



Gambierdiscus in the main land of Japan

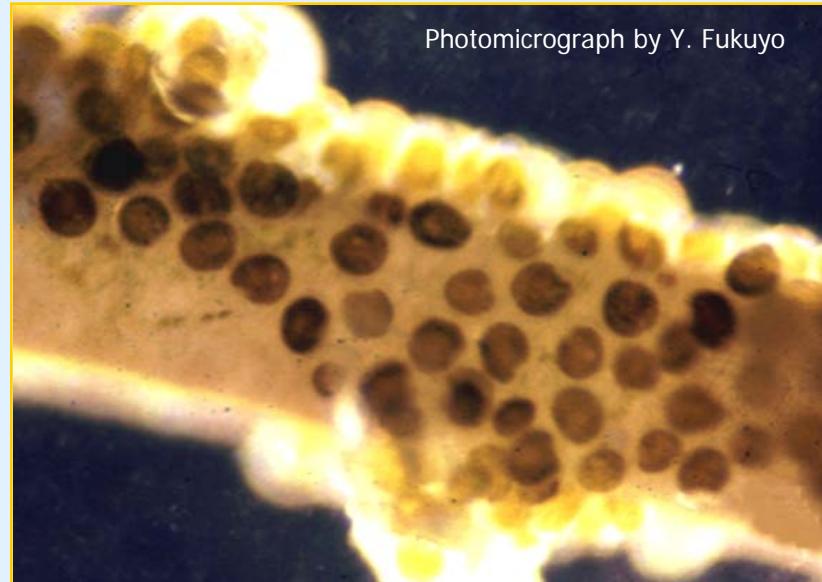
Takuo Omura and Yasuwo Fukuyo
LASC Co., LTD. and The University of Tokyo

1. Introduction

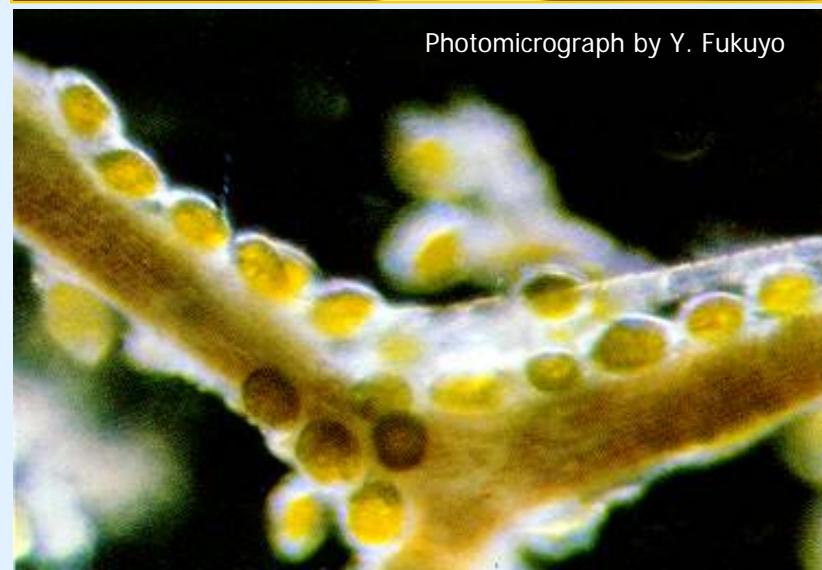
CFP causative species



Gambierdiscus toxicus

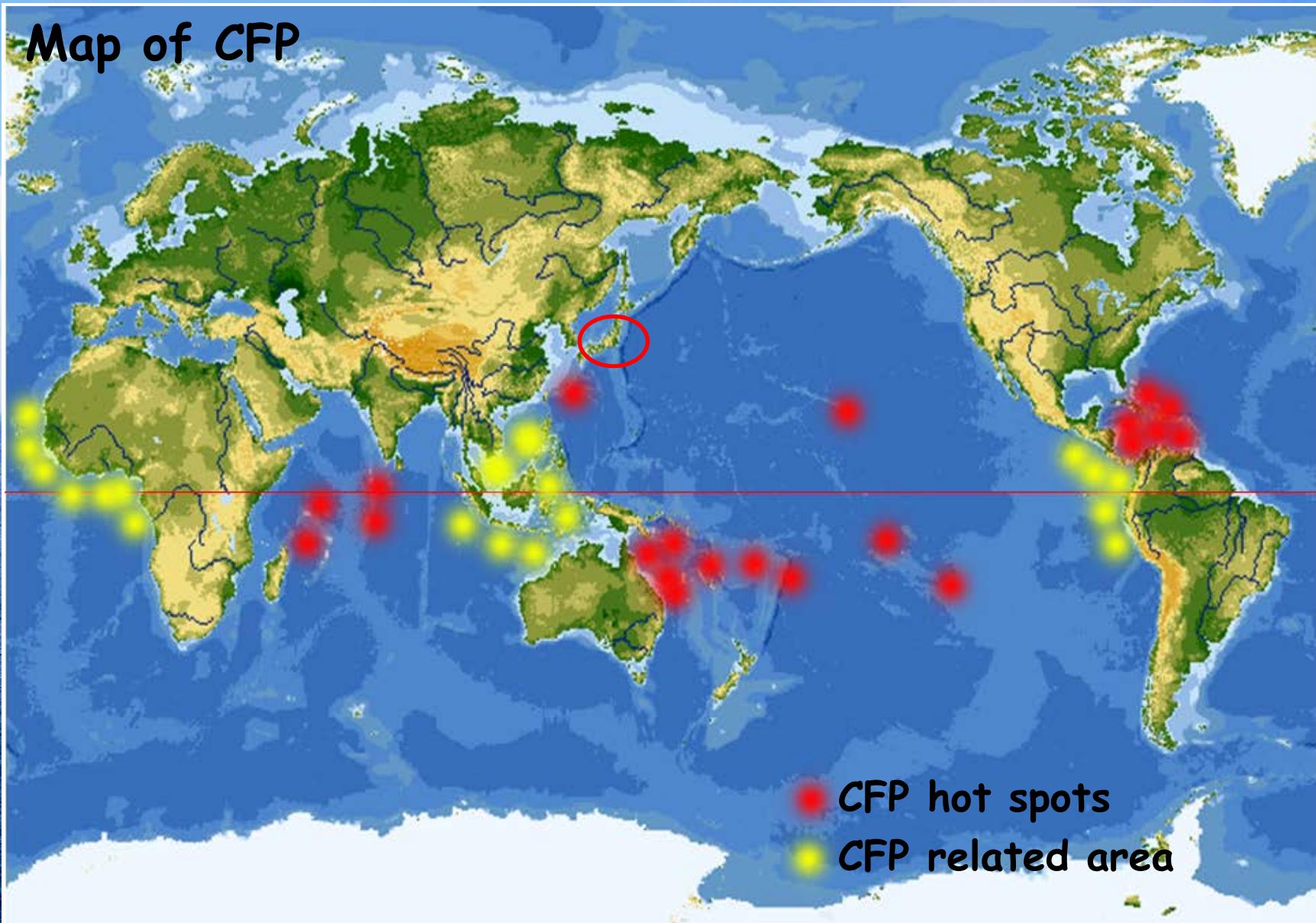


Photomicrograph by Y. Fukuyo



Photomicrograph by Y. Fukuyo

1. Introduction



1. Introduction

福代康夫・東大アジア生
物資源環境研究センター
教授 東京都文京区で

日本食品分析センタ
ー学術顧問の安元健
氏=東京都多摩市で



本来赤道付近で多発

昨年四
沖で釣
シガナテ・中毒研究の第一人者
で日本食人魚分析センター
学術顧問の安元健博士(セイ
はサンゴとの関係に著
目する。
同氏は高校時代、沖縄
の漁師が、その魚を食
うと酔ふ」と話すのが常
になつた。頭痛や発熱、
感などの症状を「当た
るではなぞ」「酔ふ」と
表現していた。発症は魚
種や解剖無関係。不知

カリブ海の伝説物語る

サンゴ死滅が遠因？

議に思ったのが、研究の
一九六七年六月、安元氏は
世界保健機関(WHO)の
依頼で、トライアルズ
・センセーションが多発
していた南太平洋諸島
で調査を始めた。当時
近畿の大阪市立病院で行
われたランゴンの水槽実
験が原因と疑われてい
た。

A scanning electron micrograph (SEM) showing a cross-section of a tissue sample, likely a lymph node. The image reveals a dense arrangement of small, rounded cellular structures, possibly lymphoid tissue, characterized by their distinct boundaries and internal structure.

海藻に付いた有毒単細胞藻類。シガテラ中毒の原因となるもので、一つの幅は0.08ミクロン程度（福代教授提供）

が氣に入る（氣象局の調査で、日本近海の平均面積一七一、七度上りつた。和歌山県の漁業調整部も、熱帶の魚が釣れるようになつたのは事実だ。平均して漁獲もかがつて、よじつと話す。水温の上昇は生物の白化現象をもたらす。安元氏は「退化化と関係するものではないが、国際調査は手付かずで、伝子の事情、環境、チームを組んで、調査だら」と慎重を見た。

斤 頃
27日(水曜日)

「シガテラ中毒」日本北上の怪

熱帶、亜熱帶で魚を食べてかかるシガテラ中毒が、本州で確認されるケースが増えてきた。発症すると、口がしびれたり、水など冷たい物に触れると激しいショックを感じた

激しい腹痛、下痢、奇妙な後遺症…

シガテラ中毒を引き起こすこともあるイシガキダイ



温暖化 海の警告か

Newspapers of Ciguatera in main land Japan



2 Ciguatera Fish Poisoning (CFP)

CFP incidents by eating Spotted knifejaw (*Oplegnathus punctatus*)

Date	Location	Eating party	Patients
1988, March	Okinawa (Naha)	3	3
1992, March	Okinawa (Gusikawa)	5	5
1998, April	Miyazaki (Miyazaki)	10	10
1998, August	Kagoshima (Ooshima)	19	4
1999, November	Chiba (Katsuura)	12	10



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1998, August	Kagoshima (Ooshima)		
1999, November	Chiba (Katsuura)		



2 Ciguatera Fish Poisoning (CFP)

Recent data of CFP in main land of Japan

2006, 10 June Ibaraki Pref. 4 patients

Two-spot red snapper (*Lutjanus bohar*) (Meuniere)

2007, April Shizuoka Pref. 7 patients

Spotted knifejaw (*Oplegnathus punctatus*)

2007, June Osaka Pref. 9 patients

Spotted knifejaw (*Oplegnathus punctatus*)

From Wakayama Pref. by fishing (Sashimi & boiling)

2008, 6 July Aichi Pref. 3 patients

Spotted knifejaw (*Oplegnathus punctatus*)

From Mie Pref. by fishing (Sashimi & boiling)

2009, 12 December Hyogo Pref. 4 patients

Two-spot red snapper (*Lutjanus bohar*)

From Kagoshima Pref. by fishing (Hot pot & french-fry)

2 Ciguatera Fish Poisoning (CFP)

Recent data of CFP in main land of Japan

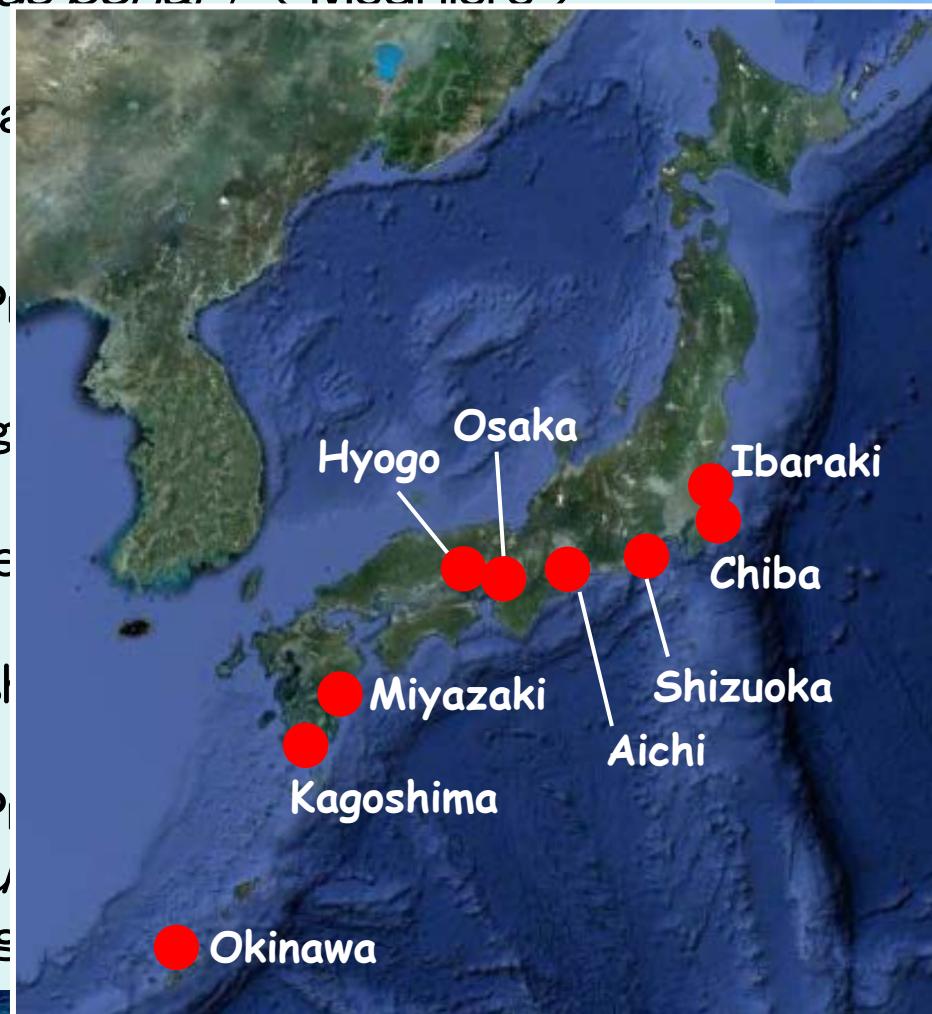
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2007, April Shizuoka
Spotted knifejaw (*Oplegnathus*)

2007, June Osaka P.
Spotted knifejaw (*Oplegnathus*)
From Wakayama Pref. by fishing

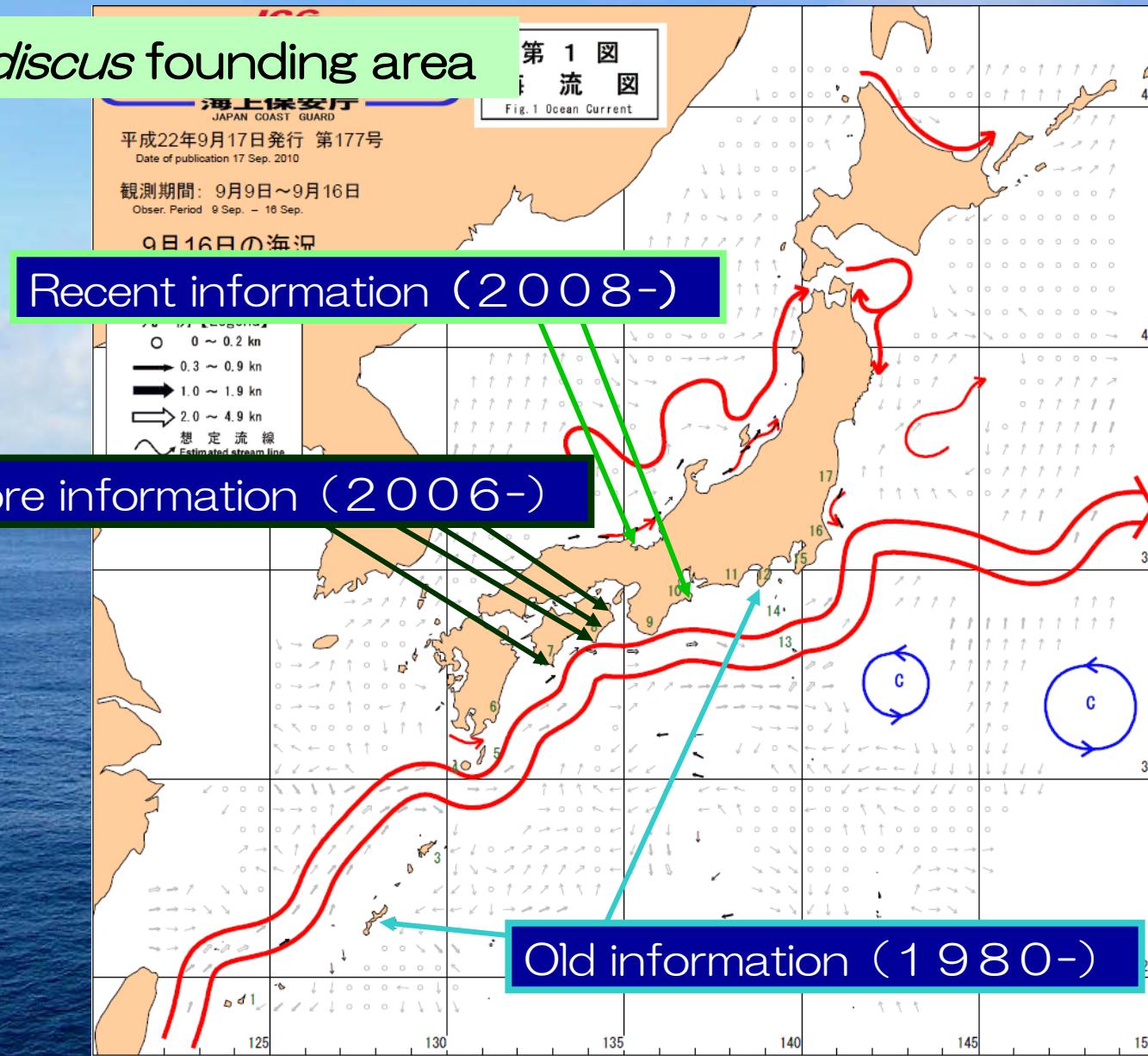
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Spotted knifejaw (*Oplegnathus*)
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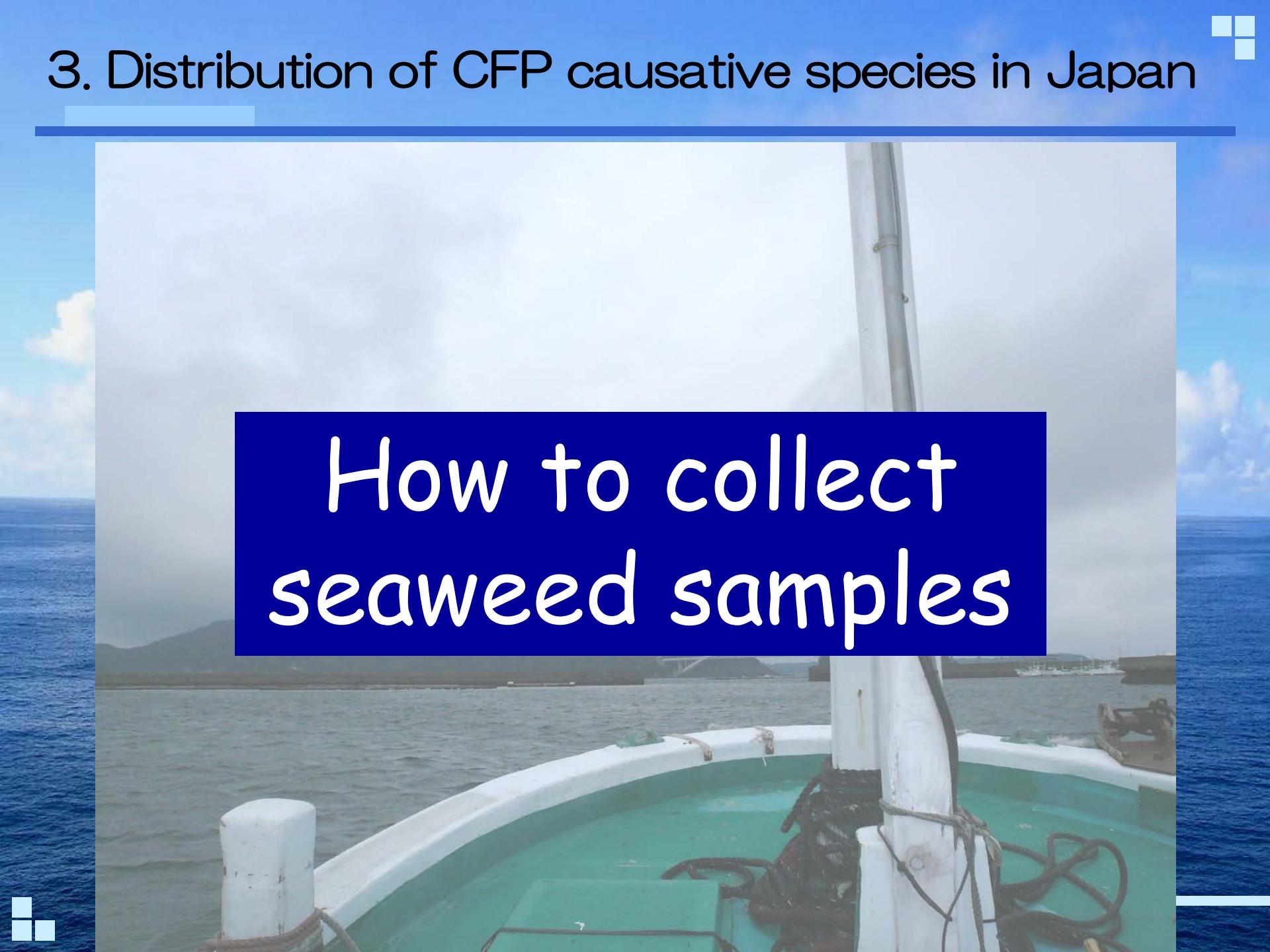
3 Distribution of CFP causative species in Japan

Gambierdiscus founding area





3. Distribution of CFP causative species in Japan



How to collect
seaweed samples



3. Distribution of CFP causative species in Japan

Recommended sampling of seaweeds



Small volume of seaweeds is put into a plastic bag with a zipper or plastic bottle for each species., respectively.

3. Distribution of CFP causative species in Japan

Sample making for microscopic observation



① 100 times
shakes



② Sieve (180 μm
mesh)



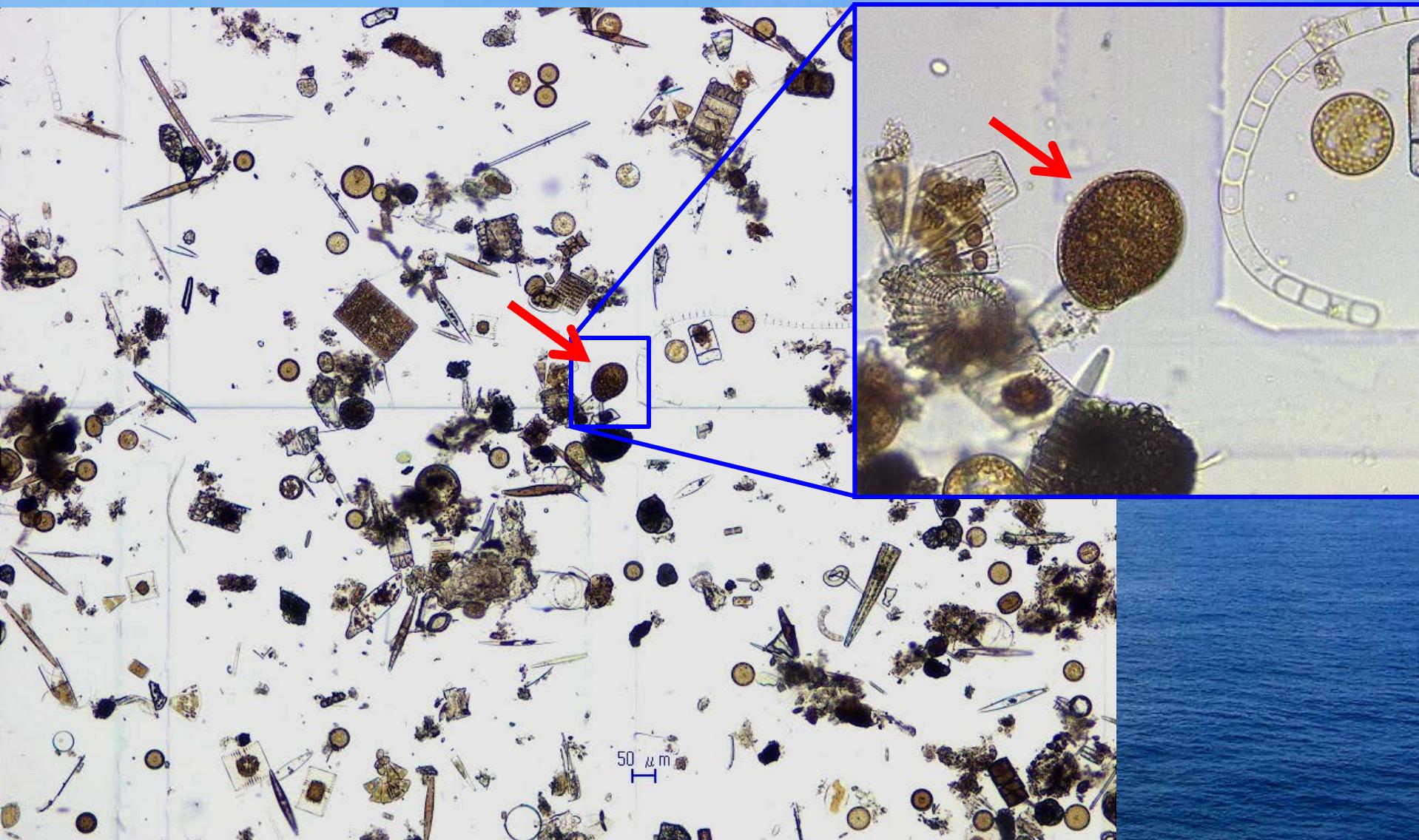
③ Sieve (32 μm mesh)



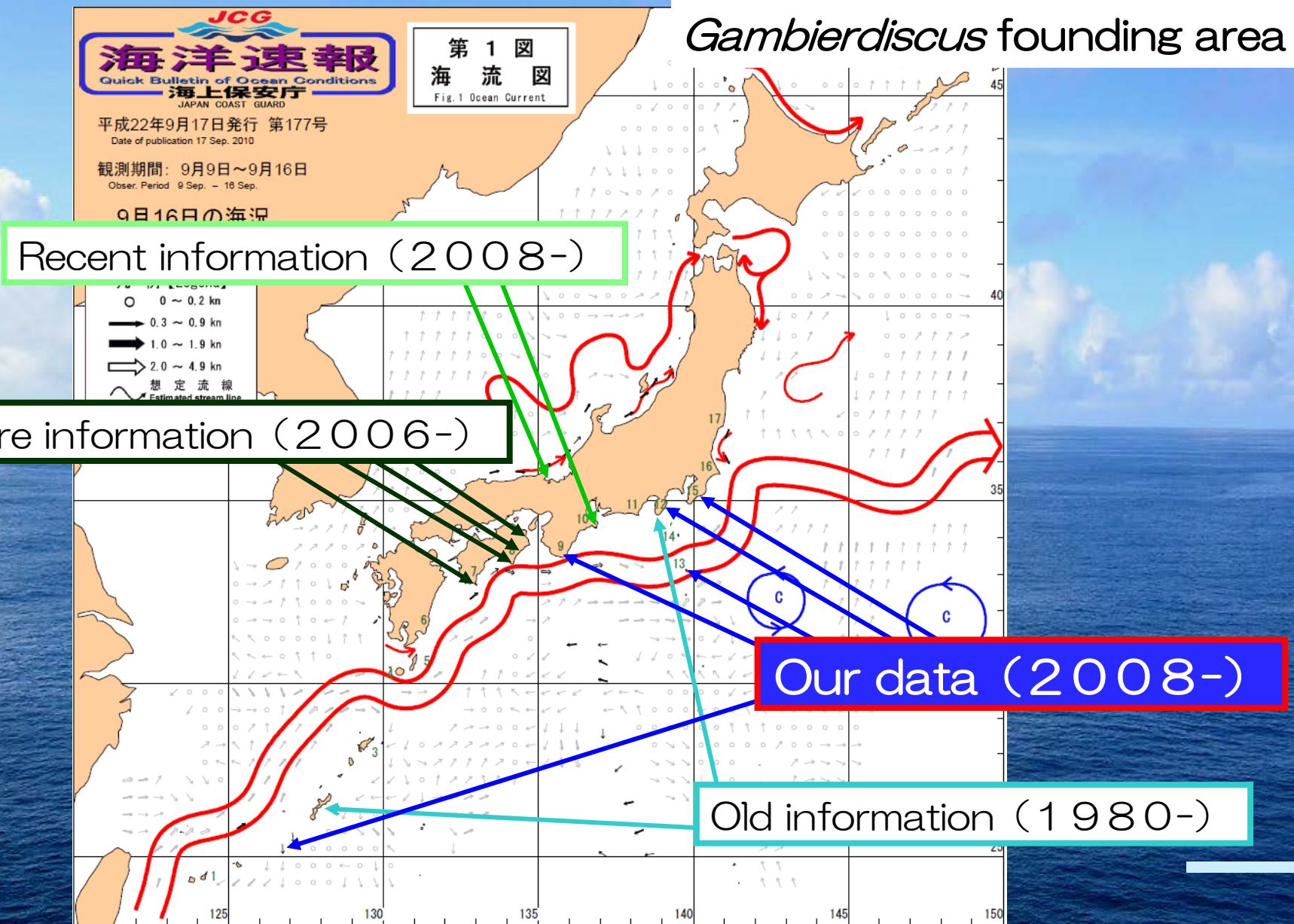
④ Observation



3. Distribution of CFP causative species in Japan



3. Distribution of CFP causative species in Japan



4. Growth-physiological and genetic characteristics of *Gambierdiscus toxicus*

Culture conditions :

Water temperature : 20 or 26 °C

Salinity : 30 or 34

Light intensity: 100 $\mu\text{mol photons m}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$

Medium : Modified T1 medium

Photoperiod: 12hL:12hD

4. Growth-physiological and genetic characteristics of *Gambierdiscus toxicus*

Modified T1 medium

Compound	Concentration (M)
NaNO_3	1×10^{-3}
NaH_2PO_4	1×10^{-4}
Fe-EDTA	5×10^{-6}
ZnSO_4	1×10^{-6}
MnCl_2	1×10^{-5}
NaMoO_4	5×10^{-7}
CoCl_2	2×10^{-7}
CuSO_4	1×10^{-8}
EDTA-Na_2	2.4×10^{-5}
H_2SeO_3	2×10^{-9}
Thiamine HCl	5.93×10^{-7}
Vitamines Biotin	4.1×10^{-9}
Cyanocobalamin	7.38×10^{-10}

4. Growth-physiological and genetic characteristics of *Gambierdiscus toxicus*





4. Growth-physiological and genetic characteristics of *Gambierdiscus toxicus*

The growth conditions of about one month after (100 µmol photns/m²/s)

Tahiti

PSU	10	15	20	25	30	35
30°C	-	-	+	+++	+++	+++
28°C	-	-	++	++	++	++
25°C	-	-	++	++	++	++
20°C	-	-	-	-	-	-
15°C	-	-	-	-	-	-

Wakayama

PSU	10	15	20	25	30	35
30°C	-	-	+	+++	+++	++
28°C	-	-	+	+++	+++	+++
25°C	-	-	+++	+++	+++	+++
20°C	-	-	+	+++	+++	+++
15°C	-	-	-	+++	+++	+++

Akajima

PSU	10	15	20	25	30	35
30°C	-	-	-	-	++	++
28°C	-	-	+	+++	+++	+++
25°C	-	-	++	+++	+++	+++
20°C	-	-	+	+	+	++
15°C	-	-	-	-	+	+

Hachijyo

PSU	10	15	20	25	30	35
30°C	-	-	-	+	++	++
28°C	-	-	+	++	++	++
25°C	-	-	+	++	++	++
20°C	-	-	-	+	+	+
15°C	-	-	-	+	+	++

- + : alive
- ++ : growth
- +++ : well growth



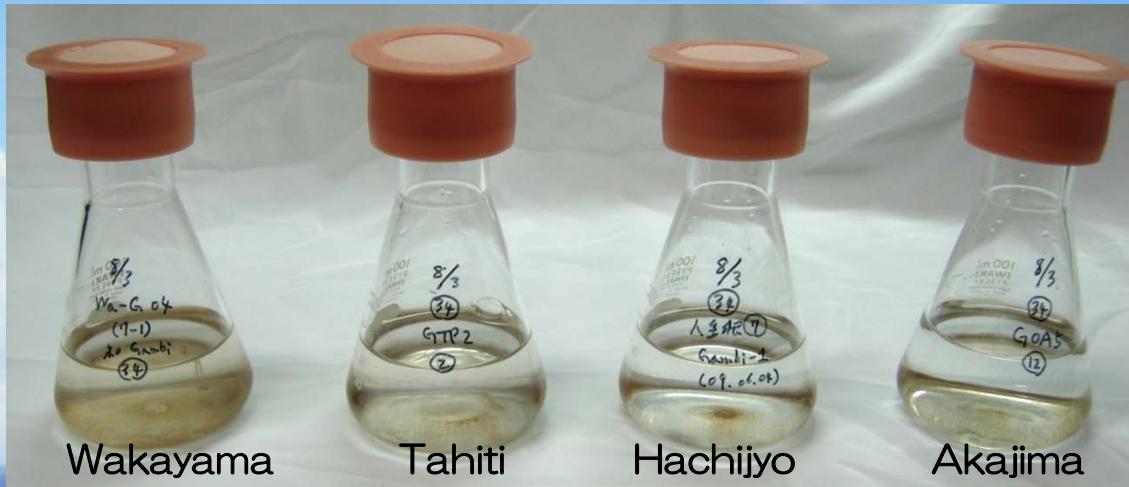
4. Growth-physiological and genetic characteristics of *Gambierdiscus toxicus*

Effect of water temperature on the growth
(div/day)

	Wakayama	Hachijyo	Akajima	Tahiti
30°C	0.11	0.05	0.07	0.16
28°C	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.23
25°C	0.15	0.10	0.18	0.15
20°C	0.08	0.08	0.03	-
15°C	alive	alive	alive	-

4. Growth-physiological and genetic characteristics of *Gambierdiscus toxicus*

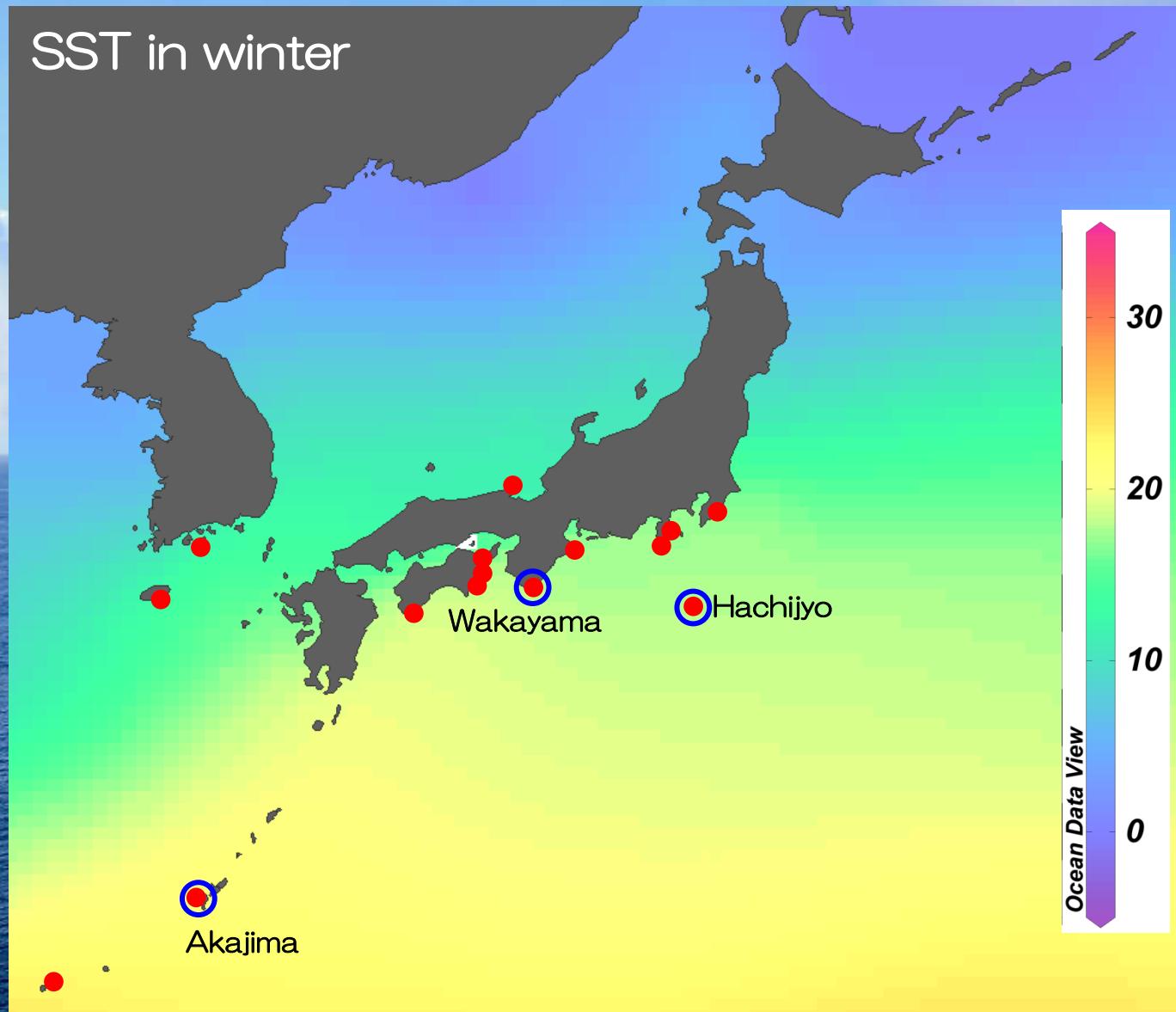
The growth condition of about one month after (26 °C 100 µmol photons/m²/s, 34 psu)



The growth condition of about one month after (15 °C 100 µmol photons/m²/s, 34 psu)

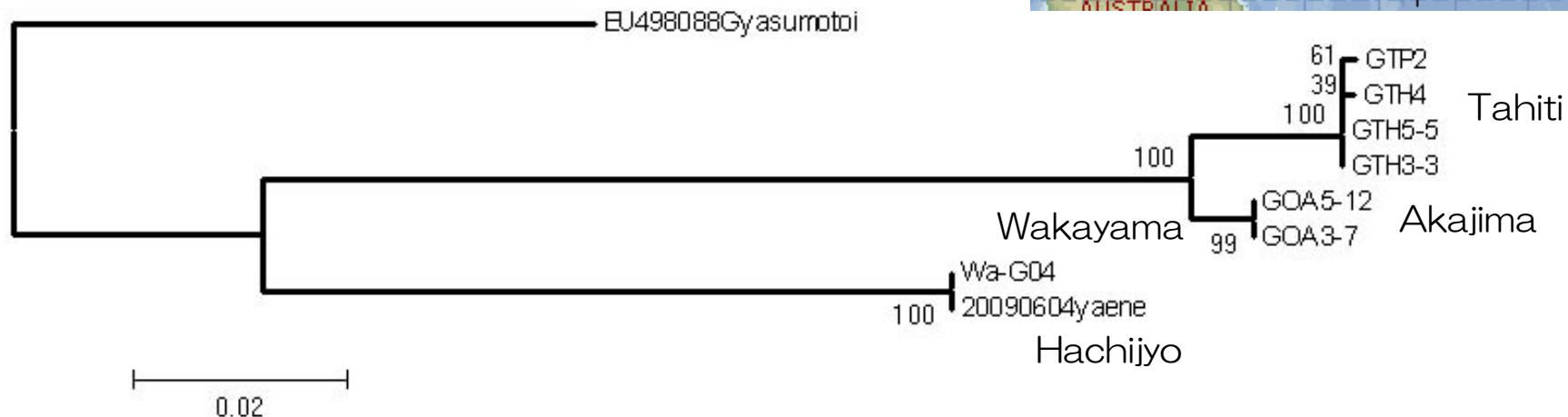


4. Growth-physiological and genetic characteristics of *Gambierdiscus toxicus*



4. Growth-physiological and genetic characteristics of *Gambierdiscus toxicus*

Genetic diversity of *G. toxicus* culture strains in Japan



A phylogenetic tree inferred from gamma weighted neighbor joining analysis using MEGA4, based on LSU rDNA sequences (D8-D10). These numbers are percentage of bootstrap support values.

Thank you very much for your attention.



Information

