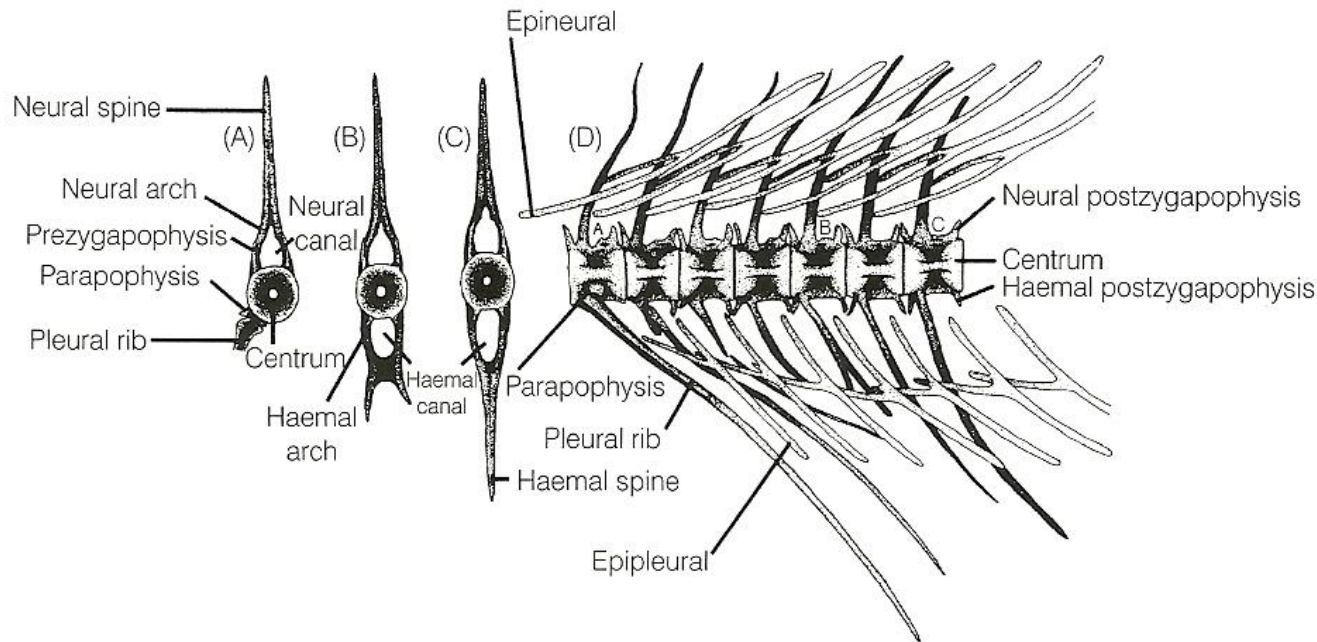


# RECORD OF LACK OF INTERMUSCULAR BONES IN SPECIMENS OF *Collossoma macropomum* (Characiformes): UNUSUAL PHENOTYPE TO BE INCORPORATED INTO GENETIC IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS.

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# What are intermuscular bones or “Y” bones?

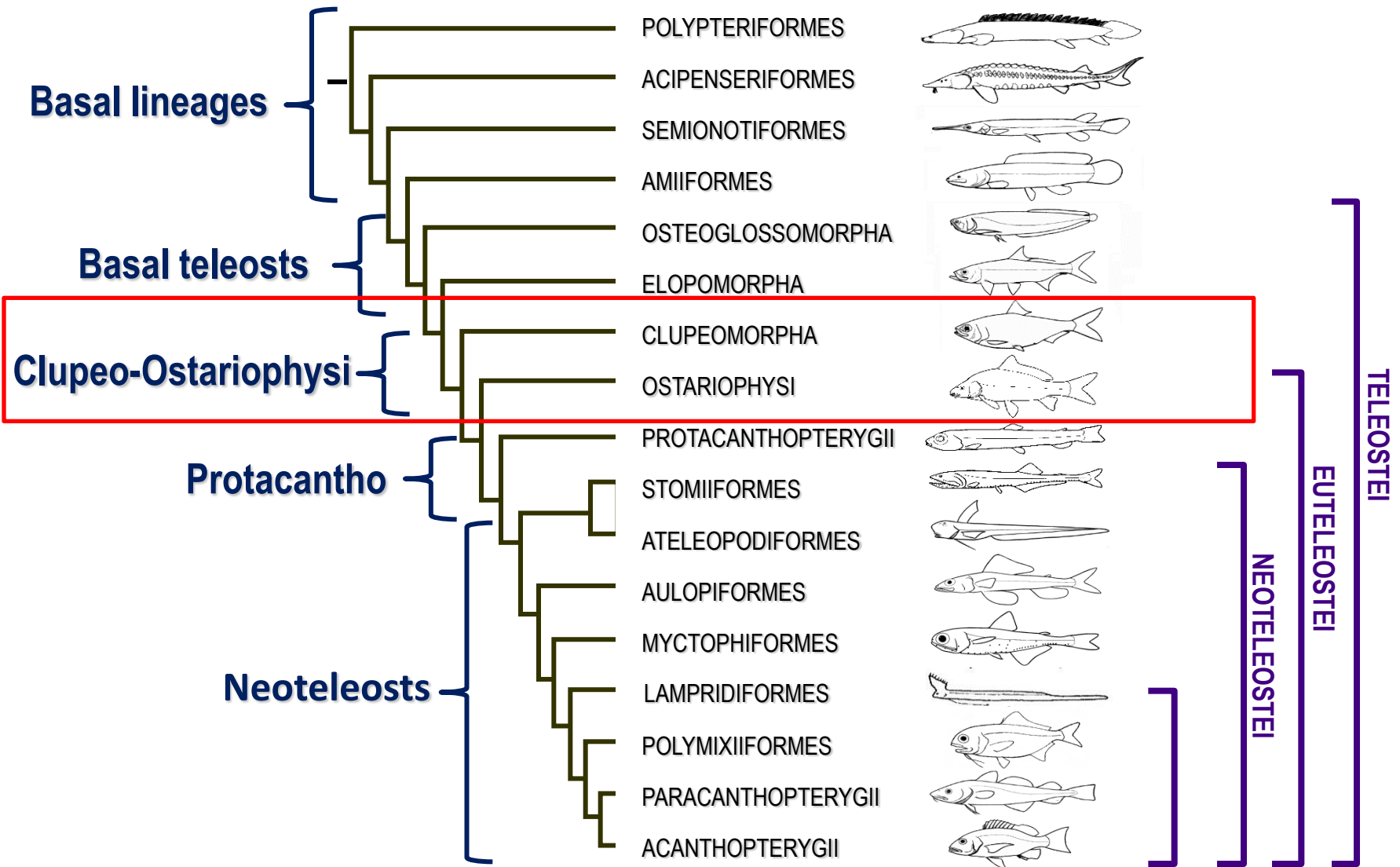


Danos and Ward, 2012

*“Intermuscular bones, which occur only in teleosts amongst recent vertebrates, are segmental, serially homologous ossifications in the myosepta”.*

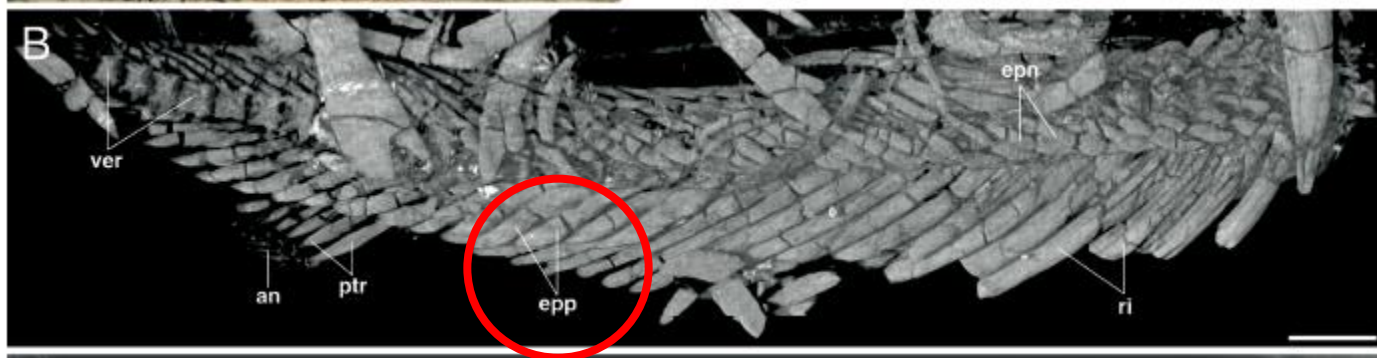
**Patterson & Johnson, 1995**

# Which fishes do they occur?





# Fossil evidence



## *Hsianwenia wui*

Cyprinid fish from Pliocene, characterized by an extraordinarily thick skeleton that occupied almost the entire body (Chang et al., 2008)

# Other species with intermuscular bones

## Cypriniformes



**Common carp**  
*Cyprinus carpio*



**Major Indian carp**  
*Catla catla*



**Wuchang bream**  
*Megalobrama amblycephala*



**Rui-Rohu**  
*Labeo rohita*



**Silver carp**  
*Hypophthalmic molitrix*



**Grass carp**  
*Ctenopharyngodon idella*

## Clupeiformes



**Ilish**  
*Tenualosa ilisha*



**American shad**  
*Alosa sapidissima*



**Pacific herring**  
*Clupea pallasii*



# Neotropical Characiformes

Characiformes is an order of ray-finned fish, mostly Neotropical and some of aquaculture importance.

All of them have intermuscular bones



**Matrinchã**  
*Brycon amazonicus*



**Curimbatá**  
*Prochilodus lineatus*



**Pacú**  
*Piaractus mesopotamicus*



**Traíra**  
*Hoplias malabaricus*



**Piapara**  
*Leporinus friderici*



**Tambaqui**  
*Colossoma macropomum*

# Importance of Y bones for aquaculture

Hirsch, P. (1938). Les arêtes dans le poisson d'étang. Bull. Fr. Piscic. 114: 36-39

Theoretical and Applied Genetics 42, 130-135 (1972)  
© by Springer-Verlag 1972

## Untersuchungen über die genetisch muskelgräten des I

H. KOSSMANN

Bundforschungsanstalt für Institut für Küsten- und Binnenfischerei, Aul

### Studies on Genetic Variability of Intermu

**Summary.** The number of intermuscular bones was determined. Differences between groups were found to be highly significant and different populations in different ponds and for progeny of crosses of intermuscular bones in different body segments also showed high number of intermuscular bones between two neural spines was determined. Coefficients for number of total intramuscular bones to number of  $r = 0.1$  to  $r = 0.6$ , while the correlation coefficients for the number of vertebrae to total number of spines ranged, with one exception, from

condition, soit de hacher menue la chair

In a report, the translation of which was published by Dr. Emile Unger has rightly highlighted the disadvantages of some bones of freshwater fish

Theoretical and Applied Genetics 46, 33-43 (1975)  
© by Springer-Verlag 1975

## Variability of Intermuscular Bones, Vertebrae, Ribs, Dorsal Fin Rays and Skeletal Disorders in the Common Carp\*

Rom Moav and A. Finkel  
Department of Genetics, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem (Israel)  
and G. Wohlfarth  
Fish and Aquaculture Research Station, Dor (Israel)

**Summary.** The number of intermuscular bones, vertebrae, ribs, dorsal fin rays and an index of bone disorders were determined from x-ray photographs of over 1000 common carp. These carp represented a broad genetic range, including five distinct lines of the domesticated European carp, one group of the Chinese race *Big-Belly* and 12 crossbreds. The genetic, and even the phenotypic, variation in intermuscular bones were much smaller than those found in earlier experiments. Variation of other bone characters was also analyzed and the relationship of intermuscular bones and ribs to vertebrae was determined.

World Journal of Fish and Marine Sciences 4 (4): 382-385, 2012  
ISSN 2078-4589  
© IDOSI Publications, 2012  
DOI: 10.5829/idosi.wjfds.2012.04.04.62118

## Record of Skeletal System and Pin Bones in Table Size Indian Major Carps: Rohu (*Labeo rohita* Hamilton 1822), Catla (*Catla catla* Hamilton 1822) and Mrigal (*Cirrhinus mrigala* Hamilton 1822)

B.B. Sahu, R.P. Samal, M.R. Raghunath, S. Mohanty, S. Acharya

Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture (ICAR), Kausalya

NUMBER OF INTERMUSCULAR BONES, CARP IN AQUARIA \*)

Aske  
Kulturpflanzenzüchtung,  
Landsdorf, Germany

ACTA HYDROBIOLOGICA SINICA Vol. 38, No.6  
Nov., 2014

**Abstract:** The number, shape and sizes of intermuscular bones have been studied in Rohu, catla and Mrigal after microwave cooking and dissection. Carps of different sizes were used. These bones are of two types, Y pin bones and straight pin bones. In Rohu (110 nos.) followed by catla (108 nos.) and Mrigal (104 nos.) lowest followed by catla (68) and Mrigal (70). Straight pin bones in Rohu has 40 straight pin bones. Some of the Y and straight pin bones were located on the dorsal broad muscle and unbranched pin bones were longer and stouter. Rohu pin bones were found to be bold and straight; however catla pin bones were shorter, curved and thinner.

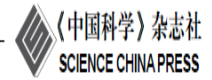
## DEVELOPMENTAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL OBSERVATION OF INTERMUSCULAR BONES IN *MEGALOBrama AMBLYCEPHALA*

WAN Shi-Ming<sup>1,2</sup>, YI Shao-Kui<sup>1,2</sup>, ZHONG Jia<sup>1,2</sup>, WANG Wei-Min<sup>1,2</sup>, JIANG En-Ming<sup>3</sup>, CHEN Bo-Xiang<sup>3</sup> and GAO Ze-Xia<sup>1,2</sup>

without bitterness from the bitter lupin, of the laws of parallel mutations and

科学通报 2015年 第60卷 第1期: 52~57

www.scichina.com csb.scichina.com



## Normally grown and developed intermuscular bone-deficient mutant in grass carp, *Ctenopharyngodon idellus*

Journal of Applied Ichthyology  
J. Appl. Ichthyol. 31 (2015), 32-36  
© 2014 Blackwell Verlag GmbH  
ISSN 0175-8659

Received: December 18, 2013  
Accepted: March 1, 2014  
doi: 10.1111/jai.12483

## Comparative analysis of intermuscular bones in three strains of common carp

By D.-C. Cao, Y.-Y. Kuang, X.-H. Zheng, G.-X. Tong, C.-T. Li and X.-W. Sun



# Intermuscular bone trait: a disadvantage for fish processing and consumption





# *Colossoma macropomum*:

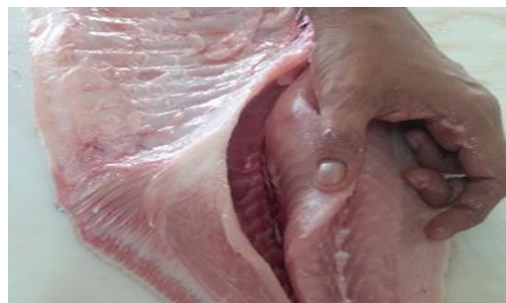
## Tambaqui - Cachama – Black pacu



**Brazilian farming production in 2013**  
**88,718,502 t**

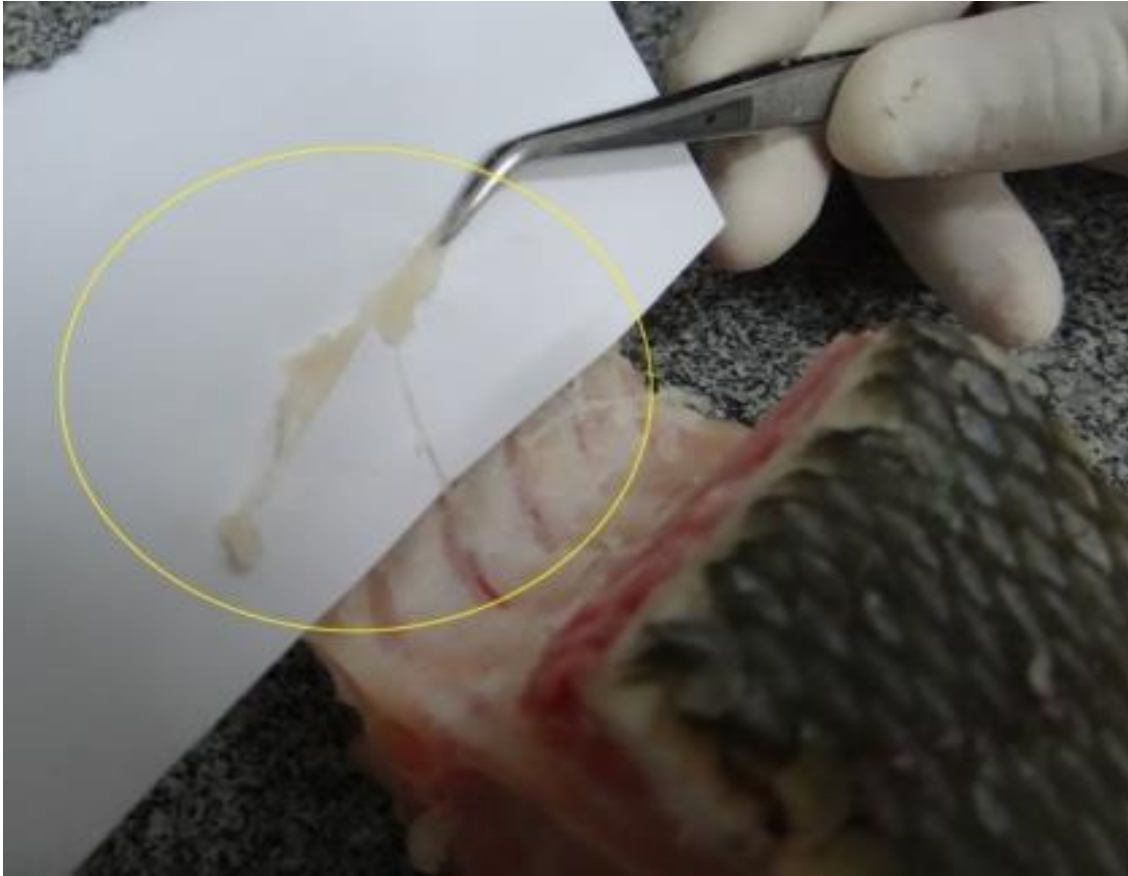
- ✓ Tambaqui is the second largest fish in the Amazon basin.
- ✓ It can reach one meter long and 30 kg in weight
- ✓ In wild, it consumes fruits and seeds, and in farming conditions is considered omnivorous.
- ✓ It needs long upstream migration for reproduction.
- ✓ It is esteemed as food fish in South America.
- ✓ In Brazil, tambaqui is the main native farmed species.

# Tambaqui cuts and deboning process





# Intramuscular Y bone in tambaqui



# Unusual traits in fish used in aquaculture



**Leather carp**  
*Cyprinus carpio* var. *nudus*



**Mirror carp**  
*Cyprinus carpio* var. *specularis*



# Y boneless tambaqui

## How have we found it?



www.archive.org

# Methodologies used to find the IM boneless brodstock



- ✓ A total of 120 tambaqui was assessed by X-ray using Ajax Meditech 135H/A digital x-ray system.
- ✓ Images were processed using a Scan-X ALLPRO Imager (AllPro Imaging, Melville, USA) and then digitized for displayed with Metron-DVM 7.07 software

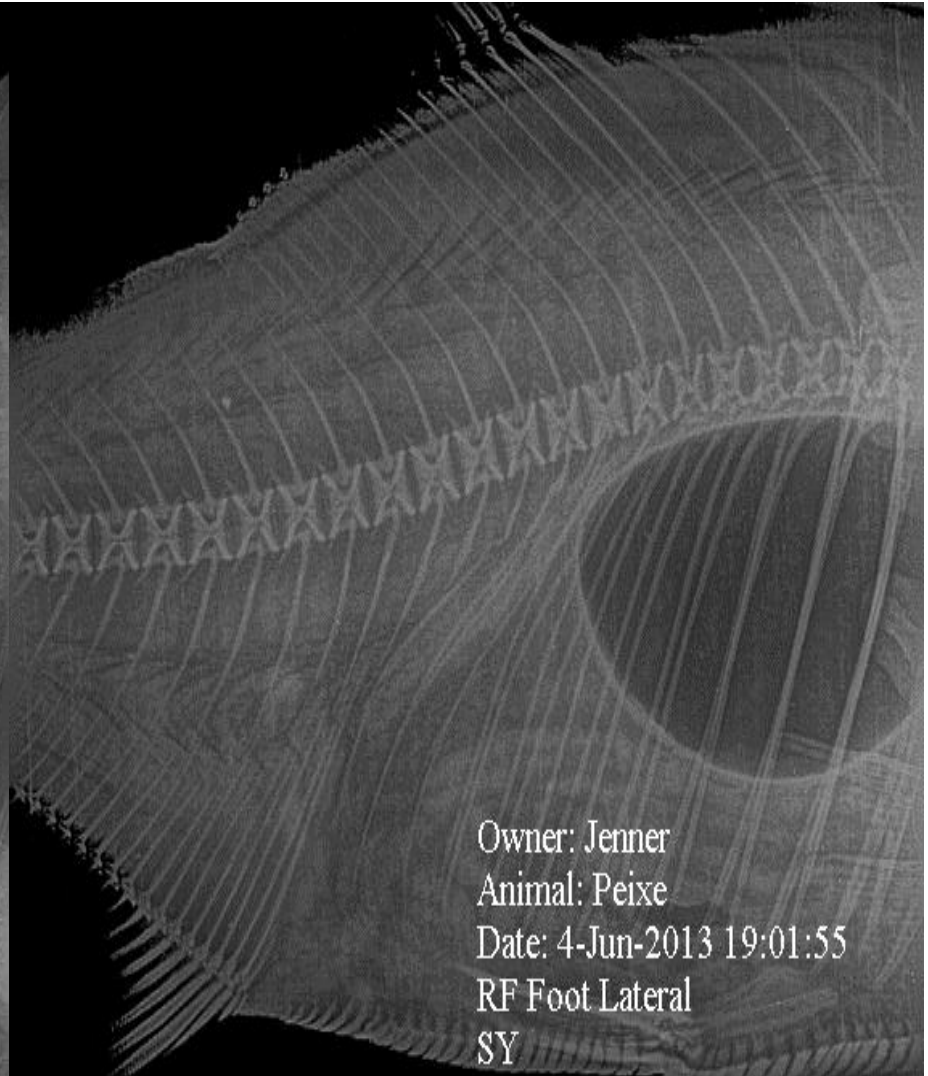
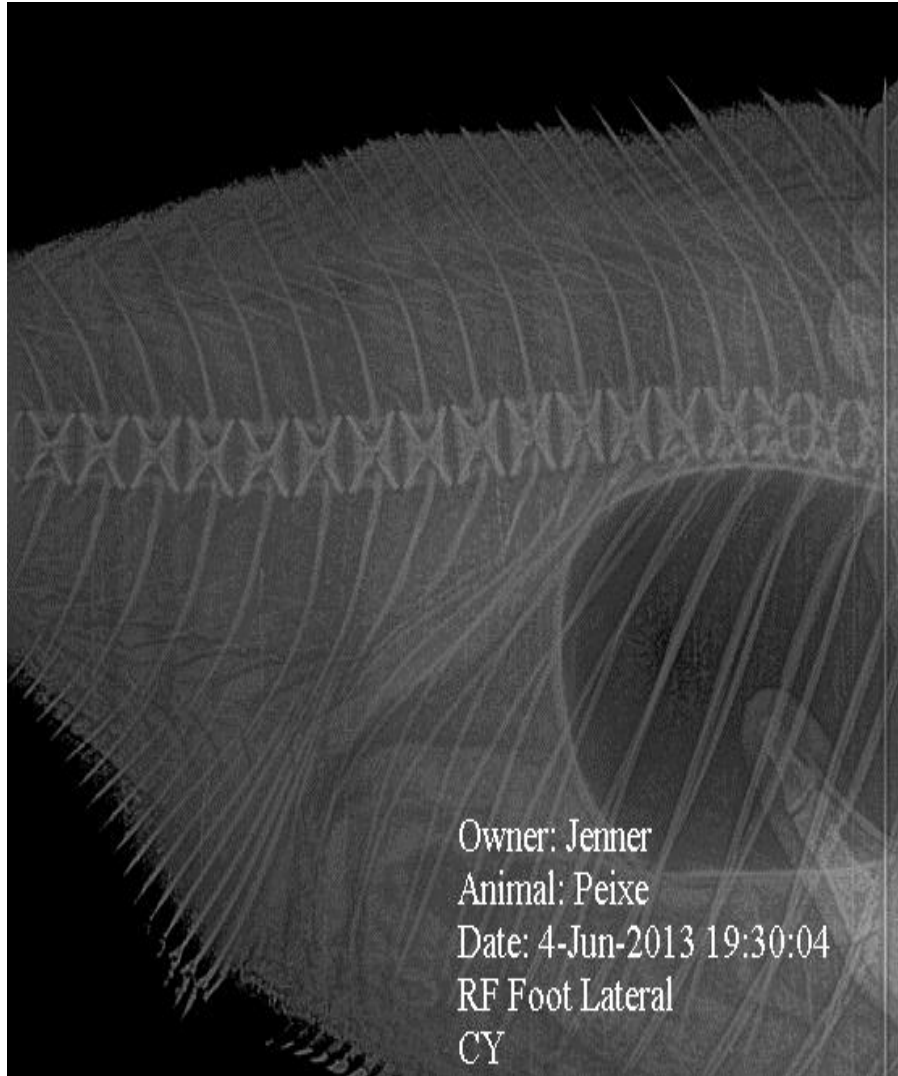
- ✓ Ultrasound imaging was also used as an alternative and more practical approach with a portable MyLab™ One VET digital ultrasound machine using multi-frequency rectal linear transducer (6.0/10 MHz).
- ✓ Detection of intermuscular bones consisted of gently moving the ultrasound probe back and forth along both sides of the loin area.



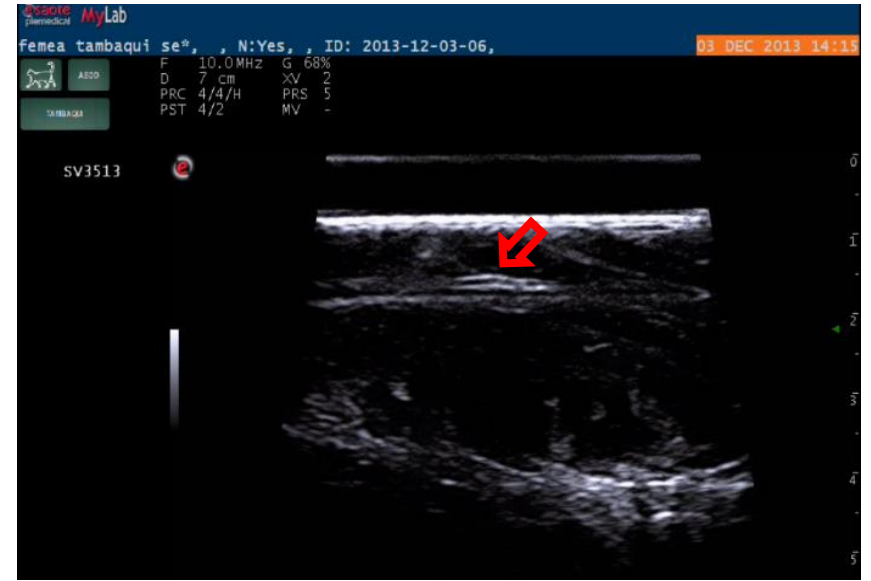
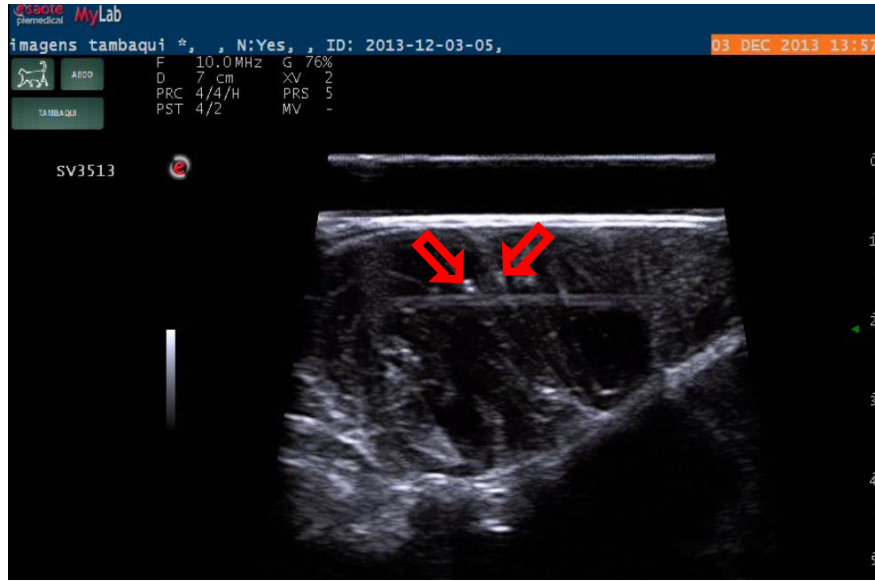


# Results: we have found them.

## By X-ray



# Results: we have found them. By ultra-sound





# Some questions to be answered

How is this trait genetically transmitted? It's through a simple monogenic mendelian inheritance or more complex polygenic one or micro RNAs

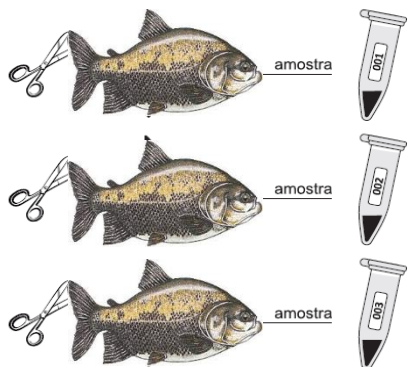
What are the anatomically and physiologically implications of absence of Y bones for the tambaqui welfare?

How can we incorporated this breeding program to develop boneless tambaqui with superior growth rate?

Once the genetic mechanismis this trait has been discovered, would we be able to generate Y boneless in other fish species by some molecular methodology?

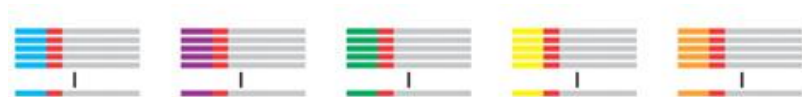
# What are we currently doing?

Using Genotype by sequencing to map SNPs in wild and Y boneless tambaquis

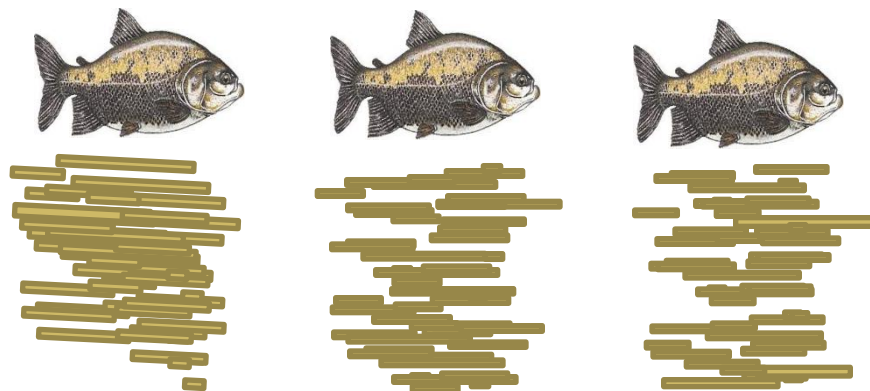


**DNA library**

**NGS**

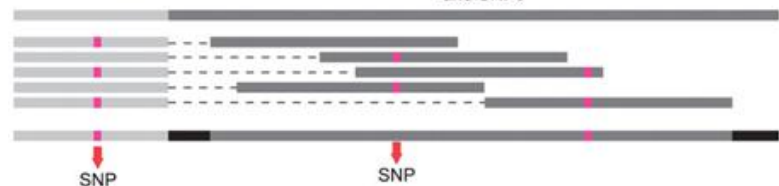


map sample specific read pairs  
back to reference to call  
sample specific consensus  
and SNPs



**SNP discovery**

**Sequence alignment**





# Acknowledgements

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FAPESP (The State of São Paulo Research Foundation)

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UMC (U

research)

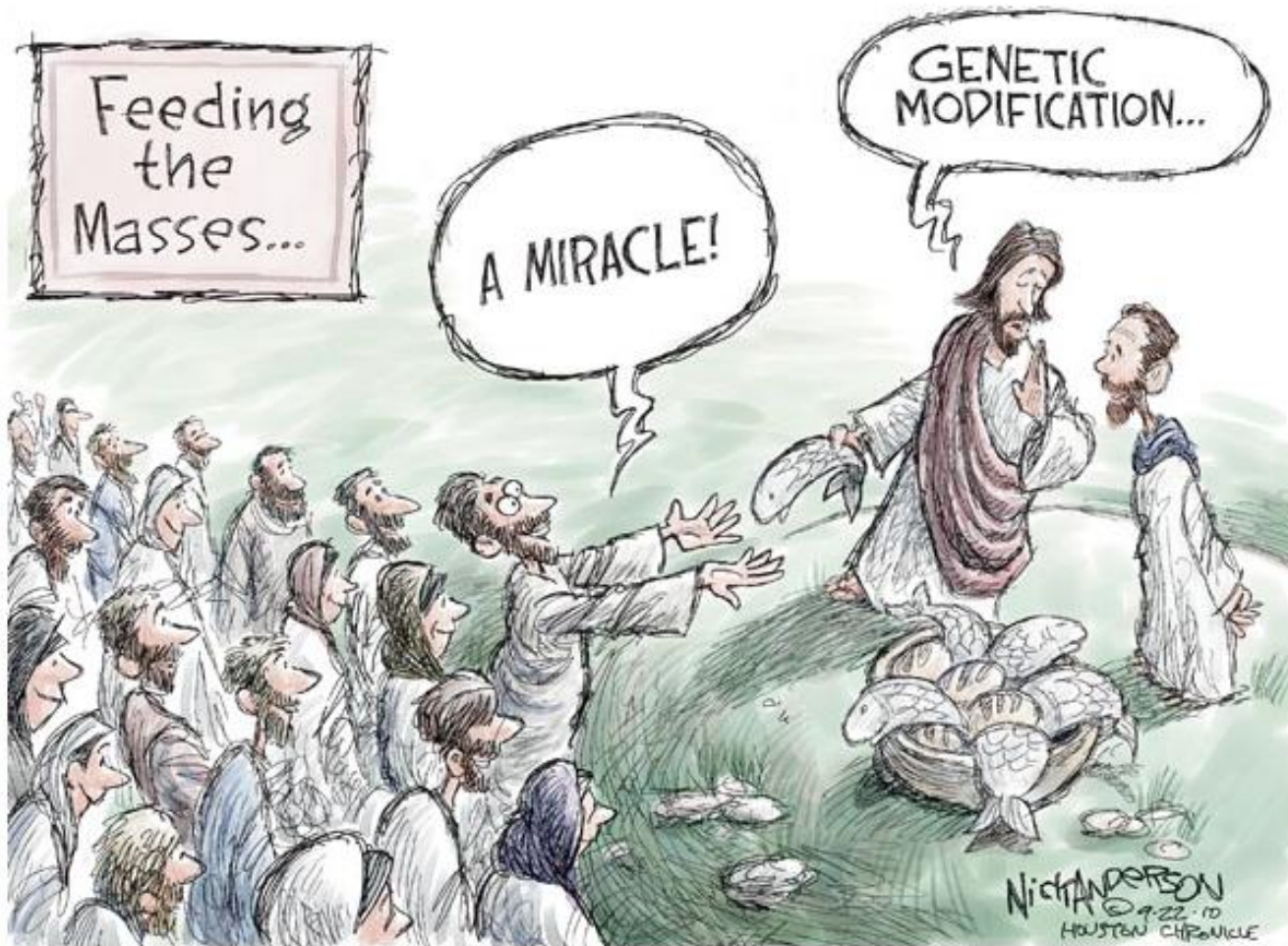


All people



FUNDAÇÃO DE AMPARO  
ENSINO E PESQUISA

# Thank you



wagner@umc.br

**UMC**