A parvicapsulid (Myxozoa) infecting Sprattus sprattus and Clupea harengus (Clupeidae) in the Northeast Atlantic uses Hydroides norvegicus (Serpulidae) as invertebrate host
Køie, Marianne; Karlsbakk, Egil; Einen, Ann-Cathrine Bårdsgjære; Nylund, Are

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Many two-host life cycles of freshwater myxozoa are known (see Yokoyama et al. 2012), but only five marine life cycles have been elucidated (Køie et al. 2004, 2007, 2008, Rangel et al. 2009, Karlsbakk and Køie 2012). These represent members of the genera Ceratomyxa Thélohan, 1892; Ellipsomyxa Køie, 2003; Gadimyxa Køie, Karlsbakk et Nylund, 2007; and Sigmo- myxa Karlsbakk et Køie, 2012, all belonging to the marine clade of Myxosporea (Fiala 2006). These develop actinospores of the tetractinomyxon type in their polychaete hosts. Recently, a markedly different actinosporean type, unicapsulactinomyxon, was discovered in the polychaete Diopatra neapolitana Delle Chiaje from Portugal (Rangel et al. 2011). Based on its ssU rDNA sequence, this unidentified myxosporean is most closely related to Enteromyxum spp., which also belong to the marine clade of Myxosporea.

In this study we present evidence suggesting that the marine polychaete Hydroides norvegicus Gunnerus (Polychaeta, Serpulidae) from the northern Øresund, Denmark, is the invertebrate host of a novel parvicapsulid parasite infecting the urinary system of sprat Sprattus sprattus (Linnaeus) and Atlantic herring Clupea harengus Linnaeus.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

From Denmark, 200 specimens of sprat Sprattus sprattus (10–15 cm in total length) and 100 specimens of the Atlantic herring Clupea harengus (15–20 cm in length) were examined. The fishes were trawled in the northern Øresund (55°58’N, 12°40’E) at 15–20 m, September–December 2007 and 2008. From Norway, samples were taken from sprat from Hardanger (60°24’56''N, 6°31’29”E), western Norway (N = 2; 9.5–12.5 cm in length) in August 2008 and from Vefsnfjorden, northern Norway (six sprat 6.4–8.2 cm long; two herring 12.8–13.1 cm long) (65°56’36”N, 12°42’12”E) in November 2011. The latter specimens of the two clupeids were caught in the same trawl haul. Some fish were examined fresh, but most were frozen immediately upon capture.

Kidney samples for DNA were stored in 96% ethanol. Squash preparations were made from various parts of the kidney and examined at 1000× magnification for myxosporean spores and trophozoites. The Vefsnfjorden samples could not be examined at high magnification due to the movement and vibrations in the research vessel (RV ‘Helmer Hansen’) at sea. Myxospore
**Table 1.** Variable and ambiguous positions in partial SSU rDNA sequences of Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. from sprat, herring and *Hydroides norvegicus*. Positions given with reference to JX136956.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sequence isolate</th>
<th>GenBank Accession No.</th>
<th>Host</th>
<th>Genotype</th>
<th>Positions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HyAug</td>
<td>HQ588150</td>
<td><em>Hydroides</em></td>
<td>B C G T TY C A GG C CC G A T T A T</td>
<td>320 472 480 505–6 508 519 535–6 547 575–6 1175 1184 1198 1208 1218 1231 1590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HySep</td>
<td>HQ588151</td>
<td><em>Hydroides</em></td>
<td>B C G T TY C A GG C CC G A T T A T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OsSpr</td>
<td>HQ588153</td>
<td>Sprat</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OsSprNy</td>
<td>HQ588154</td>
<td>Sprat</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spr-2</td>
<td>JX136962</td>
<td>Sprat</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bri-1</td>
<td>JX136955</td>
<td>Sprat</td>
<td>B C G T TY C A GG C CC T A T G A T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bri-2</td>
<td>JX136956</td>
<td>Sprat</td>
<td>B C G T TY C A GG C CY T A T G A T</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bri-3</td>
<td>JX136957</td>
<td>Sprat</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bri-4</td>
<td>JX136958</td>
<td>Sprat</td>
<td>B C G T TC A A GG C CC K A T G A ou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bri-5</td>
<td>JX136959</td>
<td>Sprat</td>
<td>B C G T TY C A GG C CC K A T K A T</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bri-6</td>
<td>JX136960</td>
<td>Sprat</td>
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<tr>
<td>BriK-2</td>
<td>JX136961</td>
<td>Sprat</td>
<td>B C G T TY C A GG C CC T A T G A ou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HyAug</td>
<td>HQ588152.2</td>
<td><em>Hydroides</em></td>
<td>B+SY rY WY C W RK Y YC K R Y D R Y</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Hy1911</td>
<td>HQ588149</td>
<td><em>Hydroides</em></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu-1</td>
<td>JX136963</td>
<td>Herring</td>
<td>S T A C AT C W AT T TC T G C A G C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mu-2</td>
<td>JX136964</td>
<td>Herring</td>
<td>S T A C AT C W AT T TC T G C A R C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clm-3</td>
<td>JX136965</td>
<td>Herring</td>
<td>S T A C AT A T AT T TC ou* ou ou ou ou ou</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*ou = outside. Additional ambiguous positions: Y at position 516 in Bri-6 only, Y at position 605 in Hy1911 and Mu-1, Y at position 1164 in Mu-1 and Mu-2.

Measurements are based on six specimens from sprat and four specimens from herring, all from Denmark. Since the rare and small myxospores were not found in stained smears, micrographs of the myxospores are deposited in the Zoological Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark, Catalog No ZMUC-MYX-005 (photo-vouchers).

Specimens of *Hydroides norvegicus* were collected on their common substrate, the bivalve *Aequipecten opercularis* (Linnæus). The bivalves were dredged in the northern Øresund at 25 m, throughout the years 2001–2008. Some polychaetes were examined immediately upon capture; others were kept in aerated, filtered seawater from a recirculation water system (30 ‰ S, 10 °C).

DNA was extracted from kidney pieces or pieces of actinospore-infected *H. norvegicus* using the DNeasy® Tissue Kit protocol for animal tissues (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany). The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) primers used to obtain partial small-subunit (SSU) ribosomal RNA gene (rDNA) sequences were MarF1/RosR2 (annealing temperature 56 °C), MyxF2/Myxgen4R (57 °C) (see Køie et al. 2008). The best model (Aicc) of nucleotide substitution was gtr i+Γ.

**RESULTS**

**SSU rDNA sequences**

Myxosporean partial SSU rDNA sequences were first obtained from tetractinomyxon-infected *Hydroides norvegicus* collected in January 2002 (sequence isolate 2002-01-01) and then sequenced using the BigDye (3.1) Terminator Sequencing Kit. The sequencing was done using the amplification primers. The sequencing data were assembled with the Vector NTI Advance™ 11 software (Invitrogen Corp., Carlsbad, CA), and GenBank searches were done with BLAST (2.0). Alignments were obtained with Clustal W (AlignX, Vector NTI). Ambiguous signals occurred in the SSU rDNA sequences. These were registered if the secondary peak was consistently present in multiple reads and showed half or more of the signal of the major signal at that position. The phylogenetic relationship between Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. and related Myxosporea was examined using Maximum Likelihood (ML) (MEGA 5; 500 bootstrap replicates) (Tamura et al. 2011) and Bayesian inference (BI) (MrBayes 3.1.2; 1 × 10^6 generations, every 100⁴ tree saved) (Ronquist and Huelsenbeck 2003). Sequences were aligned using AlignX, and manually edited in Genedoc. Hypervariable or ambiguous regions were deleted in order to achieve comparison of homologous positions. In the sequence of *Sinuolinea* sp. (GenBank accession number AF378346) the first 450 bp were removed (see Holzer et al. 2010). The best model (AICC) of nucleotide substitution was GTR I+Γ according to both MEGA 5 and jModelTest (0.1.1).

*Ceratomyxa* spp. were selected as outgroup based on previous studies (Fiala 2006, Bartošová et al. 2011). Trees with the same topology were obtained with MEGA 5 and MrBayes.

The possible association of parasite genotype with fish host species was examined with the Fisher exact test using the Stastica 10 software (StatSoft, Tulsa, USA).
Hy1911), and again from three worms collected in August (HyAug) and September 2007 (Hy07 and HySep). Two slightly different sequences (genotypes) were obtained, designated as type B and S, differing at 12 sites (99.2% identity, 1531 sites compared). In addition, ambiguous signals occurred at five sites (positions 506, 516, 576, 1175, 1218) in the type B but not in our type S sequences, and at four sites (positions 519, 605, 1164, 1231) in the type S sequences but not observed in those of type B (Table 1). Isolates HySep and HyAug represented type B, and Hy1911 type S. A fourth sequence from an infected H. norvegicus (Hy07) showed ambiguous signals at all the 12 sites used to distinguish the types B and S (a mixed B and S signal) (Table 1).

In fishes, a type B sequence was first obtained from a kidney sample of a sprat (sequence isolate OrSpr) collected in northern Øresund in November 2007, and later verified by sequencing from a second kidney sample obtained from the same fish (whole fish stored at -20 °C). This fish was infected with minute myxospores (described below) in the kidney. Sequences from two additional sprats from Denmark infected with the same type minute myxospores were subsequently obtained (isolates OrSprNy, BriK-2). Additional type B sequences were obtained from: (i) a sprat from Hardanger (western Norway) examined because it had myxosporan trophozoites in the Bowman’s space of renal corpuscles (isolate spr-2) and juvenile herring from northern Norway (Mu-1 and Mu-2).

A type S sequence was first obtained from a herring infected with the minute type myxospores (isolate Clm-3). A second herring infected with the minute type myxospores was also PCR positive. Subsequently type S sequences were obtained from kidney samples of two juvenile herring from northern Norway (Mu-1 and Mu-2).

Phylogenetic affinities

The sequences of Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. showed highest similarity with sequences of Parvicapsula minibicornis Kent, Whitaker et Dawe, 1997 in BLAST searches, and sequence comparisons show 82 and 88% identity with and without gaps, respectively. Fig. 1 shows the phylogenetic position of Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. among other parvicapsulids and selected members of the marine clade of Myxosporea. Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. is placed in a well supported clade together with P. minibicornis, Parvicapsula sp. genotype X and Sphaerospora testicularis. This clade represents a sister group to the other parvicapsulids (Fig. 1).

Morphology of myxospores

No morphological differences were apparent between myxospores from sprat and herring. In total, only 30 myxospores were found in the two herring and three sprat. The description (measurements are in micrometres, N = 10) is based on myxospores from both hosts.

Spores ovoid in valvular view, wider than long; anterior end flattened, posterior more or less semicircular. Spores elliptical in apical view and bilaterally symmetrical along an inconspicuous sutural line. Two spherical polar capsules close to each other, in middle of most flattened side of spore. Spores smooth and thin-walled. Anterior end

![Fig. 1. Phylogenetic position of Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. as inferred from SSU rDNA data by using the maximum likelihood method (MEGA 5) (lnL = -7713.26). The analysis involved 24 nucleotide sequences and 1024 positions. Nodal supports (%) are indicated for ML (upper) and BI (lower, posterior probabilities), unless both were < 50%.

![Fig. 2. Myxospores of Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. A – frontal view; B – apical view. Scale bar = 2 µm.]
Ahead of print online version

of spore slightly convex in valvular view; posterior side slightly angular. Spores 2.3–2.8 long, 4.0–4.4 wide and 2.3–2.6 thick. Polar capsules 0.6–0.7 in diameter. A thickening follows inconspicuous sutural line and attenuates close to slightly pointed ends of spore. Number of coils of polar filament unknown (coils not visible).

Fig. 3 shows a schematic diagram of the proposed life cycle of Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. The polychaete Hydroides norvegicus (below) acts as the invertebrate host. The Atlantic herring, Clupea harengus, and sprat, Sprattus sprattus (above), act as the fish hosts. A – recently released actinospores; B – actinospore with slightly inflated epispores; C – myxospores, frontal and sutural views. Not to scale.

Fig. 3. Schematic illustration of the life cycle of Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. The polychaete Hydroides norvegicus (below) acts as the invertebrate host. The Atlantic herring, Clupea harengus, and sprat, Sprattus sprattus (above), act as the fish hosts. A – recently released actinospores; B – actinospore with slightly inflated epispores; C – myxospores, frontal and sutural views. Not to scale.

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Fig. 3 shows a schematic diagram of the proposed life cycle of the parvicapsulid.

DISCUSSION

Partial SSU rDNA sequences of the myxosporean producing tetractinomyxon actinospores in the polychaete Hydroides norvegicus (see Køie 2002) were throughout several years compared with sequences of myxosporeans from potential fish hosts. A myxosporean sequence from a kidney sample from a sprat infected with Ortholinea orientalis (Shul’man et Shul’man-Albova, 1953) matched the sequences from the actinospores. However, we were unable to obtain the sequence from the actinospores in H. norvegicus in several O. orientalis – infected herring. Another and completely unrelated myxosporean sequence was consistently obtained from O. orientalis – infected herring and sprat, and identified with that parasite (see Karlsbakk and Køie 2011).

Careful examination of a sprat individual, which was PCR positive for the parvicapsulid found in H. norvegicus, led to the discovery of the minute myxospores of Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. Subsequently, other clupeid specimens found infected with this parasite by microscopy were found PCR positive for the H. norvegicus myxosporean. In the large numbers of clupeids examined, there was no evidence for additional myxosporean infections in the kidneys.

The present results suggest a high degree of intraspecific variation in the SSU rDNA of Parvicapsulidae gen. sp., which mostly can be allocated to two genotypes (B and S). The ten sequences from sprat are of type B, the three from herring are of type S. The occurrence of these genotypes in their respective host species significantly depart from random (Fisher’s exact test, P < 0.01). The sequences from H. norvegicus show either B or S signal or a mixed B/S signal.

These observations suggest that the tetractinomyxon spores in H. norvegicus represent a myxosporean infecting herring and sprat. The only candidate is the myxosporean found herein producing minute spores in the kidney. While unsuitable fish hosts may be PCR positive for a myxosporean species following exposure to actinosporeans (see Holzer et al. 2013), clupeids were the only species found infected with Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. of the fish species common in Øresund. These clupeid hosts have been also found infected over a large geographic area, during different times of the year, and infections revealed by PCR and sequencing are associated with a particular type of myxospores. Indeed, each clupeid species is infected with a characteristic genotype of the myxosporean. Hence the proposed two-host cycle is well supported (Fig. 3).

Observed divergence between the B and S type sequences is at 0.8%, and these genotypes are significantly associated with host-species. These observations suggest that these clupeids are infected with separate strains or possibly sibling species of Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. However, morphological differences were not apparent between the minute myxospores found in sprat and herring, or between actinospores of the B and S genotypes from H. norvegicus. This polychaete is obviously host to both the types that infect sprat and herring, but in one of the four examined worms a mixed B/S signal was observed. We interpret this as a mixed infection with the B and S types. The occurrence of such mixed infections in the annelid host without evidence for parasite hybridization may be taken as support for a status of independent species for the sprat and herring parvicapsulids. Since the vertebrate hosts are now known, these aspects may be examined experimentally in H. norvegicus.
The closest relative of the parvicapsulid reported here is *Parvicapsula minibicornis*. Interestingly, in that species, there is also evidence for fish-host species associated genotypes of the parasite, particularly clear in coho salmon *Oncorhynchus kisutch* (Walbaum) (Atkinson et al. 2011). The divergence between *P. minibicornis* SSU rDNA genotypes was found to be 0.1–1.1%. In the only other myxospore found in the urinary system of herring and sprat, *O. orientalis*, a possible host-related sequence divergence was also noted (Karlsbakk and Koie 2011), but more sequences are needed.

Phylogenetic analyses place Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. in a well supported clade together with *P. minibicornis*, *Parvicapsula* sp. genotype X and *Sphaerospora testiculata* Siñá-Bobadilla et Alvarez-Pellitiero, 1990. The *Parvicapsula* sp. genotype X sequence was obtained from water samples and polychaete infections in the western USA, and its fish host and myxospores are unknown (Atkinson et al. 2011). However, the three known species show symmetrical spores, which set them apart from most other parvicapsulids (i.e. *Parvicapsula* spp.).

*P. minibicornis*, *P. pseudobranchicola* and *S. testiculata* have been found histozoic at other sites than the typical sites in kidney, pseudobranch and testes, respectively (Siñá-Bobadilla and Alvarez-Pellitiero, 1990, Sterud et al. 2003, Bradford et al. 2010). The possibility that Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. may infect other sites than the kidney in herring and sprat deserves further study, because we found few myxospores in our kidney samples.

The minute spores of Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. can be distinguished from all described species by the small size and by morphology. It mostly resembles species of *Gadimyxa* Koie, Karlsbakk et Nylund, 2007, but it apparently has not two morphological spore forms. Sequence comparisons and phylogenetic analysis show that *Gadimyxa* spp. and Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. are not closely related.

Parvicapsulidae gen. sp. appears to represent a new species of a new genus in the Parvicapsulidae, most closely related to *P. minibicornis* according to the SSU rDNA sequences. However, we refrain from erecting a new genus and species since the morphology, development and microhabitat of the novel parasite are insufficiently known.

Myxospores were found twice in *C. harengus* (prevalence 2%; *N* = 100) and three times in *S. sprattus* (1.5%; *N* = 200) from Øresund, Denmark using microscopy. However, prevalence is probably much higher because spores may have been overlooked. All the clupeids from northern Norway examined by PCR were positive for the parasite (*N* = 8), suggesting a high prevalence of infection there. The prevalence of the actinosporean developmental stages (Koie 2002) in *H. norvegicus* varied between 3 and 8% (about 50 specimens examined each year).

The present observations represent the sixth marine myxozoan for which both the polychaete and fish hosts are known (Koie et al. 2004, 2007, 2008, Rangel et al. 2009, Karlsbakk and Koie 2012). When these hosts are known, experimental studies may be performed in order to reveal details of the life cycles. Experimentally infected clupeids would ease the study of the very small myxospores and the description of this enigmatic myxosporean.

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