Identification of metallothionein gene structure in sterlet (Acipenser ruthenus)

Hadian A.¹; Jamili Sh.^{2*}; Pourkazemi M.²; Mashinchian Moradi A.¹; Yarmohammadi M³.

Received: November 2015

Accepted: March 2017

Abstract

Aquatic organisms present, not only simple sources of accumulated metal, but can interact with metals, altering their toxicity. Due to exposition of biosphere with metals, organisms have developed various defense mechanisms to protect themselves against adverse effects of these ions and their compounds. Metallothionein (MT) is one of that which represents a critical mechanism for detoxification of metals. The sterlet (Acipenser ruthenus) is a bottom feeding sturgeon specie and because the fish are dependent on invertebrate species for food throughout their life cycle, the sterlet could be a good indicator of the quality of the state of water ecosystem .Addition of copper to water leads to the induction of MT. The present study analyzed MTgene primary structure that was excreted from the liver of sterlet exposed to sub-lethal copper concentrations (0.075 mgL⁻¹). At the beginning to identify the molecular structure of Metallothionein of Sterlet, a cDNA encoding MT was purified from livers of sterlet, and the MTgene was amplified. The primary structure of sterlet metallothionein (S-MT) contained 20 cysteine residues, which is the same as MTs of teleost fishes. Although, the primary structure of S-MT contained 63 amino acids, which is longer than any MT identified in teleost fishes but similar to the structure of MT gene in Lake sturgeon and White sturgeon. The complete nucleotide sequence of the S-MTgene has been detected. We have determined the structure of the fish copper-binding protein by DNA sequence analysis of the gene.

Keywords: Metallothionein, Sterlet, Copper, Gene structure

¹⁻Department of Marine Biology, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

²⁻Iranian Fisheries Research Organization, Agricultural Research Education and Extension Organization (AREEO), Tehran, Iran

³⁻ International Sturgeon Research Institute, Agricultural Research Education and Extension Organization (AREEO), Rasht, Iran

^{*}Corresponding author's Email: shahlajamili45@yahoo.com

Introduction

Metallothionein (MT)plays an important role in maintaining metal homeostasis in animals. MT genes are readily induced by various physiologic and toxicologic stimuli. The amino acid sequences of MTs from many mammalian sources show that they all contain approximately 61 amino acids of remarkably similar composition. MTs are a group of low-molecularweight (2 to 16 kDa), cysteine-rich and single-chain metal-binding proteins and synthesized in response to heavy metal ions. MTs have been found throughout the animal kingdom, in higher plants, in eukaryotic microorganisms, and in many prokaryotes (Kojima and Hunziker, 1991). MT has an unusual amino acid composition: It does not contain aromatic amino acids, and most important, one third of its residues are cysteines. Recent interest in MT has focused on the role they play in heavy metal detoxification. The metal binding domain of MTs includes 20 cysteine residues juxtaposed with basic amino acids (lysine and arginine) arranged in two thiol-rich sites (Eckschlager et al., 2009). Based on their affinity to metals, these proteins are able to transport essential metals to place of need or detoxify toxic metals to protect cells (Bortleson et al., 2001). Because the cysteines in MT are absolutely conserved across species, it was suspected that the cysteines are necessary for proper cell function and MT is essential for life. The fossil record suggests that sturgeons (Acipenseridae) have lived in Europe,

Asia, and North American for at least 65 million years (Wilimovsky, 1956). However, in the 20th Century, all 24 species of sturgeons were listed as protected through international treaties (CITIES 2015) and remain endangered today. (Doering et al., 2015). Sterlet (A. ruthenus) is a bottom feeding sturgeon specie that exclusively inhabits freshwater habitats. The main sterlet habitat is Volga and waters with 5 ppt salinity are most suitable for this species. The maximum age reported for this species is 27 years, sexual maturity in the Volga region is reached at 4-5 years in male and 7-9 years in females. The main food of the sterlet in all rivers is benthic organisms. Sturgeons are generally considered to be highly susceptible to bioaccumulation of persistent environmental contaminants, mostly due to both high lipid content in their body and their specific life history, such as a long time to maturity, prominent longevity and benthivorous diet (Kruse and Scarnecchia, 2002; Stanic et al., 2006; Webb et al., 2006). Benthivorous fish are generally considered to be prone to higher levels of heavy metal accumulation (Dural et al., 2006; Stanic et al., 2006; Gupta et al., 2009).

In this study, The complete nucleotide sequence of the S-MTgene has been detected .The sterlet was exposed to sublethal concentration of Cu to purposely induce MT expression and amplify the full-length coding sequence of S-MT. Full-length cDNAs of starlet-MT were amplified and the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) products were purified. The full-length MT genes had been identified for sterlet for the first time.

Materials and methods

Sample preparation

MT genes are expressed in most tissues of organisms like liver. However, in some cells, they are transcriptionally inactive; therefore, we need the liver tissue of the fish.

Liver explants were used to identify the structure of S-MT following exposure to copper.

First the sterlet specimens were exposed to a high concentration of sublethal copper, extra copies of the MT genes can be produced by exposing sterlet specimens to toxic concentrations of copper.

Sampling was carried out in February 2015. The total mass (g) and total standard body length (cm) of each individual were measured. Juvenile sterlets, ranging in mass from 18 to 38.50 g, were randomly selected from the well in which they were exposed to 17.5 μ gL⁻¹ of CuSO₄ for 14 days. Upon termination of the exposure, The sterlet specimens were dissected and samples of their liver were quickly removed and snap frozen at -80°C. Samples of liver were taken and stored at -80°C before analysis.

Total RNA isolation and MT PCR

Total RNA wasextractedfrom liverofsterletusingTRIzolreagent(Invitrogen,LifeTechnologies)accordingtothemanufacture's

instruction. RNA integrity was assessed through agarose gel electrophoresis and RNA concentration and purity were determined spectrophotometrically using A260 and A280 measurements. Reverse transcription (RT) reactions (20 µL) consisted of 1 µg total RNA, 20 U of an RNAse inhibitor (Promega), 10 mmol dNTPs (Sigma), 4.0 µL of 5×M-MLV RT reaction buffer (Promega), 100 U MMLV transcriptase (Promega), 1.0 µL Oligo (dT) 12-18 (Promega). Cycle parameters for the RT procedure were 1 cycle of 20°C, 5 min; 1 cycle of 42°C, 60 min; 1 cycle of 70°C, 5 min; reaction was stopped by putting on ice. The RT products (cDNA) were stored at -20°C for PCR.

The PCR was carried out with the system (ABI 2720) and the PCR reaction (20 µL) contained 10 µL (GTP PCR Master Mix), and 2.0 µL primer (1.0 µL forward and 1.0 µL reverse), (Table 1: list of primer sequence), and 1.0 µL cDNA template, and 7 µL sterile super-stilled water. For the PCR reaction, the experimental protocol was as follows: denaturation program (95°C for 5 min), amplification and abundance program repeated 30 times (93°C for 30 s, 60°C for 30 s, 72°C for 40 s, and finally extension at 72°C for 10 min). The PCR product was determined with 1-5% agarose gel electrophoresis.

Sequences of sterlet oligonucleotide primers used in amplification of cDNA ends PCR, in sequencing of full-length cDNA.

Sequencing of MT

Full-length of S-MT gene was amplified, the PCR product was purified then sent to the Shine Gene Company for sequencing by Sanger method. Data is shown in Fig. 2.

Phylogenetic tree and multiple sequence alignment

The phylogenetic tree was done and the relationship of S-MT to MTs from other species of fishes. mammals. amphibians, and birds was shown. Alignments of the sequences for this gene region were analyzed in a two-step process. First, Clustal W was created (Besser et al., 2007) and then adjusted by eye to make the final alignments. The alignment were subjected to maximum likelihood (Felsenstein. 1981) as applied in Version 4.0 b10 of PAUP.

The construction of phylogenetic hypotheses from the data set was carried out using the maximum likelihood (ML).

Accession numbers of MTs used for these analyses are: Homo sapiens MT1 (CAA45516), MT2 (CAA65915), MT3 (AAH13081), and MT4 (AAI13445); Canislupus familiaris MT1 MT2 (NP 001003173), (NP_001003149), MT3 (AB001388), and MT4 (NP 001003150); Rattus norvegicus MT1 (NP_620181), MT2 (NP_001131036), MT3 (NP_446420), and MT4 (NP_001119556); Xenopus laevis MT4 (NP_001081042); Gallus gallus MT(BAF51974); Danio rerio MT1 (NP_571150) and MT2 (NP_001124525); Cyprinus carpio

MT2 MT1 (AAV52385) and (AAV52384); Salmo salar MTA MTB (NP_001117149) and (NP_001117141); Oncorhynchus mykiss MTA (CAA42038) and MTB (CAA42037): Esox lucius MT (CAA42035); A. transmontanus MT (KP164836); Α. fulvescens MT(KP164837).

Results

Identification of MT from sterlet

Isolating MT of sterlet by the degenerate primers designed by aligning nucleotide sequences of MT from teleost fishes were unsuccessful just like past efforts in previous researches for isolating MT gene from white sturgeon and lake sturgeon fishes by degenerate primers. A full-length MT gene was later identified in cDNA of the liver of sterlet. Gene specific primers just like the primer used in previous researches for isolating MT gene from two same fish White sturgeon and lake sturgeon were used.(Doering,*et.al.*,2015) (Table - 1) and used to amplify the full-length coding sequence of MT from sterlet (S-MT). Full-length cDNA of S-MT was amplified according to the method earlier mentioned. The PCR product was determined with 1-5% agarose gel electrophoresis (Fig. 1). And as earlier the PCRproduct mentioned, was purified and sent to the Shine Gene Company for sequencing by Sanger method.

T CA, in sequencing of fun-length cD1(A.(Doering, et al., 2013)			
Primer name		Primer Sequence(5'-3')	length
MT1	F R	5 ATGGATCCGCAATCTTGCACG 3 5 TCACTTGCAGCAGCCGGTGTC 3	192 NT
MT2	F R	5ACTCGTCACCGGGAAACAAAGC 3 5 CGTTTGCCTCCAGACATAGGGG 3	205 NT

Table 1: Sequences of sterlet oligonucleotide primers used in amplification of cDNA ends PCR, in sequencing of full-length cDNA.(Doering;*et al.*,2015)



Figure 1: PCR product with 1% agarose gel. Line 1: MT 1 cDNA, line 2: positive control, line 3: negative control, line 4: MT 2 cDNA, line 5: positive control, line 6: negative control, line 7: ladder.

ATG GAT CCG CAA TCT TGC ACG TGC GCT CAG GGT GGT TCA Met D P Q S C T C A Q GGS TGC AGC TGC GGT GAT AAC TGC AAA TGC ACG GAC TGC AAA С S CG D N СК С Т D C \mathbf{K} TGC AAA ACT TGC AAG AAA AGC TGC TGC TCC TGT TGT CCC С к к Т \mathbf{C} \mathbf{K} S С С S C С Р ACC GAC TGC AGC AAA TGT GCC CAG GGC TGC GTC TGC AAA Т D C S K С A Q G C V С к GGG GGA GCC ACC TGC GAC ACC GGC TGC TGC AAG TGA AAAC G C C G G A T C D Т K Stop K

Figure 2: Nucleotide sequence of the protein coding region of S-MT.. The CXXXCC motif which is a typical of MTs from fishes is highlighted.(Doering;*et al.*,2015)

Results presented in this study demonstrate for the first time that sterlet expresses MT during exposure to copper. Full-length sequences of MT were identified in livers of sterlet. A cDNA encoding MT was amplified from livers of sterlet (S-MT). The sequences of nucleotides and the The coding regions of (S-MT) are 192 nucleotides which encode 63 amino acids. The molecular mass of (S-MT) is predicted to be 6304 g/mol.

MT contain 20 C residues, a characteristic that is typical of MT identified up to now (Capasso *et al.*, 2003).

Discussion

Sequence comparison

The distinction in the primary structure of (S-MT) and other homologous fish like white sturgeon and lake sturgeon are at position 11 where WS-MT had an alanine (A) but S-MT and LS-MT have glycine (G) residue, and at position 9 where S-MT has a (A) residue but LS-MT and WS-MT have a (T) residue; also at position 50, where S-MT has a (V) residue but LS-MT and WS-MT have (A) residue (Fig. 3).

The primary structure of S-MT that is from common ancestry of MTs from fishes support this conclusion that the S-MT was distinguished as being most closely related to MTs of fishes (Fig. 4). For example, the presence of a CXXXCC motif in the α -domain of S-MT (Fig. 2), resulting from a shift in the position of the ninth C residue of the α -domain, is a characteristic of MTs from fishes, whereas MTs from other supposed sequence of amino acids are shown in Fig. 2.

The average total mass, total body length and standard body length of analyzed sterlet specimens were 27, 521 g and 21.028 cm, respectively. Cu concentrations were below the sublethal concentration in all analyzed samples. clades contain a CXCC motif in this region (Doering;*et al.*,2015)).

There are some elements of the reported primary structure of S-MT proteins that are distinct from MTs in species of teleost fishes. For example, the number of cysteine–lysine (CK) or lysine–cysteine (KC) amino acid pairs is the distinction between MTs from fishes and mammals, the number of these pairs in MTs from mammals is 5 to 7, which is greater than in fishes (Doering *et al.*, 2015).

There are 4 CK (KC) pairs in each MT shown in the alignment (Fig. 4B). The exception to this is the MT from common carp (*C. carpio*), which has 5 pairs(Doering *et al.*,2015). However, 7 CK (KC) pairs are present in S-MT and also in WS-MT and LS-MT, and these extra pairs are located at positions 25–26, 27–28, and 62–63. One more difference between S-MT and MTs of other species of teleost fishes which is similar to L-MT and W-MT is the length of the protein.

MTs of teleost fishes contain 60 amino acids, except for metallothionein A (MTA) from rainbow trout (*O. mykiss*) and Atlantic salmon (*S. salar*) that contain 61 amino acids (Erdogrul *et al.*, 2007).

A ATG GAT CCG CAA TCT TGC ACG TGC GCT CAG GGT GGT TCA Met D P Q S C T C A Q G G S TGC AGC TGC GGT GAT AAC TGC AAA TGC ACG GAC TGC AAA S C G D N C K C T C D C K TGC AAA ACT TGC AAG AAA AGC TGC TGC TCC TGT TGT CCC C КТСКК ЯС С S C C ACC GAC TGC AGC AAA TGT GCC CAG GGC TGC GTC TGC AAA D C S K C A Q G C V C K т GGG GGA GCC ACC TGC GAC ACC GGC TGC TGC AAG TGA AAAC G G A T <mark>C D T G C C</mark> K в ATG GAT CCG CAA TCT TGC ACG TGC ACT CAG GCT GGC TCG M D P Q S C T C T Q A G TGC AGC TGT GGT GAT AAC TGC AAG TGC ACA GAC TGC AAA S C G D N C KC ТДСК C TGC AAA ACT TGC AAG AAA AGC TGC TGC TCC TGT TGT CCC C K T C K K S C C S C C P ACC GGC TGC AGC AAG TGT GCC CAG GGC TGC GCC TGC AAA T G C S K C A Q G C A C K GGG GGA GCC ACC TGC GAC ACC GGC TGC TGC AAG TGA GAT<mark>CDTGCC</mark>K G C ATG GAT CCG CAA TCT TGC ACG TGC ACC CAG GGT GGT TCG M D P Q S C T C T Q G G S TGC AGC TGT GGT GAT AAC TGC AAG TGC ACG GAC TGC AAA G D N C K СТ D C K S C TGC AAA ACT TGC AAG AAA AGC TGC TGC TCC TGT TGT CCC ктскк ѕссѕсс ACA GAC TGC AGC AAG TGT GCC CAG GGC TGC GCC TGC AAA DC S K C A Q G C A C K Т

GGG GGA GCC ACC TGC GAC ACC GGC TGC TGC AAG TGA G G A T C D T G C C K *

Figure 3: Nucleotide sequence of the protein coding region of S- MT (A), W-MT (white sturgeon) (B) and L-MT(lake sturgeon) (C).

However, S-MT and also WS-MT and LS-MT have 63 amino acids, which is longer than any MT identified in teleost fish(Doering *et al.*,2015).

Compared with other species of fishes, the S-MT, WS-MT and LS-MT, (three members of sturgeon fish, asipenceridae), have amino acids inserted at positions 4 (glutamine; Q), 5 (serine; S). Liver is an important organ for accumulation of some metals and expression of MT and these organs accumulated the metal more than other tissues., so liver explants were used to identify S-MT after exposureing to copper.





Figure 4: Correlation of sequences of amino acids of MTs with different species of vertebrates. Phylogenetic tree for correlation of MT with mammals, birds, amphibians, teleost fishes and two members of sturgeons (A). Branch lengths represent bootstrap values based on 1000 samplings. Alignment of sequence of MTs from teleost fishes and two members of sturgeons (B).

The aim of this study was to identify MT genes for the first time in one Member of the Acipenseridae: sterlet (*A. ruthenus*). We have isolated this gene and analyzed its structure. The S-MT gene was extracted and its complete nucleotide sequence was reported. Enriched MT mRNA was used as a template for cDNA synthesis, primed by a MT-specific, synthetic nucleotide. The reported primary structures of S-MT were like MTs from other fishes and they have special structure for binding to metals.

As a suggestion, future studies should inquire Significant relationships

between hepatic copper accumulation and S-MT levels . For each other heavy metals compensatory responses in sterlet, responses in other target organs like gills or kidney, and gene expression of MT in response to copper exposure.

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to express their deep gratitude to Professor Jon A. Doering and his collaborators for enabling us to use their valuable and constructive research that help us to do this investigation.

References

- Besser, J.M., Mebane, C.A., Mount, D.R., Ivey, C.D., Kunz, J.L., Greer, I.E., May, T.W. and Ingersoll, C.G., 2007. Sensitivity of mottled sculpins (*Cottus bairdi*) and rainbow trout (*Onchorhynchus mykiss*) to acute and chronic toxicity of cadmium, copper, and zinc. *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*, 26, 1657–1665.
- Blair, J.E. and Hedges, S.B., 2005. Molecular phylogeny and divergence times of deuterostome animals. *Molecular Biology and Evolution*, 22, 2275–2284.
- Bortleson, G.C., Cox, S.E., Munn,
 M.D., Schumaker, R.J. and Block,
 E.K., 2001. Sediment-quality assessment of Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake and the upstream reach of the Columbia River, Washington, 1992. US Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper. 2496, pp. 1–140.

- Cakic, P. and Nikcevic, M., 2004. Assessment concepts for river ecosystems characterization based on sterlet (*Acipenser ruthenus* L.) population research, Proceedings, Fifth International Symposium on Ecohydraulics "Aquatic habitats: Analysis and Restoration", Madrid, Spain, September 12–17, pp. 153– 156.
- Capasso, C., Carginale, V., Scudiero, R., Crescenzi, O., Spadaccini, R., Temussi, P.A. and Parisi, E., 2003. Phylogenetic divergence of fish and mammalian metallothionein: relationships with structural diversification and organismal temperature. *Journal of Molecular Evolution*, 57, S250–S257.
- Dauria, S., Carginale, V., Scudiero, R., Crescenzi, O., Di Maro, D., Temussi, P.A., Parisi, E. and Capasso, C., 2001. Structural characterization and thermal stability of *Notothenia coriiceps* metallothionein. *Biochemical Journal*, 354, 291–299.
- Dural, M., Göksu, M.Z.L., Özak, and Derici, **B.**. A.A. 2006. Bioaccumulation of some heavy in different tissues metals of Dicentrarchus labrax L. 1758. Sparus aurata L, 1758, and Mugil cephalus L, 1758 from the Camlik Lagoon of the eastern coast of Mediterranean(Turkey),

Environmental Monitoring and Assessment, 118, 65–74.

Doering, J.A., Beitel, S.C., Eisner, B.K., Heide, T., Hollert, H., Giesy, J.P., Hecker, M. Wiseman, S.B., 2015. Identification and response to metals of metallothionein in two ancient fishes: white sturgeon (*Acipenser transmontanus*) and lake sturgeon (*Acipenser*

fulvescens). Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology, Part C, 171, 41-48.

- Eckschlager, T., Adam, V., Hrabeta,J., Figova, K. and Kizek, R., 2009.Metallothioneinsandcancer.CurrentProteinandPeptideScience, 10, 360.
- Erdoğrul, Ö. and Erbilir, F., 2007. Heavy metal and trace elements in various fish samples from Sir Dam Lake, Kahramanmaraş, Turkey, *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*, 130, 373–379.
- Felsenstein, F.E.J., 1981. Evolutionary trees from DNA sequences: A maximum-likelihood approach. *Journal of Molecular Evolution*, 17, 368–376.
- Gupta, A., Rai, D.K., Pandey, R.S. and Sharma, B., 2009. Analysis of some heavy metals in the riverine water, sediments and fish from river Ganges at Allahabad, *Environmental Monitoring and Assessment*, 157, 449–458.
- Hollis, L., Hogstrand, C. and Wood, C.M., 2001. Tissue-specific cadmium accumulation, metallothionein induction, and tissue zinc and copper levels during chronic sublethal cadmium exposure in juvenile rainbow trout. *Archives of*

Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, 41, 468–474.

- Keskin, Y., Baskaya, R., Özyaral, O.,
 Yurdun, T., Lüleci, N.E. and
 Hayran, O., 2007. Cadmium,
 lead,mercury and copper in fish from
 the Marmara Sea, Turkey, *Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology*, 78, 258–261.
- Kille, P., Kay, J., Leaver, M. and George, S., 1992. Induction of piscine metallothionein as a primary response to heavy metal pollutants: applicability of new sensitive molecular probes. *Aquatic Toxicology*, 22, 279–286.
- Kojima, Y. and Hunziker, P.E., 1991. Amino acid analysis of metallothionein. *Methods in Enzymology*, 205, 419–215.
- Kruse, G.O. and Scarnecchia, D.L., 2002. Assessment of bioaccumulated metal organochlorine and compounds in relation to physiological biomarkers in Kootenai River white sturgeon, Journal of Applied Ichthyology, 18, 430-438.
- Kumar, S. and Hedges, S.B., 1998. A molecular timescale for vertebrate evolution. *Nature*, 392, 917–919.
- McGeer, J.C., Szebedinszky, C., Gordon McDonald, D. and Wood, C.M., 2000. Effects of chronic sublethal exposure to waterborne Cu, Cd or Zn in rain bow trout 2: tissue specific metal accumulation. *Aquatic Toxicology*, 50, 245–256.
- Poleksic, V., Lenhardt, M., Jaric, I., Djordjevic, D., Gacic, Z. and Cvijanovic, G., 2010. Raskovic B,

Liver, gills, and skin histopathology and heavy metal content of the Danube starlet (*Acipenser ruthenus* Linnaeus, 1758). *Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry*, 29(**3**), 515–521.

- Saydam, N., Adams, T.K., Steiner, F., Schaffner, W. and Freedman. J.H.. 2002. Regulation of metallothionein transcription by the metal-responsive transcription factor MTF-1: identification of signal transduction cascades that control metal-inducible transcription. The Journal of Biological Chemistry, 277, 20438-20445.
- Stanic, B., Andric, N. and Zoric, S., 2006. Grubor-Lajsic, R. Kovacevic, Assessing pollution in the Danube River near Novi Sad (Serbia) using several biomarkers in starlet (Acipenser ruthenus L.), Ecotoxicology and Environmental Safety, 65, 395–402.
- Storelli, M.M., Barone, G., Storelli, A. and Marcotrigiano, G.O., 2007. Trace metals in tissues of Mugilids (Mugil auratus, Mugil capito, and Mugil labrosus) from the Mediterranean Sea, Bulletin of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology, 77, 43–50.
- Webb, M.A.H., Feist, G.W.,
 Fitzpatrick, M.S., Foster, E.P.,
 Schreck, C.B., Plumlee, M., Wong,
 C. and Gundersen, D.T., 2006.
 Mercury concentrations in gonad,
 liver, and muscle of white sturgeon
 Acipenser transmontanus in the
 lower Columbia River, Archives of

Environmental Contamination and Toxicology Journal, 50, 443–451.

- Wilimovsky, N.J., 1956. *Protoscaphirhyncus squamosus*, a new sturgeon from the Upper Cretaceous of Montana. *Journal of Paleontology*, 30, 1205–1208.
- Yilmaz, F., Özdemir, N., Demirak, A. and Tuna, A.L., 2007. Heavy metal levels in two fish species *Leuscius cephalus* and *Lepomis gibbosus*, *Food Chemistry*, 100, 830–835.