

1 **Supplementary Information**

2

3 **Title:** Drinking by amphibious fish: convergent evolution of thirst mechanisms during vertebrate
4 terrestrialization

5 **Author affiliation:** Yukitoshi Katayama^{1,*}, Tatsuya Sakamoto², Kazuhiro Saito², Hirotsugu
6 Tsuchimochi³, Hiroyuki Kaiya⁴, Taro Watanabe¹, James T. Pearson³, Yoshio Takei¹

7 ¹Laboratory of Physiology, Atmosphere and Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo, 5-1-5
8 Kashiwanoha, Kashiwa, Chiba 277-8564, Japan

9 ²Ushimado Marine Institute, Faculty of Science, Okayama University, 130-17 Kashino, Setouchi,
10 Okayama 701-4303, Japan

11 ³Department of Cardiac Physiology, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center Research Institute,
12 5-7-1 Fujishirodai, Suita, Osaka 565-8565, Japan

13 ⁴Department of Biochemistry, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center Research Institute, 5-7-1
14 Fujishirodai, Suita, Osaka 565-8565, Japan

15 ***Corresponding author:** Yukitoshi Katayama, Laboratory of Physiology, Atmosphere and Ocean
16 Research Institute, University of Tokyo, 5-1-5 Kashiwanoha, Kashiwa, Chiba 277-8564, Japan

17 E-mail address: katayama3g@aori.u-tokyo.ac.jp

18 Tel: +81-4-7136-6204, Fax: +81-4-7136-6206

19

20 **Supplementary Methods**

21

22 ***In situ* hybridization of AT1.** The brains were fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde in phosphate buffer
23 (PB) and embedded in Palaplast (McCormick Scientific, Richmond, IL, USA). Serial sections were
24 cut at 7 μ m to obtain cross sections and mounted onto MAS-coated slides (Matsunami Glass, Osaka,
25 Japan). The cDNA fragment (1095 bp) specific to *at1* was amplified using gene-specific primers
26 (ATGAAGAACATAACCTCAGGAGCAG, TCATTTAATGTCAGAGGAAGACTTG) and used to
27 synthesize digoxigenin-labeled antisense and sense cRNA probes (DIG RNA Labeling Kit; Roche
28 Applied Science, Mannheim, Germany) according to the manufacturer's protocols. The rehydrated,
29 rinsed sections were treated with 5 mg/ml proteinase K (Sigma-Aldorich, MO, USA) in Tris-EDTA
30 buffer [100 mM tris (hydroxymethyl) aminomethane and 50 mM ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, pH
31 7.5] and then hybridized with 1 μ g/ml DIG-labeled cRNA probes in hybridization buffer [50%
32 formamide, 5 \times Saline Sodium Citrate Buffer (5 \times SSC, 750 mM NaCl and 75 mM sodium citrate,
33 pH 7.0), 40 μ g/ml bovine calf thymus DNA] at 58°C for 40 h. After hybridization, sections were
34 washed in 2 \times SSC for 30 min at room temperature, followed by 1 \times SSC for 1 h at 65°C, and finally
35 in 0.1 \times SSC for 1 h at 65°C. Following immunohistochemical reaction with alkaline phosphatase-
36 conjugated anti-DIG antibody (Roche Applied Science, Upper Bavaria, Germany), hybridization
37 signals were visualized with 4-nitro blue tetrazolium chloride (450 mg/ml) and X-phosphate/5-
38 bromo-4-chloro-3-indolyl-phosphate (175 mg/ml) after 1 week at room temperature. Stained sections

39 were dehydrated with ethanol, cleared with xylene, coverslipped, and observed under a microscope
40 with image sensor (FSX100, Olympus, Tokyo, Japan).

41

42 **c-Fos immunohistochemistry.** The brains were dissected out 1 h after ICV injection of AngII or
43 vehicle and fixed in 4% paraformaldehyde in PB. The fixed brains were cut at 7 μ m. The sections
44 were immersed in methanol containing 0.3% H₂O₂ for 30 min at room temperature. After rinsing in
45 phosphate buffered saline (PBS), the sections were incubated with proteinase K (10 mg/ml in PBS)
46 for 10 min at room temperature. The sections rinsed thoroughly in PBS were pretreated with a
47 blocking solution (2% normal goat serum, 0.01% NaN₃ in PBS) for 1 h at room temperature and
48 incubated with a polyclonal antibody raised against human c-Fos (1:200, sc-253, SantaCruz, Dallas,
49 TX, USA) for 12 h at 4°C. Specificity of the antibody against c-Fos protein of the mudskipper was
50 checked by Western blotting analysis²⁵. After rinsing in PBS, the sections were treated with ABC
51 Elite kit (PK-6101, Vector, Burlingame, CA, USA) according to the manufacturer's instruction. The
52 sections rinsed in 0.1 M PB were immersed in 0.01% 3, 3' -diaminobenzidine tetrahydrochloride
53 (DAB) in PB for 3 min to intensify colourization and then incubated in 0.01% DAB solution
54 containing 0.01% H₂O₂ for 3 min in dark. Finally, the sections were rinsed in PB and distilled water,
55 and immunoreactive c-Fos was examined. The photomicrographs were binarized by graphic software
56 Image J (<https://imagej.nih.gov/ij/>) and the number of c-Fos positive neurons was counted manually
57 and compared between the cohorts. The parvocellular preoptic area anterior part (PPa) was defined

58 from the rostral tip of the anteroventral region of the third ventricle up to the level where the corpus
59 callosum emerged caudally. Every third sections was analyzed in order not to count positive cells
60 twice.

61

62 Supplementary Figures

63

(a)

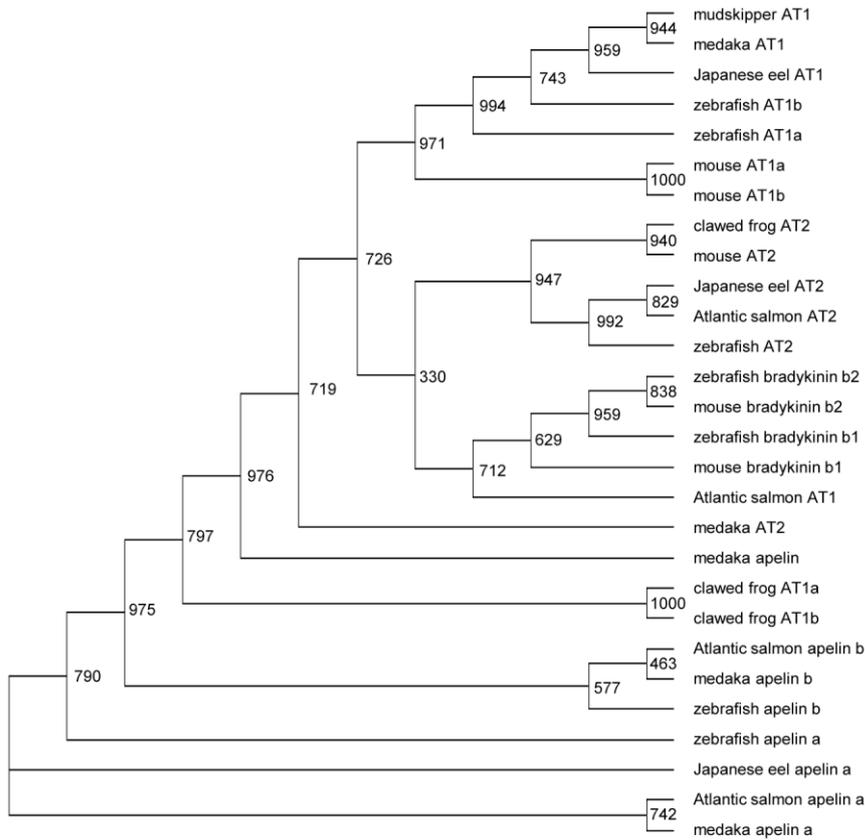
Mudskipper	NQH HK NLT I VKMKRFTLV LLL CSCI FCGSSANRVYVHPFNLF AAENV-----SCE	50
Medaka	MQRLQAPLLV LLL-----CC--CLSRANRVYVHPFYLFAAENV-----SCE	39
Zebrafish	MKMF LAF LFLS CF-----AMARTNRVYVHPFNLF SSEN I-----SCE	37
Elephant_fish	MK WALCFLCLGM-----HVALI RSNRPHIHPFL LMY-----VNK	34
Sea lamprey	MKLF I LLL LAF C-----AALCSPCVG EEDYDDRPMQPFHLI PPPL-----SVQ	44
	* * *	
Mudskipper	TLQTQT KSLE-TI SM-----VPLDMN-----VLT PDI RNMSQV-DI QRQNI RETT	93
Medaka	TLHNQI SKPLETLPV-----SPLDSE-----VLT P DNRDPSKV-NPQNI TER--T	81
Zebrafish	VI QSEEHKPLETVHP-----LPPLPG-----STDPDPR TASAAESLKNLTQR--T	80
Elephant_fish	TQSD DQVN---NKTFLPPLAEFLK LQARM-----VPD---SGSSDDEDQAHPKTKQI W	81
Sea lamprey	ATEQPLASNE-TWDYPEPLAPGQSPAASSEE GSSEEKGDERESH RGE GRRGRKDKYKSKT	103
Mudskipper	AVLAKLLNSVGLRM-YQALS-GKQSS-----NTLLSPVNT-----YGS LVTFFY	135
Medaka	AVLAGLLNPLGLRM-YVALS-RKQRSE-----NTL FSPVNT-----CGSLFSFY	123
Zebrafish	AVLAELQNSLGLRM-YQTLS-RTQKHT-----NTLLSPLNA-----FGALVTLY	122
Elephant_fish	LKERN--TKLQAVAI SQTENTV VLLNH-----AFPPNRCADLVLSPLQI YSSLAALS	131
Sea lamprey	QRIASAVNGLGFR L YKQVLGGAGPADNI FFSPLSI ASALGVVAA-----GANGS	152
Mudskipper	LGA AKKTARSYQLLLGLSSDT-DREDCVSLVDGHRVLR TLQSI NSLVDDGPKDEI-STQV	193
Medaka	LGASKTTASYFLRLLGLSDTD-REE-CLSI VDGHKVLTGLQNI HSLVDDGPKKEI-TTQV	180
Zebrafish	LGASKKTAI SYQQLLGLNLES-EQTDCA YFVDGHTVLR TLQAI S--AHVDES RKE LR TLV	179
Elephant_fish	LGAANATAQI F HDI LGFTSSSQVTTANLREKDASVRQLN---DFLLSWLPGRYL-ST-R	185
Sea lamprey	TR AELDTALGFKELLHGK KAKSMKYFARLNSALYRRSAGFELMGKNVVF SKKGL--WLY	210
	* * *	
Mudskipper	WAF TPTHTQL-SVDFVHGTQDF-SDSSFI RSVDFSNTQETEQQVNSFVEKTSGGKVKNIF	251
Medaka	WAFARKGAQL-SRDFI QGTQDF-SDSSYI RGVDFS NPQETEKLLNSFVEKTSNGSLRNVF	238
Zebrafish	WTFVNSDADL-SKEFLRGTQDF-SDSFVRSVDFSQAKDAEVEVNNFI QKTS DNKVKSMF	237
Elephant_fish	NWI FVQRDI K-VLESFAVNAKEFY NVNLLAI DFTHTPLAEQLI NRY-MHNASGGGRVKDP	243
Sea lamprey	RQFTRTVAHLFKSNVRSVDFGESKEAVELMNA YI EKVT-----SKKFTDVI SDVDTATSL	265
	*	
Mudskipper	T-ELNTSSNLXFLSSF--NFQGNWKT V FQA EKTSEQEFYVDETTTI MTPV--MMHTGP--	304
Medaka	A-DLNSSSNI LFLSSF--NFQGNWKTAFQPEKTS LQEFYVNPPTTTVMSPM--MTRTGH--	291
Zebrafish	K-GVTPKTDLLFASSV--HFKGNWKTAFQPEATSD--QDFWTQKNSSVQVPFMMHTGD--	290
Elephant_fish	VI GLSPTATMMSASYM--EFK GKWK KAF--ESHTTELQDFFI EEDRRI RVPTMSQAGWFQ	299
Sea lamprey	MI VNV I YFKGSWANKFEPDLTKNVRFW---VNSS---YSMMVPTMHQRAKLSYAQDR--	316
Mudskipper	--YHYLNDKVR RCTVVKLSLSKRSYMLLVLPHEG TSLGEIE---SKLLTVI SYWNENLQ	358
Medaka	--YHYLNDKLR RCTVVKLSLSKQAYMMLVLPHEGVNLSDI ETEA-NLHTNVFSAWHQNLQ	348
Zebrafish	--YKYLDDAGRKCSI VRLGLSKRTFMLLVLPHEGASLQDI EKPLLTVI PTWL RHLKEKYL	348
Elephant_fish	GI VAHEYTAI KLP MAGSTS-MTI VQPVKVDLMQKI HRKLP I RTI FEQLQSRFVKVSLP--	356
Sea lamprey	--KLRSTVI KLPYEGGASMLVI VPHRTEELPKVEESVSQEQL EEWL SLLGPSNHVYQL-	372
Mudskipper	EGLLELSLPKFSMSAVNNLHDLLANMDPEI EAKLLGAQAEFSQLSNTKPF T VYKALNKVT	418
Medaka	EGLLELSLPKLSSTSSVNDLNE LLT NMNPEI EAKLLGSEAEFSQLSNI TLF SI DKAVNTVR	408
Zebrafish	ELSLPKFSLTAVTDLRSVLSE--MAVEK YLMG--SD-ASFRRMSSKENFTVDKVLNKVV	402
Elephant_fish	-----KFKLDTTYNI KDI FLRMKGP--DAFSSEADFSRLSNDGR LKPKDKVTNNIN	404
Sea lamprey	-----SLPKFKI SVSYDLKAYLS AMGMP--SMFSYGADLSRI TGMQKLHVDKI THKSV	423
	* * *	
Mudskipper	FEMSEEGTDAQTKTQDG---GIP LKLSI NRPF FFS-I IEEDSGAI LMLGKI I NPAL---	470
Medaka	FDMSEEGAEPQDKKEAA---GVPLRLSFNRPF FFS-VI EGYNNAI LLLGKI TNPLL---	460
Zebrafish	FEMTEGGSEVQNR TDDG---RAPHKVTFNRPFFFA-VVEGNSNAI LMLGKI I NPATA---	454
Elephant_fish	FELTE-DWEEPVAQGNVQF--NNATEI KI NRPLFHF-VYDDVSNTLLFVGRVKNLTEYDQ	460
Sea lamprey	LHVNEEGTEAKAETVVGI MPI SMPPTVTVD RPFVLI YDEKTRAVI FMGRVA-DPKQ---	479
	* * *	
Mudskipper	-	
Medaka	-	
Zebrafish	-	
Elephant_fish	N	461
Sea lamprey	-	

64

(b)

Mudskipper_AT1	MKNITSGAE- - - - - SDGILNLTGMSGNH- - - - - FIFTLXPIVYGCNX	38
Medaka_AT1	MQNQT- AWA- - - - - TKEILNLTGMSGSHK- - - - - FIFTLVPIVYSFNF	37
Zebrafish_AT1a	MENQT- SAM- - - - - SEDLHVNCMSGRHG- - - - - FIFTFIPVYGCNF	37
Japanese eel_AT1	MENLT- VGR- - - - - TEGIHITCNTSGRHS- - - - - YIYTLIPVYGCNF	37
Zebrafish_AT1b	MDNVT- SDS- - - - - NTGLALACNMTGHS- - - - - FIFTFIPVYSFNF	37
River lamprey_AT1	MSGVD- VANESLAALHNGTAIKNLASERCPAAFNTPTTLTAVPVMYGLIF	49
	* * * * *	
Mudskipper_AT1	I IGLVGNSMVVAVI YCYMKLKTVAHI FVLNLAI SDLTFLI TLPWATMTA	88
Medaka_AT1	I IGIIGNTMVVAVI YFYMKLKTVAHI FVLNLAI SDLTFLI TLPWATFTA	87
Zebrafish_AT1a	V IGIIGNSMVVAVI FRYMKLKTVANFVLNLAI SDLTFLI TLPWATFTA	87
Japanese eel_AT1	V IGI VGNSMVVAVI YCYMKLKTVAHI FVLNLAVSDLTFLI TLPWATFTA	87
Zebrafish_AT1b	I IGLI GNSLVVAVI YFCLKLKTVAHI FVFNLA VSDLTFLI TLPWATFTA	87
River lamprey_AT1	VAGLVGNTMVVAVVLKYLKLRNVANVYI VNLATADLVFVTTLPWAASVA	99
	* * * * *	
Mudskipper_AT1	TGYHWPFGGFLCKATAALASFNL YTSI FFLTALSI DRYLAI VHPVSSRRF	138
Medaka_AT1	TEYSWPFGGFLCKTSAGLVTFNLYTSVFFLTALSTDRYLAI VHPVQSRRF	137
Zebrafish_AT1a	TGYHWI FGAFLCKASAGMVI FNLYTSI FFLTALSI DRYLAI VHPVRSRRQ	137
Japanese eel_AT1	MGYNWPFGGFLCKASAGLTI FNLYTSI FFLTALSI DRYLAI VHPVRSRQR	137
Zebrafish_AT1b	TGYHWLFGDLLCKTI AGMALLNLYTSI FLLTALSVDRYLAI VHPVQSRRC	137
River lamprey_AT1	RGYDWPFGGFLCRVSATVVSVMYASILLACMSVDRYLAI VRPLQSRGR	149
	* * * * *	
Mudskipper_AT1	RTVLYARI TCVLI WLFALLSVPI ALTRDI HNI NNRNLTVCAI LHPTKDN	188
Medaka_AT1	RTVVYARI TCVVI WLFVFLSVPTALTRDVHDI KNPQTTVCGI LHPKAEN	187
Zebrafish_AT1a	RTLFIYANLTCVLI WLFALLSAPTALS RDVYDI GNLTLCV- - - - WHSS	182
Japanese eel_AT1	RTVVYARI TCVLI WAFALLSLPTALS RDVFTI NHPNTTVC- - - - GTLD	182
Zebrafish_AT1b	RTVIYARVTCVLVWVVSFGLSLPTAI I RGTHFI QDNNVTVC- - - - AIHH	182
River lamprey_AT1	RTRRRARAACVVVWVTAVLLSVPVA- - VFRVTFVHGGRTVC- - - - ALR	191
	* * * * *	
Mudskipper_AT1	VQSLEQVLLAI SLMKSLLGFLLPFII I ITCYCLI GRALLGARHI QKSSQS	238
Medaka_AT1	SERLKELELLAI GVLKSLGFLVPFII I ITCYCLI GRALLRVKHI QKNSRS	237
Zebrafish_AT1a	KQI - - HFLVTL SVLKS VLGFI VPFLI IFTCYCLI GRALLGSRGLLRKSVR	230
Japanese eel_AT1	KNELSHVLVAI GLMKS VLGFLI PFV I I VTCYCLI GRALLEARRVQSSRSR	232
Zebrafish_AT1b	KEDIRNVLAALSLMKS VFGFLLPITVI LTCYCLI GRALPKARDI QRNARS	232
River lamprey_AT1	YPSARTWFLAMNVTRNVAGFLVPLVI VTCYSLI GRTLLRRGGDVVRDK	241
	* * * * *	
Mudskipper_AT1	RD- DEVL RMLAAAVLAXFVCWVPHQI FHFMQLLTQLS- KTDNCRLL E I I D	286
Medaka_AT1	RD- DEVLHMLAAAVLAFFLCWAPHQV FHFMQLLTQQLVENCTMLEI I - D	285
Zebrafish_AT1a	SREDETLRMI AATVLAFFVCWAPHQAFHFMELLATLG- VVENCQTL DVI D	279
Japanese eel_AT1	GDEVLQ- - MAAAVLAFFLCWVPHQI FHFMHVLA L LK- VI ENCP TLDI I D	279
Zebrafish_AT1b	NG- DEVLNMLAAAALSFFLC WAPHQI FNFMEML L L LK- VI TSCDVVDI I D	280
River lamprey_AT1	VLPA- VLAVVLAFFLCWLPYHVLTLLD TLVRLRVLRGCGVTA AVDAAMPV	290
	* * * * *	
Mudskipper_AT1	TVMPFTI CIAYFN SCVNPI VYGFVGRNFRKNLVRL LHCAPASVRGAHPSI	336
Medaka_AT1	TAMPFTI CIAYFN SCMNPI VYGFVGRNFRKNLLRLLRCSPGRPAGPHQSI	335
Zebrafish_AT1a	TAMPFTI C I SYLN SCVNPI LYGFVGHNFRKNLLRLLSCG- SGEASNRFSI	328
Japanese eel_AT1	SALPFTI CIAYFN SCMNPI LYGFVGRNFRNLLRLLRCG- PGSAPRHSHP	328
Zebrafish_AT1b	TGMPFTI CI AFFN SCMNPI LYSFVGKFNFRNLLKLLRCS- - - STSVASHP	327
River lamprey_AT1	AV- - - - VVAYTNSCLNPLL YSFVGKGFGRLLRLS- - - - - AYVP	328
	* * * * *	
Mudskipper_AT1	SSKMSAL- - SFRASEALSLTVKNKSSSDI K- - -	364
Medaka_AT1	SSKMSAL- - SFRASEALSLTVKSNVSTDVK- - -	363
Zebrafish_AT1a	NSKIDVN- - SHCNSGLLNQTSKNDASAMVKAS	359
Japanese eel_AT1	SLTTKMSTLSYRASET LRLTSGKAASSQPAK- -	359
Zebrafish_AT1b	ALSTKMSSLSYRTSEL SHLSVI KTPSLPRAT- -	358
River lamprey_AT1	RPLASSFTRSSSLR- - - - - SRVEMENIR- - -	352

(c)



66

67 **Supplementary Figure 1. Amino acid sequences of angiotensinogen and angiotensin receptor**

68 **type 1 (AT1).** (a) Alignments of angiotensinogens of different fish species. Shaded regions indicate

69 conserved amino acids between the mudskipper and other fish in the sequence converted to

70 angiotensin II (AngII). (b) Alignments of several AT1s of different fish. (c) The phylogenetic tree

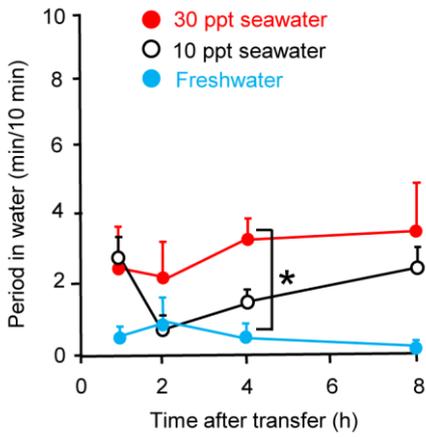
71 including AT1, angiotensin receptor type 2 (AT2), apelin receptors, and bradykinin receptors.

72 Numbers represent bootstrap values.

73

74

75



76

77 **Supplementary Figure 2. Effects of environment salinities on amphibious behaviour.**

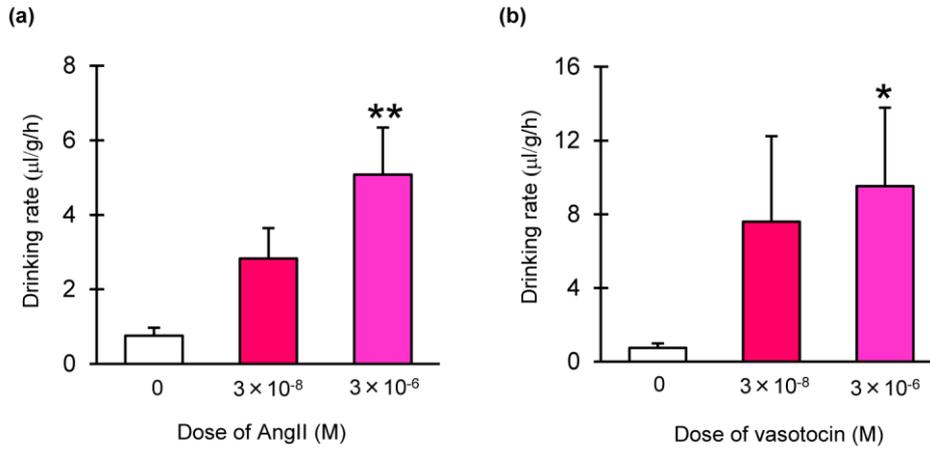
78 Mudskippers were transferred from the tank for acclimation (10-ppt seawater) to tanks containing

79 freshwater (●, $n = 6$), 10-ppt seawater (○, $n = 6$) and 30-ppt full-strength seawater (●, $n = 6$). $*P <$

80 0.05 with two-way repeated measures ANOVA and Dunnett's post-hoc test.

81

82



83

84 **Supplementary Figure 3. Dose-dependent effects of angiotensin II (AngII) and vasotocin on**

85 **drinking rate.** Fish were put in a columnar tank (diameter-65 mm, height-92 mm) containing phenol

86 red in 10-ppt seawater after intracerebroventricular injection with 0.1 µl/g of 3×10^{-6} M (n=5), 3×10^{-8}

87 M (n=5), and vehicle (n = 8) of AngII (a) or vasotocin (b). Mudskippers were held in water for 1 h.

88 One-way repeated measures ANOVA and Tukey's post-hoc test were used for statistical analysis.

89 Data are shown as mean \pm s.e.m. * $P < 0.05$, ** $P < 0.01$ versus controls.

90

91 **Supplementary Movie Legends**

92

93 **Supplementary Movie 1. Visualization of swallowing of buccal/opercular water on land by X-**

94 **ray.** In X-ray movies, concentration of shadow indicates the radiopacity of contrast medium. The

95 medium was stored in the esophagus to some extent and immediately flowed to the intestine. The

96 mudskipper does not have a stomach and the esophagus is connected directly to the proximal

97 intestinal swelling. This movie is $5 \times$ faster than actual recording speed.

98

99 **Supplementary Movie 2. Visualization of the migration to water followed by the capture of**

100 **water in the buccal/opercular cavity.** The contrast medium that the mudskipper acquired in the 96-

101 well microplate hole was held in the buccal/opercular cavity on land (on top of the microplate). This

102 movie is played at actual recorded frame rates.