First description of a musculoskeletal linkage in an adipose fin: innovations for active control in a primitively passive appendage

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Adipose fins are enigmatic appendages found between the dorsal and caudal fins of some teleostean fishes. Long thought to be vestigial, degenerate second dorsal fins, remnants of the primitive gnathostome condition, adipose fins have since been recognized as novel morphologies. Unique among the fins of extant fishes, adipose fins have uniformly been described as passive structures, with no associated musculature. Here we provide the first description of a musculoskeletal linkage in an adipose fin, identified in the sun catfish Horabagrus brachysoma. Modified supracarinalis posterior muscles insert from the dorsal midline anterior to the adipose fin by tendons onto the fin base. An additional pair of posterior adipose-fin muscles also inserts upon the fin base and lay posterolateral to the fin, superficial to the axial muscle. This musculoskeletal linkage is an evolutionary innovation, a novel mechanism for controlling adipose-fin movement. These muscles appear to exemplify two approaches by which fins evolve to be actively controlled. We hypothesize that the anterior muscles arose through co-option of an existing fin linkage, while the posterior muscles originated as de novo fin muscles. These findings present adipose fins as a rich system within which to explore the evolution of novel vertebrate appendages.

1. Introduction

The evolution of vertebrate morphology has involved repeated innovations of new musculoskeletal linkage systems. Understanding these transformations demands hypotheses of the homology of the constituent parts, the phylogenetic order of acquisition of these parts, and the selective forces that might have promoted morphological and thus developmental as well as functional change. The evolution of such innovations has been repeatedly observed in the fins of fishes, which originate as rudimentary structures and seem to evolve following a general pattern of increasing morphological and functional complexity [1]. It has been proposed that the earliest fins originated as simple, dermal projections and subsequently evolved internal skeletal supports [1]. As fins evolved greater morphological complexity, muscles arose or were co-opted, providing the potential for active control of movement [2]. The ability to control fins independently of axial musculature allowed for new axes of diversification, increased morphological disparity and functional diversity.

Scenarios of fin and limb evolution are necessarily founded upon fossils and phylogeny, but these data are inevitably limited to patterns of change among skeletal hard tissues. Surveys of the diversity of soft-tissue anatomy in extant lineages can complement fossil data and inform the repeated and general pattern of anatomical and functional elaboration in new vertebrate fins [3,4]. However, among extant fishes the diversity of fins is heavily biased towards elaborated musculoskeletal systems that permit active control of movement [5]. The origin of novel fin modules is rare and fin number is a diagnostic character for major vertebrate clades, suggesting...
that fin systems are heavily constrained. For example, fishes, and indeed all jawed vertebrates, are limited to at most two sets of paired appendages. Among ray-finned fishes (Actinopterygii, including teleosts) the diversity of dorsal fins observed has derived from a single fin module [6]. Adipose fins represent an important exception; situated between the dorsal and caudal fins of many teleostean fishes, they are novel structures. They have originated at least twice in actinopterygian phylogeny, once in the Otophysi clade, excluding Cypriniformes, and again in the Euteleostei, excluding Lepidogalaxias salmanticensis [7,8]. Adipose fins are the most recent fins to evolve de novo in fishes rather than by the subdivision of an existing fin domain [6] and are generally considered to be simpler in their anatomy and function than other fins [7,9,10].

Adipose fins are morphologically distinct from other fins by several measures. The fins of nearly all actinopterygian fishes are composed of a distal dermal skeleton (fin rays and actinotrichia) and proximal endoskeletal radials [2,11]. Adipose fins contain dermal elements, which are variable and can include fin rays and actinotrichia, but in the vast majority of cases lack an endoskeleton [7]. In the few exceptions, cartilaginous plates develop at the base of the adipose fin [9]. These neomorphic endoskeletal components are proposed to be homologous to radials, because they resemble the plates in embryonic fins from which radials are known to develop [9,12]. The adipose fin endoskeleton has been described only in fishes belonging to the Euteleostei, and not in adipose fins that originated within the Otophysi. Classically, adipose fins have been further distinguished from other fins by their lack of associated musculature [5]. Accordingly, adipose fins are hypothesized to function passively [13]. Proposed functions include affecting pre-caudal flow, serving as a sensory structure or as a mechanism for interspecific signalling [13,14]. Despite this prevailing view, some species of callichthyids, a lineage of South American armoured catfishes, have been described as having a ‘movable’ adipose-fin spine [15–20]. Regrettably, there are no descriptions of the associated anatomy; discussions are limited to a single sentence identifying ‘two strong muscle bundles’ beneath the armour of Callichthys callichthys that might be associated with the fin [21]. A subsequent survey of teleostean musculature that included callichthyids did not identify these muscles [22].

The rudimentary composition of adipose fins when compared with other vertebrate fins is general and not the result of the reduction of formerly elaborated fins [7]. And despite their uniqueness as recently evolved and rudimentary fins, adipose fins remain unexplored for their potential to inform the process by which novel vertebrate fins originate and evolve. Here we describe a musculoskeletal system in the adipose fin of the Asian sun catfish, Horabagrus brachysoma. Through dissection and histology, we identify two pairs of muscles that insert upon the fin. These muscles are a derived, specialized condition representing a new, gained functional potential in this appendage. We propose that these muscles control adipose fin position, the first description of such a mechanism in an adipose fin. These results inform general patterns of morphological and functional elaboration in novel and primitively rudimentary vertebrate appendages.

2. Material and methods

Research was conducted at the University of Chicago from July 2011 to April 2012, and in compliance with University of Chicago IACUC and in adherence with all legal requirements of the United States. Horabagrus brachysoma (n = 20) were obtained through the pet trade and housed at University of Chicago. Specimens ranged in size from 4.0 to 6.5 cm standard length (measured from snout to base of the caudal fin rays) and were euthanized with MS222 at a concentration of 0.5 g l⁻¹. Specimens and histological slides have been donated to the Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago, IL, USA) under catalogue no. FMNH 121444.

Anatomy was characterized by dissection (n = 14), the serial sectioning of adipose fins and associated tissues (n = 4), clearing and staining (n = 1), and antibody staining (n = 1). A Leica MZ10 microscope was used for dissection and a Leica DMIRB was used to image histological slides (Leica Microsystems, Wetzlar, Germany). Photos were taken on both microscopes with an Olympus DP72 camera using CELLSENS ENTRY v. 1.2 (Soft Imaging System software (Olympus Corporation, Tokyo, Japan). Tissue for sectioning was first preserved in 10 per cent paraformaldehyde for 6 days and then transferred to 70 per cent EtOH for storage. Prior to sectioning, tissue was decalcified by immersion in solution of 10 per cent EDTA and 90 per cent distilled H₂O at pH 7.4 until lepidotrichia were flexible, approximately 3–4 days at 4°C. Tissues were paraffin embedded, sectioned at 5 μm thickness, and stained with haematoxylin and eosin by the University of Chicago’s Human Tissue Resource Center (http://htrc.uchicago.edu/home.shtml). Clearing and staining followed methods adopted from Potthoff [23]. Muscles were imaged using antibody staining methods adopted from Thorsen & Hale [24], using the primary and secondary antibodies, mouse monoclonal anti-actin (ε-sarcомeric: Sigma A2172) and FITC conjugated goat anti-mouse (Jackson ImmunoResearch 115-096-003), respectively. Antibody stained specimens were imaged using a Zeiss LSM 710 confocal microscope (Carl Zeiss Inc., Thornwood, NY, USA).

To explore potential muscle function, one specimen was dissected immediately following euthanasia to expose adipose fin-associated tendons. These tendons were manipulated with forceps, simulating unilateral contractions of the supracranials posterior (SCAR-P) muscle, while the fish was immersed in water. The resulting adipose-fin kinematics were recorded at 15 frames per second from the dorsal perspective using the above described Leica MZ10 microscope and camera. The resulting adipose-fin displacement was quantified using IMAGIT [25]. An angle of rotation (θ) was calculated by measuring the displacement of the tip of the adipose fin relative to the posterior-most part of the adipose fin base.

3. Results

(a) Supracranialis posterior muscles attach to the adipose fin

In most teleostean fishes, the SCAR-P muscles originate at the posterior-most radial of the dorsal fin and terminate upon the epurals, procurent fin rays or the last neural spine anterior to the caudal complex [22]. Usually, the SCAR-P is continuous along its length and bilaterally symmetrical. In fishes with adipose fins, the SCAR-P generally reduces to a tendon beneath the adipose fin, dividing the muscle into anterior and posterior muscular subunits [22]. In H. brachysoma, the SCAR-P originates similarly, and at its origin the left and right sides of the SCAR-P are approximately symmetrical (figure 1b,c). Posteriorly, however, the muscles narrow both dorsoventrally and laterally, and the left and right sides develop asymmetry in their thickness, becoming alternately thicker and thinner as the muscles progress caudally. The degree of asymmetry increases until the SCAR-P is organized as a series of discrete muscle bundles interspersed by
tendon (figure 1d,e). Immediately anterior to the posteriormost part of the adipose fin base, the SCAR-P tendon bifurcates, and a branch extends into the adipose fin. In most specimens (13 of 14 dissected), the adipose fin branch (AFB) of the SCAR-P was composed of only tendon; however, in one specimen a muscle bundle was observed along the AFB. At the base of the adipose fin is an endoskeletal element, upon which the AFB terminates (figure 1f,g).

In coronal sections, the element is roughly oval at its dorsal-most extent (figure 1f,g), narrowing medially as it projects ventrally and inserts into the axial musculature (figure 2a,b). The cellular structure of the endoskeletal element is discussed below. The caudal fin branch of the SCAR-P passes medially beneath the adipose fin and inserts upon the distal tip of the neural spine of the posterior-most vertebra (figure 1h–j).
most of the length of the SCAR-P is tendinous, as muscles bundles become progressively more widely spaced (figure 1j). SCAR-P muscle bundles vary in their size, position and number both between the left and right sides of an individual (figure 1d,e) and among individuals (see the electronic supplementary material, table S1). The muscle fibres of the muscle bundles are oriented in parallel to one another and to the tendon.

(b) A pair of muscles insert upon the adipose fin immediately posterior to the attachment site of the adipose fin branch of the SCAR-P

Immediately posterior to the SCAR-P tendon attachment a pair of muscles, which we named the posterior adipose fin muscles (PAFMs), insert bilaterally upon the endoskeletal element of the adipose fin (figures 1f–h and 2). The PAFMs overlay the epaxial musculature (figure 2a,b), and extend caudally from the insertion point. At their posterior end, the PAFMs are tightly affixed to the epaxial musculature and appear to originate from the fascia of the underlying epaxial musculature. The medial edges of the muscle meet at the midline immediately posterior to the adipose fin base. The lateral edges of the muscle extend laterally and wrap ventral-ward at an angle of approximately 45° (figure 2c). The muscles are very thin, narrowing further with distance from the muscle insertion (figure 2a,b). Because of this, the precise size of these muscles is difficult to assess by dissection. Antibody staining indicates that the PAFM extends posteriorly to a length approximately equal to the free margin of the adipose fin (figure 2c). The lateral extent of the muscle reduces more caudally. The PAFM fibres converge towards the point of insertion on the adipose fin (figure 2c).

(c) Description of adipose fin ultrastructure

The adipose fin of H. brachysoma is superficially similar to those of salmonids, with the free portion of the adipose fin being approximately twice as long as it is tall (see figure 3a and electronic supplementary material, table S1). Actinotrichia, oriented proximo-distally in the fin membrane, support the fin (figure 2a,b), as in the adipose fins of other fishes [13]. The core of the fin is composed of adipose tissue (figures 1f,g and 2a,b), similar to that of Ictalurus melas [26]. The endoskeletal element did not stain with alizarin red or alcan blue. However, it shares key histological features with cartilage, and appears to be cartilage-related tissue (figure 3). Endoskeletal cells are of variable size and disorganized (figure 3b), similar to notochordal cartilage [27] and at its dorso-lateral margins the cells blend with dermal cells in a manner similar to fibrocartilage (figure 3c) [28].

(d) Exploring function of the SCAR-P linkage in the adipose fin

The SCAR-P has been explored in bluegill sunfish, Lepomis macrochirus, and found to be contracted unilaterally during swimming manoeuvres [29,30]. To simulate the effect of unilateral contractions of the SCAR-P on adipose fin kinematics, tendons of the AFB of the SCAR-P were unilaterally pulled anteriorly with forceps in one individual. Using the conservative estimate that the distance between origin and insertion of the SCAR-P and its insertion upon the adipose fin as 50 per cent muscle and 50 per cent tendon, the AFB of the SCAR-P tendon of one individual was pulled rostrally 0.5 mm, representing a 0.35 per cent contraction of the SCAR-P, easily within the bounds of muscle contractions.
 discuss the functional discontinuity between primitively passive fins and a derived, actively controlled condition; how this is achieved remains poorly understood. Adipose fins are primitively passive structures. The musculoskeletal linkage system we identify in H. brachysoma is an innovation that reflects a gained potential to actively control fin movement and is the first such mechanism to be described in an adipose-fin system. This unique anatomy expands our understanding of the repeated process of musculoskeletal innovation in vertebrate fins. These data complement the palaeontological record and permit specific hypotheses to be proposed about the homology of the constituent parts, their phylogenetic order of acquisition, and the selective forces that might have promoted the origination of active control in this appendage.

The novel musculoskeletal linkage system observed in the adipose fin of H. brachysoma includes two sets of muscles and an endoskeletal element (figure 5). The first muscle, the SCAR-P, became associated with the adipose fin through the co-option of an existing functional system, bifurcating a primitively linear musculoskeletal linkage. The second muscle, the PAFM, is of uncertain homology, though its association with the endoskeletal elements previously described in other adipose fins. It is unclear whether such elements generally are adaptive, serving to stiffen or support the fin, or whether they are simply a consequence of mechanical loading and compressive forces exerted upon the fin promoting the development of cartilage-related tissues [34,35].

Neither an endoskeleton nor associated muscles have been identified in fishes closely related to H. brachysoma, prohibiting conclusions regarding the relative order of acquisition of these linkage components. However, given that cartilage has repeatedly developed at the base of adipose fins, we propose that the endoskeletal element arose first and that muscular associations evolved secondarily, allowing the cartilage-like tissue to provide a substrate for muscular attachment.

Patterns of increasing anatomical complexity and evidence for the evolution of new functional systems in fins have emerged from palaeontological data of early vertebrates. For example, pectoral fins originated as paired dermal structures in extinct jawless fishes [1,2,36]. While some have suggested these structures might have been controlled independently of axial musculature [37], the poor preservation of soft tissues and a
lack of endoskeleton confound these hypotheses. In the lineage leading to gnathostomes pectoral fins were elaborated upon. *Escuminaspis laticeps*, an osteostracan (the group sister to the earliest vertebrates with jaws) with a monobasal pectoral fin endoskeleton and endoskeletal girdle with sites for muscular attachment points, branchial nerves and vascularization, provides the first evidence for active control of these appendages [38]. Our data show that the morphological changes underlying the functional transformation of an appendage, from passively to actively controlled, can involve subtle re-organizations of the soft-tissue anatomy. It is likely that such changes would leave no hard-tissue signature that would be detectable in fossil remains. Therefore, hypotheses of the evolution of function in novel appendages based upon records of hard-tissue anatomy will tend towards the conservative.

In *H. brachysoma*, the SCAR-P’s organization as a series of discrete asymmetrically arranged muscle bodies is unique and functionally intriguing. We are unaware of analogous organizations of muscle in other musculoskeletal systems. This morphology would seem to imply a degree of coordination or concerted contraction among the muscular subunits, as the independent contraction of a particular muscle body would likely result in the stretching of adjacent muscle bodies along the series with little effectual result ultimately moving the structures upon which the SCAR-P inserts. In fishes with adipose fins, the SCAR-P is reduced to a tendon as it passes beneath the adipose fin [22]. This lends support to the hypothesis that such discrete muscle bodies might arise by the intermittent reduction of muscle along a primitively continuous SCAR-P, rather than by the addition of muscle along regions of the SCAR-P that were once tendinous. The functional implications of the asymmetry in the SCAR-P of *H. brachysoma* are unclear. The specimens used in this study were adults, though not full sized, and it is possible that the asymmetry and distribution of muscle along the SCAR-P is a function of growth. It would be interesting to examine whether SCAR-P morphology varies over ontogeny.

The musculoskeletal linkage presented here reflects a previously undescribed functional potential for adipose fins. The SCAR-P inserts upon both the adipose and caudal fins, indicating an integration of their kinematics. Previous studies of SCAR-P function in other species have found that this muscle is recruited unilaterally to raise the dorsal portion of the caudal fin during steady swimming [29]. Our simulations of unilateral contractions of the SCAR-P suggest that this muscle can deflect the adipose fin laterally. This could serve a function analogous to the second dorsal fins of some chondrichthians, which are actively controlled to direct flow towards the caudal fin, thereby augmenting thrust production [39]. Elucidating the function of this linkage will require physiological studies such as muscle stimulation and electromyographs to differentiate between passive and active fin movements during swimming. Additionally, digital particle image velocimetry provides an avenue for discovering how adipose fins affect flow broadly and would inform understanding of adipose fin function.

Adipose fins are morphologically diverse, varying in tissue composition, shape and position [9,40–42]. However, it is only recently that they have been regarded as adaptive structures that potentially serve a variety of functions, which, as of yet, remain poorly understood. Hypotheses of these functions include interspecific signalling [14] and hydrodynamic effects limited to larval stages [43]. Mounting evidence indicates, however, that adipose fins function largely to facilitate high-performance swimming [44,45]. The mechanism by which these fins might garner such a performance advantage is unclear, but it has been proposed that this is achieved by affecting pre-caudal flow to augment thrust production or serving as a sensory structure [13,44,46]. And while we cannot discriminate whether the innovation in *H. brachysoma* reflects the evolution of a new function or specialization of a pre-existing function [47], we propose that, in either case, the ability to modulate adipose fin position indicates adaptation. As adipose fins are found in speciose and morphologically diverse groups, it is possible that analogous musculoskeletal linkages have evolved in other species. Further comparative reviews may give insight into how novel appendages are elaborated upon evolutionarily to produce complex musculoskeletal systems.

Thanks to MI Coates, RK Ho, WL Smith, for their helpful comments. Thanks to Ng Heok Hee for his conversations regarding specimen acquisition. We additionally thank two anonymous reviewers for their feedback on the manuscript. This work is supported by the National Science Foundation under IGERT grant no. DGE-0903637.

References

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