



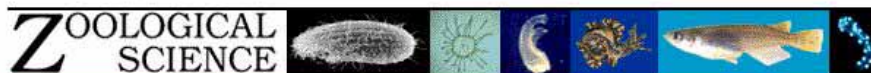
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社団法人日本動物学会・電子ジャーナル担当理事

東京大学大学院理学系研究科・教授
岡 良隆

Zoological Science

- 生物多様性を反映した多様な生命機構を追求し、世界に情報発信する動物学国際総合誌 (Medline/Pubmed掲載)
- (社)日本動物学会: 設立以来約120年以上
- 設立当初から、英和混合誌「動物学雑誌」と英文誌「日本動物学彙報」を定期刊行
- Zoological Scienceはこの両誌を1984年に統合して創刊された、英文国際学術誌



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PRINT ISSN : 0289-0003

ZOOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Vol. 21 (2004) , No. 2

▼ ORIGINAL ARTICLES

▼ Physiology

Changing Motor Patterns of the 3rd Axillary Muscle Activities Associated with Longitudinal Control in Freely Flying Hawkmoths 123-130

Noriyasu Ando and Ryohei Kanzaki

Release Date: February 28, 2004

[\[Abstract\]](#) [\[PDF \(233K\)\]](#)

▼ Behavior Biology

Correlation between Membrane Potential Responses and Tentacle Movement in the Dinoflagellate *Noctiluca miliaris* 131-138

Zoological Science電子化のあゆみ

- 1999年JSTAGE運用開始時からJSTAGE上でのZoological Scienceの電子出版を目指すことを決定
- 1999年以降の全論文電子化を実施すると同時に、1998年以前の論文についても今後電子化
- 2002年には生命科学の文献データベースで国際的に最も権威のあるMedlineに採用され、世界最大のインターネット文献検索PubMed上において2002年から全論文が検索可能になった。
- 現在では、冊子体発行と同時に、全論文のホームページ公開と電子メールアラート(新着雑誌案内)サービスを行っている。

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ZOOLOGICAL SCIENCE

Vol. 19 (2002) , No. 1 pp.111-128

[\[PDF \(440K\)\]](#) [\[References\]](#)

Mechanisms of the Modulation of Pacemaker Activity by GnRH Peptides in the Terminal Nerve-GnRH Neurons

Hideki Abe¹⁾²⁾ and Yoshitaka Oka¹⁾

1) *Misaki Marine Biological Station, Graduate School of Science, The University of Tokyo*

2) *Present address: Department of Physiology, Tokyo Medical and Dental University, Graduate School and Faculty of Medicine*

(Received October 25, 2001)

(Accepted November 25, 2001)

ABSTRACT According to our working hypothesis, the terminal nerve (TN)-gonadotropin releasing hormone (GnRH) system functions as a neuromodulatory system that regulates many long-lasting changes in animal behaviors. We have already shown by using *in vitro* whole brain preparations of a small fish (dwarf gourami) that the pacemaker activities of TN-GnRH neurons are modulated biphasically by salmon GnRH, which is the same molecular species of GnRH produced by TN-GnRH neurons themselves; the modulation consists of initial transient decrease and late increase of firing frequency. In the present study, we investigated the possible involvement of Ca^{2+} release from intracellular store and voltage

 JLC

Oka Y, Matsushima T (1993) Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH)-immunoreactive terminal nerve cells have intrinsic rhythmicity and project widely in the brain. *J Neurosci* 13: 2161-2176

 JLC

Oka Y (1995) Tetrodotoxin-resistant persistent Na⁺ current underlying pacemaker potentials of fish gonadotrophin-releasing hormone neurones. *J Physiol* 482: 1-6



 JLC

Oka Y (1996) Characterization of TTX-resistant persistent Na⁺ current underlying pacemaker potentials of fish gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) neurones. *J Neurophysiol* 75: 2397-2404

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Oka Y (1997) GnRH neuronal system of fish brain as a model system for the study of peptidergic neuromodulation In "GnRH Neurons: Gene to Behavior", Brain Shuppan, Tokyo, pp 245-276

Ordog T, Chen MD, Nishihara M, Connaughton MA, Goldsmith JR, Knobil E (1997) On the role of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) in the operation of the GnRH pulse generator in the rhesus monkey. *Neuroendocrinology* 65(5): 307-313

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Parhar IS, Iwata M (1994) Gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) neurons project to growth hormone and somatolactin cells in the steel head trout. *Histochem* 102: 195-203

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Park, MK (1998) Molecular structure and expression divergence of the GnRH receptors In "Brain and Reproduction Evolution and Fitness of GnRH Neuronal System" (in Japanese), Gakkai Shuppan Center, Tokyo, pp 129-152

Peng Y, Horn JP (1991) Continuous repetitive stimuli are more effective than bursts for evoking LHRH release in bullfrog sympathetic ganglia. *J Neurosci* 11: 85-95

Title Tetrodotoxin-resistant persistent Na⁺ current underlying pacemaker potentials of fish gonadotrophin-releasing hormone neurones

Authors Oka Y

Journal Journal of Physiology

Volume 482

Year 1995

Page 1-6

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1: J Physiol. 1995 Jan 1;482 (Pt 1):1-6. [Links](#)

Erratum in:
• J Physiol (Lond) 1995 Mar 15;483(Pt 3):811.

Tetrodotoxin-resistant persistent Na⁺ current underlying pacemaker potentials of fish gonadotrophin-releasing hormone neurones.

Oka Y.

Zoological Institute, Graduate School of Science, University of Tokyo, Japan.

1. Gonadotrophin-releasing hormone (GnRH)-immunoreactive terminal nerve (TN) cells show endogenous regular beating discharges, which may be related to their putative neuromodulator functions. The ionic mechanism underlying the pacemaker potential was studied using intracellular and patch-pipette current clamp recordings from a whole brain in vitro preparation of a small fish brain. 2. The pacemaker potentials were resistant to 1.5-3 microM tetrodotoxin (TTX) and were not affected by Ca²⁺ channel blockers (amiloride, Ni²⁺, Co²⁺, Cd²⁺) or in Ca⁽²⁺⁾-free solution. In contrast, the pacemaker potentials were readily blocked by substituting tetramethylammonium or choline for Na⁺ in the perfusing solution, and the resting membrane potential became more hyperpolarized than the control level. 3. The present results suggest that the TTX-resistant persistent Na⁺ current, I_{Na(slow)}, supplies the persistent depolarizing drive and plays an important role in the generation of pacemaker potentials in TN GnRH cells.

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1: Zoolog Sci. 2004 Feb;21(2):173-9. Links

J-STAGE

Identification of Angiotensin I in a Cyclostome, *Lampetra fluviatilis*.

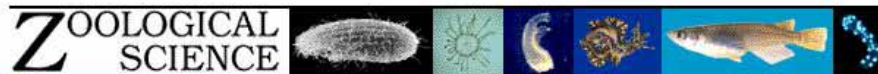
Rankin JC, Watanabe TX, Nakajima K, Broadhead C, Takei Y.

Department of Biology, Odense University.

Angiotensin I (ANG I) was isolated from incubates of plasma and kidney extracts of the river lamprey, *Lampetra fluviatilis*, using eel vasopressor activity as an assay during purification. Its sequence was Asn-Arg-Val-Tyr-Val-His-Pro-Phe-Thr-Leu as determined by the sequence analysis and mass spectrometry. The sequence was confirmed by identity of the elution profile with the synthetic peptide in two different reverse-phase columns of high-performance liquid chromatography. Lamprey ANG I produced dorsal-aortic pressor responses in *L. fluviatilis* but the rise was very small in comparison to that produced by angiotensin II. Angiotensin III produced an even bigger increase. It was not possible to demonstrate a difference in response to Asn(1) (lamprey) ANG I and Asp(1) (human) ANG I. The present study directly demonstrated the presence and biological activity of the renin-angiotensin system in the most primitive extant vertebrates, the cyclostomes. Thus the renin-angiotensin system is a phylogenetically old hormonal system that is present throughout the vertebrates.

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Vol. 21 (2004) , No. 2 pp.173-179

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Identification of Angiotensin I in a Cyclostome, *Lampetra fluviatilis*

John Clifford Rankin¹⁾, Takushi X Watanabe²⁾, Kiiichiro Nakajima²⁾,
Caren Broadhead³⁾ and Yoshio Takei⁴⁾

1) Department of Biology, Odense University

2) Peptide Institute Inc., Protein Research Foundation

3) Nottingham Clinical Research Ltd.

4) Ocean Research Institute, the University of Tokyo

(Received September 12, 2003)

(Accepted October 24, 2003)

ABSTRACT Angiotensin I (ANG I) was isolated from incubates of plasma and kidney extracts of the river lamprey, *Lampetra fluviatilis*, using eel vasopressor activity as an assay during purification. Its sequence was Asn-Arg-Val-Tyr-Val-His-Pro-Phe-Thr-Leu as determined by the sequence analysis and mass spectrometry. The

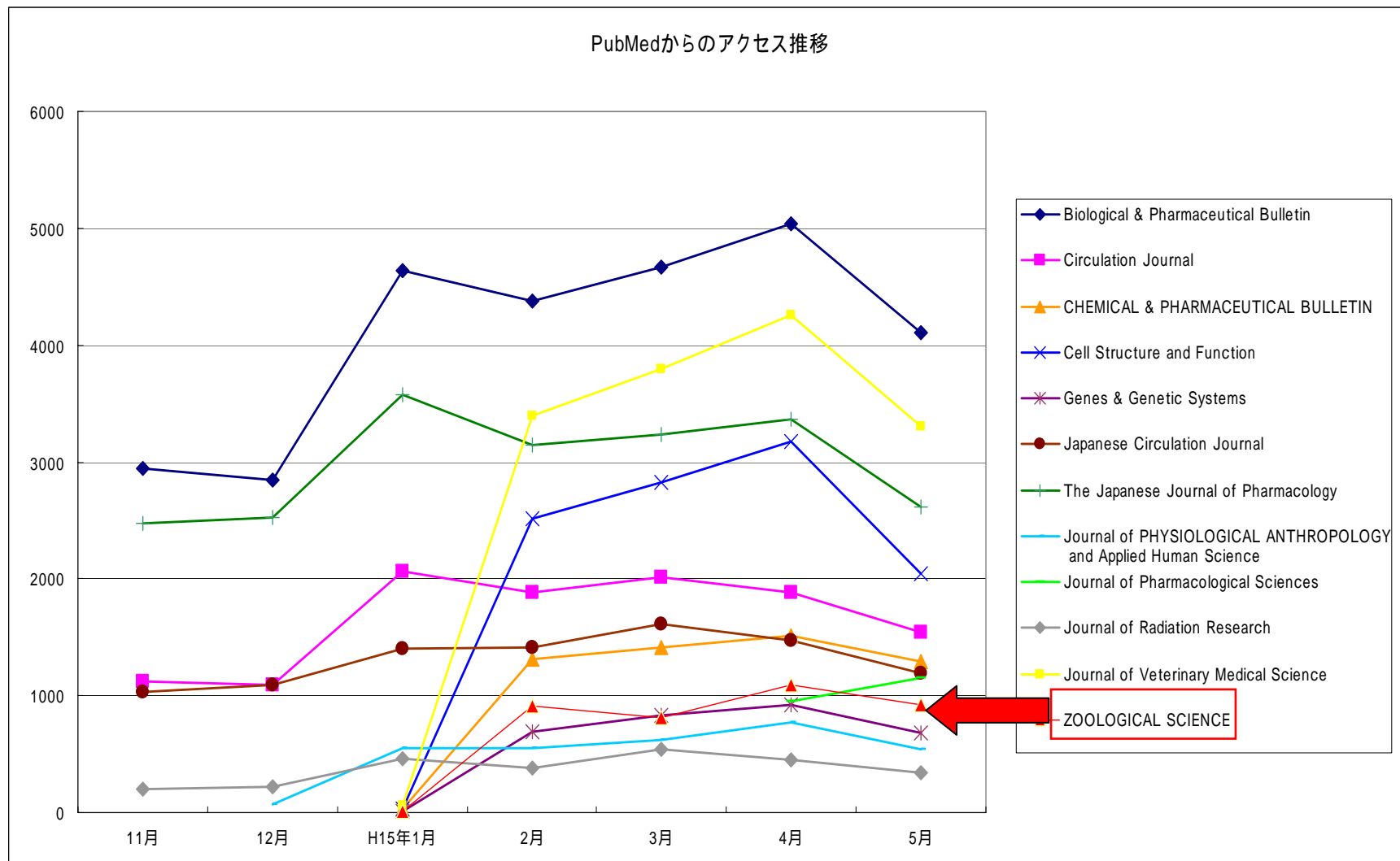
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3	The Japanese Journal of Pharmacology (*2)	2,619
4	Cell Structure and Function	2,043
5	Circulation Journal (*1)	1,543
6	CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL BULLETIN	1,290
7	Japanese Circulation Journal (*1)	1,187
8	Journal of Pharmacological Sciences (*2)	1,150
9	ZOOLOGICAL SCIENCE	920
10	Genes & Genetic Systems	681
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Author : Atsuko Muramoto

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Identification of Angiotensin I in a Cyclostome, *Lampetra fluviatilis*

John Clifford Rankin¹⁾, Takushi X Watanabe²⁾, Kiichiro Nakajima²⁾,
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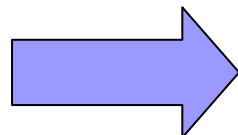
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- 冊子体販売は長く海外出版社に委託してきたが、購読料の高騰による「キャンセル」が相次ぎ、本年を持って委託契約満了となるため、その後に契約延長を行わなかった。
- ZSは、ジャーナルのインパクトファクターにかかわらず基礎生物学的に重要であり生物の多様性に注目した論文を大事にするヨーロッパにおいて、特に人気が高い。
- 利便性が高く手ごろな価格で利用できるような電子ジャーナルを海外販売することによって、それらのかつての購読者を再び獲得し、さらに新たな購読者層も獲得したいという意図がある。

SPARC/JAPANへの参画

- 1996年以降、海外大手出版社による「日本の学協会」に対する、販売および編集も含めた業務委託勧誘
- 科研費補助金で出版経費の多くを賄っている本会の状況を考えると、海外大手出版社に出版を委託することには大きな躊躇があった。
 1. 国からの補助金を海外の会社に支払うということになる
 2. 基礎的学術成果の発表を海外の出版に依存することの是非
 3. 学会誌は、本来「学会」のものであるという認識
- 学術成果の交流は、研究者と所属する学会及び図書館によってのみ成立するものであり、本会のような脆弱な経済基盤の学会は会誌の継続した刊行に必要なとされる経費の捻出のために、会誌の適正販売価格を設定し、その価格交渉を直接図書館と行うべきであると考えた。



SPARC/JAPANへの参画

経費回収モデルの現状と計画

- 現状では、冊子体印刷経費の多くを文部科学省の刊行助成補助金に依存しているが、今後は「冊子体」を印刷し続けるための経費を「電子媒体販売」により獲得する、という図式を想定しなければならない。
- 「冊子体」発行には多額の経費がかさむが、生物系学協会にとっては最後まで冊子体を発行する必要性はなくなるであろうと予想している。それは、冊子体における写真そのものが、論文の重要な要素であるという理由からである。
- 今後は、J-STAGE上で無料公開している電子ジャーナルに適切な価格設定を行い、冊子体販売から電子ジャーナル販売へと主体の移行が予測される、近い将来の世界情勢の変化に備えておきたい。

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- この雑誌をパッケージにすることにより「生物学」としてのまとまりが生まれるだけでなく、それぞれがお互いを補いあって、「生物多様性」をセールスポイントとして売り込めるようになる、という利点も生ずる。
- 現在、日本哺乳類学会の *Mammal Study*と哺乳動物卵子学会の *Journal of Mammalian Ova Research*とのパッケージ販売をモデルとして開始。