

# **DNA Barcoding Fishery Resources:**

## **A case study in Shandong Coastal Water**

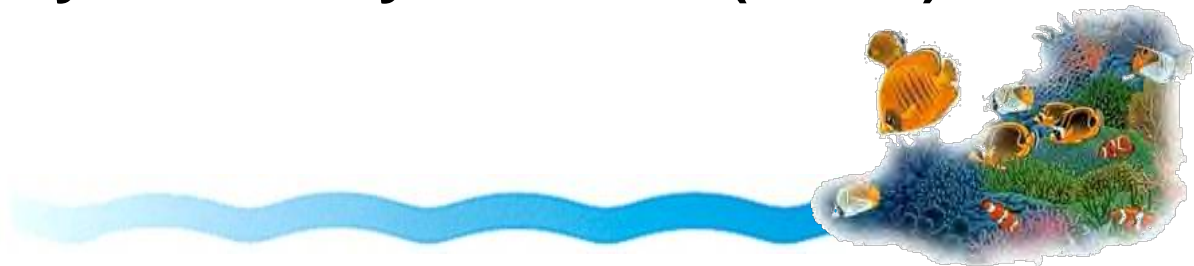
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**Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences (CAFS)**



# Contents

- Introduction
- Progression
- Results
- Conclusions
- Future directions



# Natural Science

(from 19 century to 21 century)

## Space Science (Cosmos)

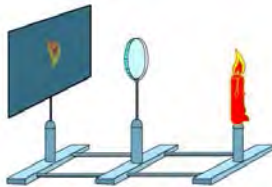


Telescope, 1850s



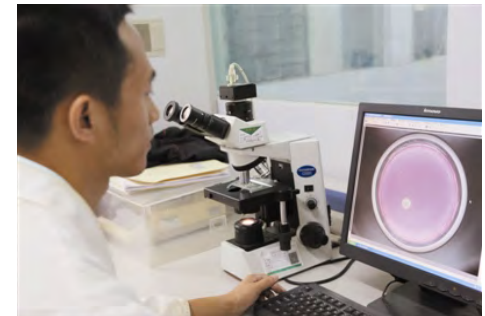
Hubble Space Telescope

## Material Science (Matter)



Particle Accelerator

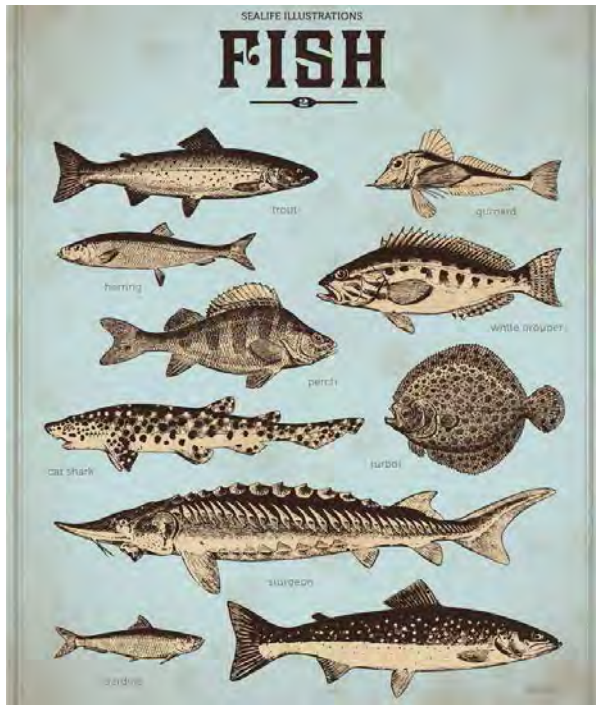
## Life Science (Charles, Darwin)





**Question: How many biological species are there in the ocean ?**

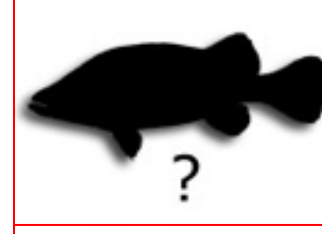
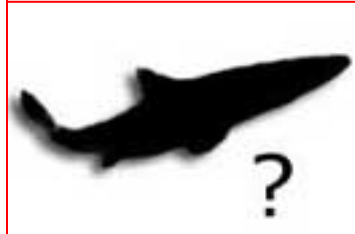
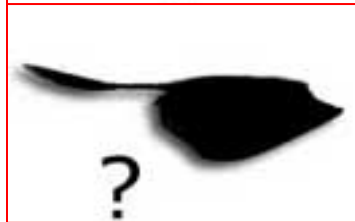




The **traditional** classification of organisms (specimen taxonomy) and species record (species documentation) is a research model that requires a lot of time and effort, which makes the biodiversity found too slow.



# DNA barcoding—A digital future for biodiversity



# What is DNA barcoding?

- Definition: Derivation of a short DNA sequence(s) that enables species identification or recognition in a particular domain of life (eucaryotes).
- Focus to date—in animals—has been on a 658 base-pair (bp) fragment of the mitochondrial gene, cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI).
- The Barcode of Life Initiative (BOLI) would resolve barcodes for named species and use a barcoding approach to assess undescribed biological diversity.
- Very controversial!



# Strengths

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- Offers alternative taxonomic identification tool for situations in which morphology is inconclusive.
- Focus on one or a small number of genes provides greater efficiency of effort.
- Cost of DNA sequencing is dropping rapidly due to technical advances.
- Potential capacity for high throughput and processing large numbers of samples.
- Once reference database is established, can be applied by non-specialist.





# Uses of DNA Barcodes

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**Research tool for improving species-level taxonomy:**

- ◆ **Associating all life history stages, genders**
- ◆ **Testing species boundaries, finding new variants**

**“Triage” tool for flagging potential new species:**

- ◆ **Undescribed and cryptic species**

**Applied tool for identifying regulated species:**

- ◆ **Invasives**
- ◆ **Environmental indicators, protected species**
- ◆ **Using minimal samples, damaged specimens, gut contents, droppings**



# Fisheries Applications

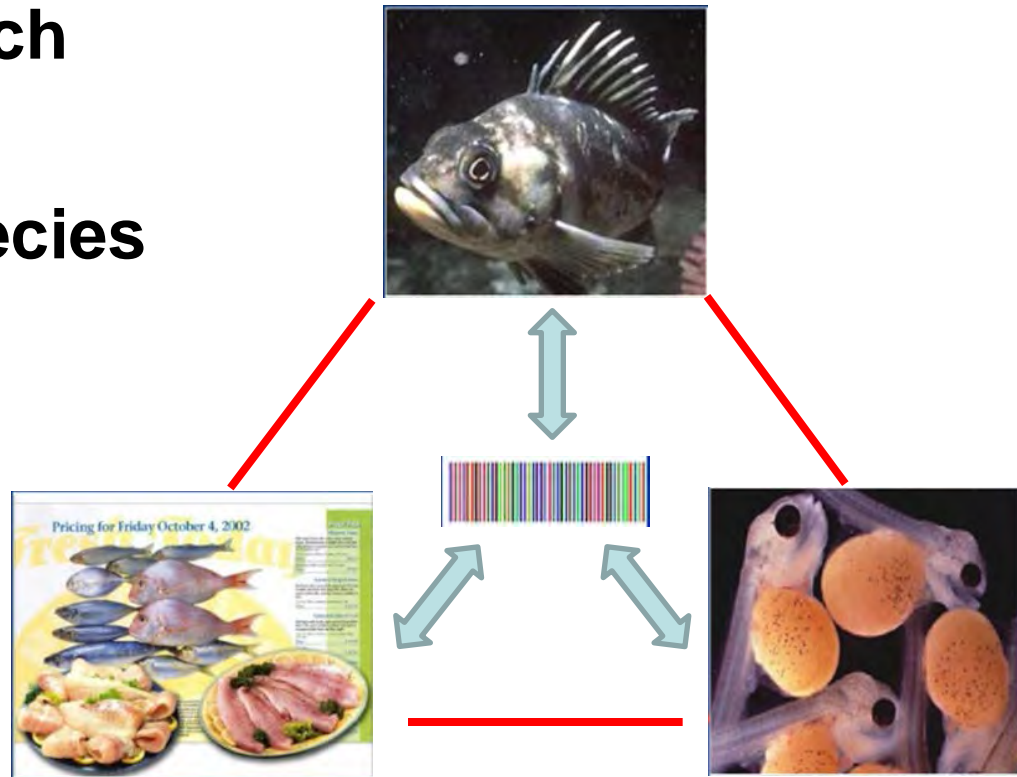
## Improving stock assessments

- ◆ Better taxonomy and distribution maps
- ◆ Food chain analysis from gut contents
- ◆ Spot-checking bycatch
- ◆ Larval fish

## Validation of import species

- ◆ Filets
- ◆ Caviar
- ◆ Processed products

## Ballast water



# □ Progression

◆ **Target waters:**  
Shandong Coastal Waters,  
the main breeding  
grounds for Bohai and  
Yellow Sea fisheries  
resources.

◆ **Object:**  
Fishery organism

◆ **Theme:**  
How to more effectively  
reveal the marine  
biodiversity.







# □ Progression

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## Fishery voucher specimen bank and DNA barcode database

- ◆ Fishery species: 152
- ◆ Fishery specimens: 1403
- ◆ Fishery voucher specimens: 104
- ◆ Fishery organism DNA barcodes: 1052

*Yellow Sea Fishery Research Institute*



# □ Progression



**Specimen bank: Fishes, crustaceans, shellfish, algae**



## DNA barcode database (www.fisherybarcodes.com)

Log In

### 中国重要渔业生物DNA条形码信息平台

HOME 物种名录 凭证标本 DNA条形码 在线BlastN Specimen : 4,319,887 SBarcodes : 3,182,850 Species : 213,974

- **鱼 Fish** (标本: 45 / DNA: 15)
  - Acipenseriformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Argentiniformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Beloniformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Clupeiformes (标本: 6 / DNA: 1)
  - Gadiformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Heterodontiformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Myliobatiformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Orectolobiformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Petromyzoniformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Salmoniformes (标本: 1 / DNA: 1)
  - Squaliformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Tetraodontiformes (标本: 2 / DNA: 0)
  - Albuliformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Atheriniformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Beryciformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Cypriniformes (标本: 5 / DNA: 5)
  - Gasterosteiformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Lophiiformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Myliobatiformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Osmeriformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Pleuronectiformes (标本: 2 / DNA: 0)
  - Scorpaeniformes (标本: 1 / DNA: 1)
  - Synbranch (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Torpediniformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Anguilliformes (标本: 1 / DNA: 0)
  - Aulopiformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Carcharhiniformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Elopiformes (标本: 1 / DNA: 0)
  - Gonorynchiformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Mugiliformes (标本: 5 / DNA: 2)
  - Ophidiiformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Perciformes (标本: 20 / DNA: 4)
  - Rajiformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Siluriformes (标本: 1 / DNA: 1)
  - Syngnathiformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Zeiformes (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
- **甲壳 Crustacea** (标本: 255 / DNA: 92)
  - Amphipoda (标本: 14 / DNA: 3)
  - Decapoda (标本: 241 / DNA: 89)
- **贝类 Shellfish** (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Mesogastropoda (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Unionoida (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Veneroida (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
- **头足类 Cephalopoda** (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Alismatales (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Myrtales (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Nymphaeales (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Poales (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
- **藻类 Algae** (标本: / DNA: )
- **其他 Others** (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Anura (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Caudata (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)
  - Chelonida (标本: 0 / DNA: 0)



#### 项目成员单位

黄海水产研究所	中国科学院海洋研究所
厦门大学	黑龙江水产研究所
长江水产研究所	珠江水产研究所
东海水产研究所	南海水产研究所
中国水产科学研究院	



“我国重要渔业生物DNA条形码信息库采集及其数据库构建”项目启动会暨学术研讨会在上海召开

友情链接 : NCBI BOLD FISH-BOL FISHBASE

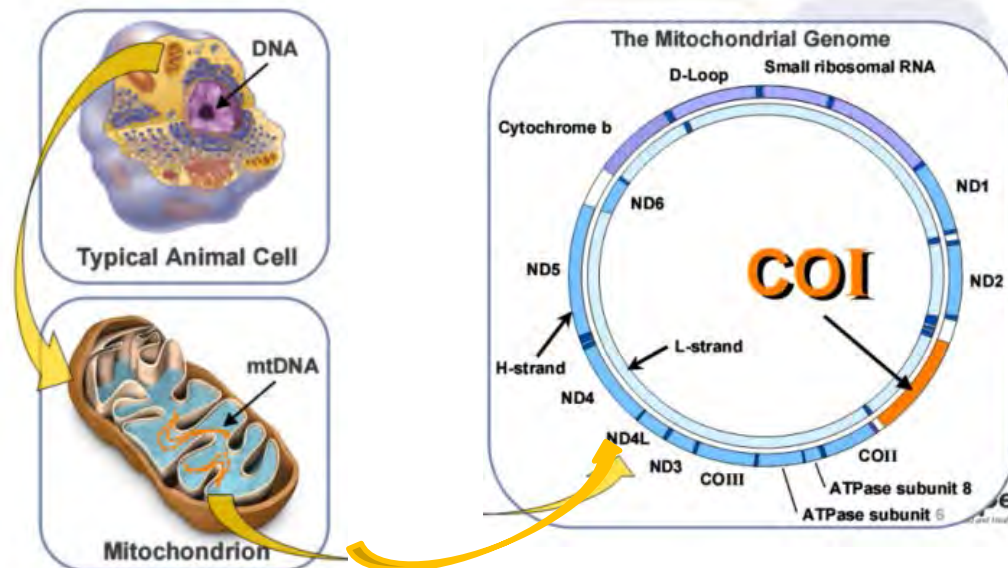
Home | 标本 | DNA条码 | 在线BlastN | 物种 | 新闻资讯 | 资源下载 | 通知公告 | 平台概述 | 联系我们

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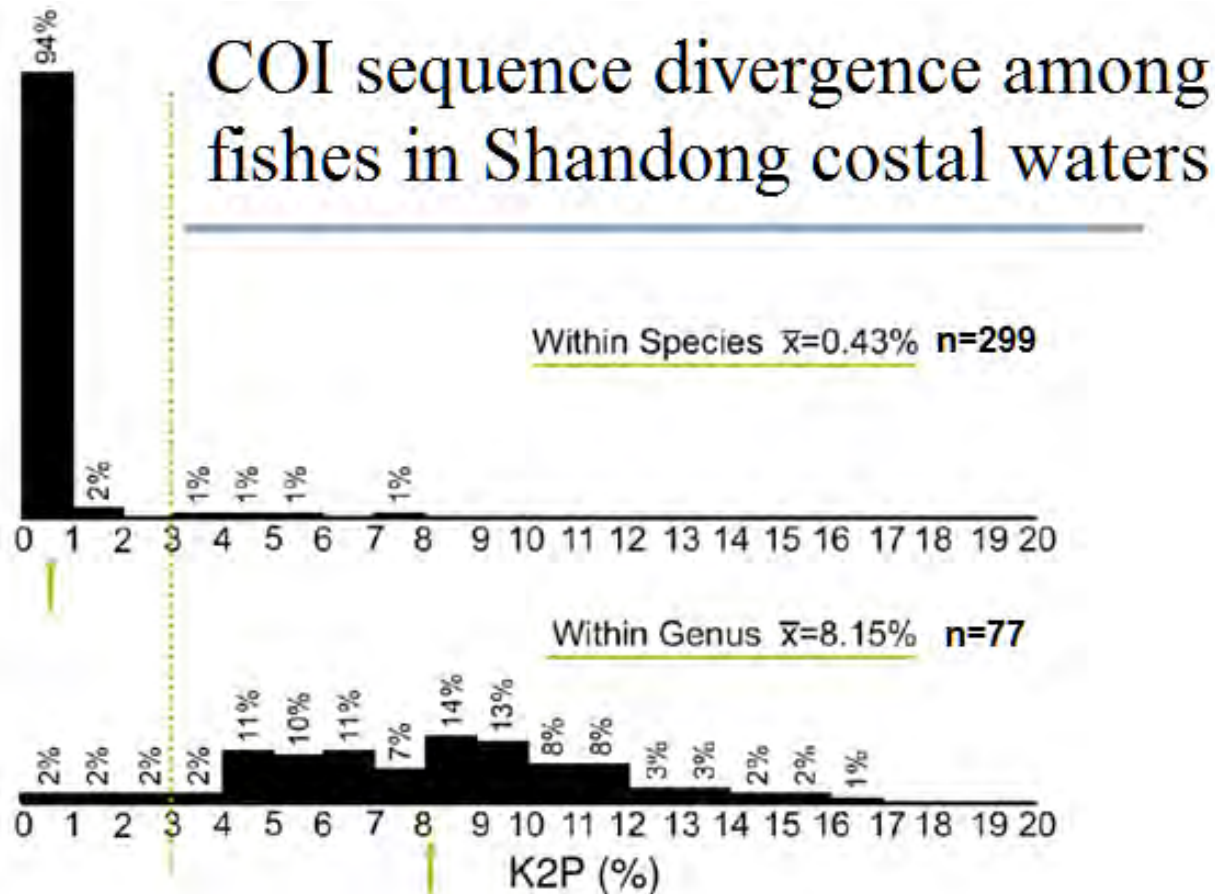
# □ Progression

## Standard gene of DNA barcoding for teleost fish:

Gene	Primers	Primer sequences
CO I	F1	TCA ACC AAC CAG AAA GAC ATT GGC AC
	R1	TAG ACT TCT GGG TGG CCA AAG AAT CA
	F2	TCG ACT AAT CAT AAA GAT ATC GGC AC
	R2	ACT TCA GGG TGA CCG AAG AAT CAG AA



# □ Results



299 DNA sequences of the cytochrome oxidase subunit I (COI) gene from 77 common marine fish species in 73 genera, 50 families, 13 orders from offshore of Shandong were analyzed to test the efficacy of species identification using a DNA barcode microarray.



# Results

- The results showed that interspecific genetic distance was larger than intraspecific distance.
- All 77 sequences formed species units in a neighbor-joining tree, indicating that DNA barcodes can be used to identify these 77 species.

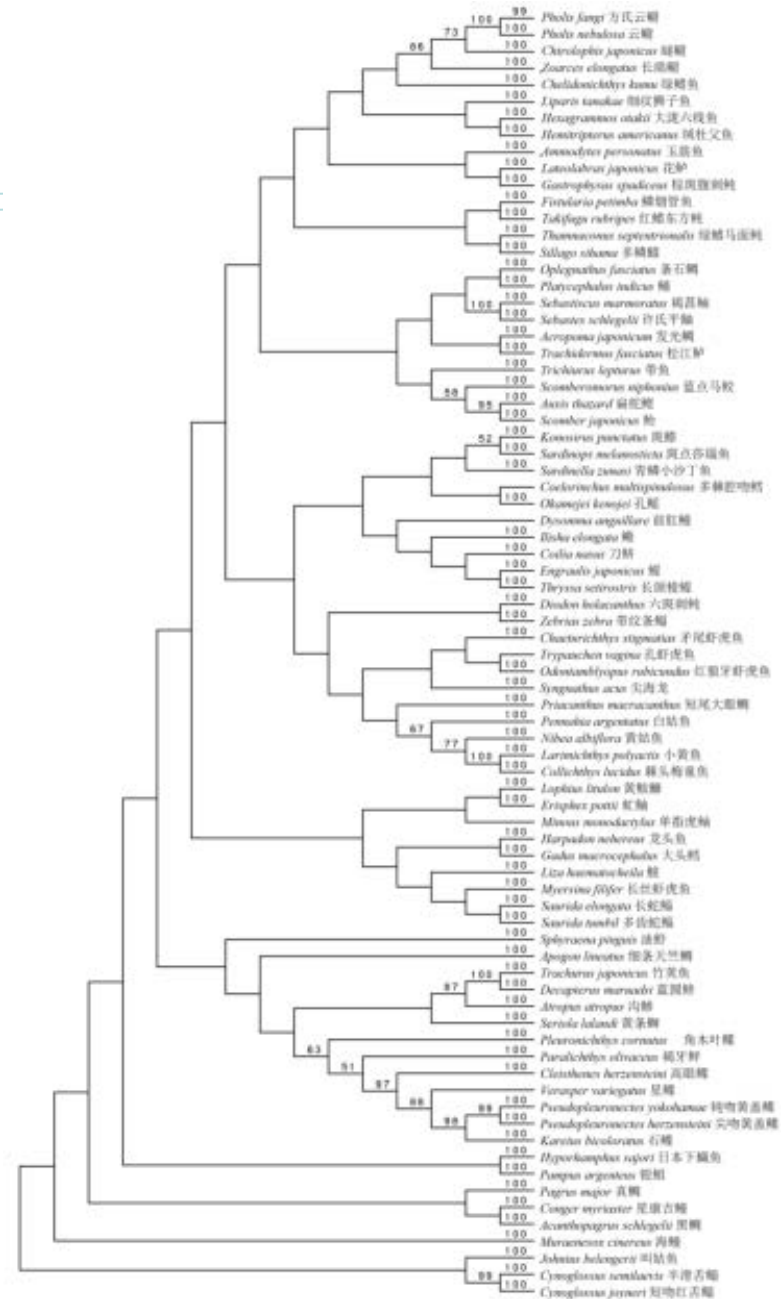
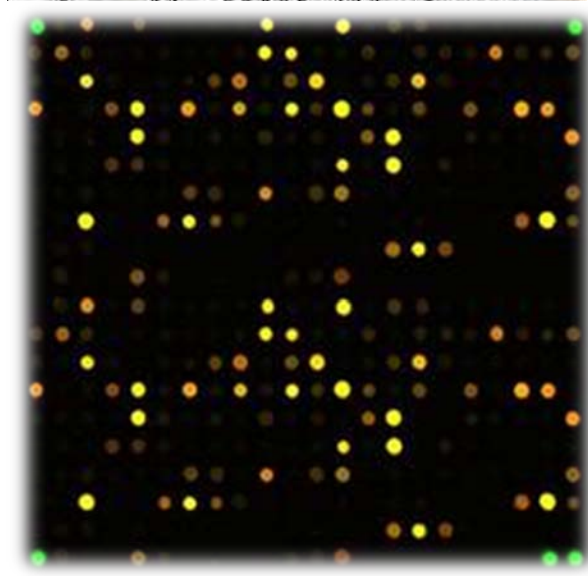
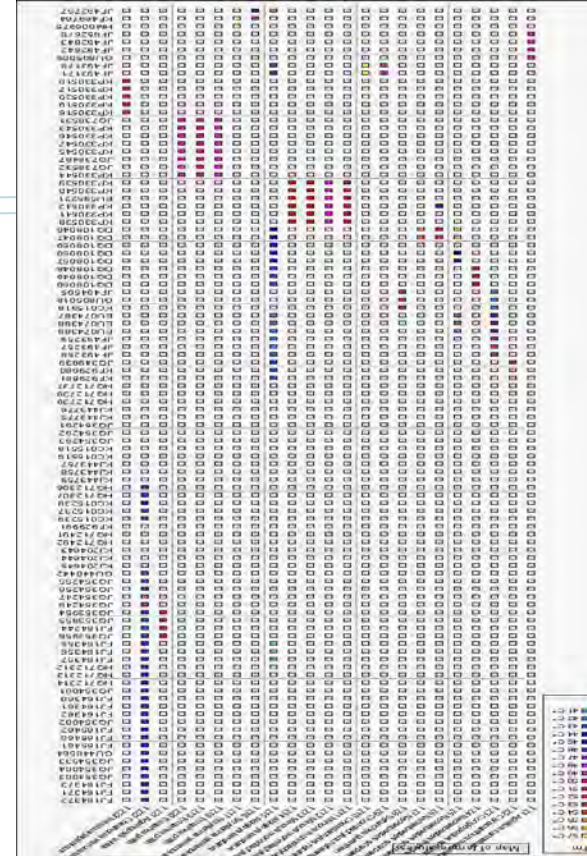


图1 基于COI基因构建的NJ系统进化树





Fig. 1 NJ tree resulting from analysis of COI gene data

# Results

- Sixty-four specific probes were screened to identify the corresponding species among the 77 species based on the COI genes and accounted for **83.1%**.
- The DNA barcode microarray provided technical support and a new way to identify fish species in the coastal waters offshore of Shandong.



# Food chain analysis from gut contents

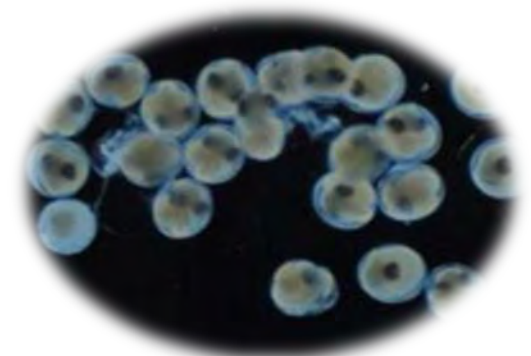
	Morphological analysis	DNA barcoding
	Unidentified fish	<i>Liparis sp.</i>
<b>DNA barcoding opens up new ways for food analysis and description of food webs in ecosystems.</b>		
		<i>Hexagrammos</i>
	Unidentified fish eggs	<i>Hexagrammos otakii</i>
	Unidentified crab	<i>Xanthidae sp.</i>



# DNA barcodes for fish eggs and larvae

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- **Combining the DNA barcoding with the traditional morphological classification, established the identification methods of difficult species (fish eggs, larvae and juveniles).**
- **146 fish eggs were examined by DNA barcoding and identified as 20 species.**



# Conclusion

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- ◆ **DNA barcodes are useful tools to accelerate species-level analysis of marine biodiversity and to facilitate conservation efforts.**
- ◆ **DNA barcode technology alone can not replace traditional taxonomy, but as a useful tool to effectively identify unknown species.**



# Future direction

- ◆ There are important scientific issues that need to be more precise, such as distinguishing the genetic distance of species, the description and nomenclature of new species.
- ◆ A handheld device instead of the PCR instrument in the laboratory. You can identify all the species around you.





# Acknowledgement

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- National Basic Research Special Foundation of China (2013–2018)
- National Natural Science Foundation of China (2016–2018)
- Central Public-interest Scientific Institution Basal Research Fund, CAFS (2014–2018)
- Shandong science and technology development project (2012–2015)





**THANK YOU**