

MTNR1A Melatonin Receptors in the Ovine Premammillary Hypothalamus: Day-Night Variation in the Expression of the Transcripts¹

Martine Migaud,² Agnès Daveau, and Benoît Malpoux

Physiologie de la Reproduction et des Comportements, UMR 6175 INRA-CNRS-Université de Tours-Haras Nationaux, 37380 Nouzilly, France

ABSTRACT

Melatonin regulation of reproductive functions in sheep is mediated by action in the premammillary hypothalamus (PMH). The aim of this study was to identify the high-affinity melatonin-receptor subtypes expressed in this structure. To achieve this, we used reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and developed in situ hybridization techniques (ISH). By using RT-PCR, we detected a band corresponding to the MTNR1A melatonin-receptor cDNA in the PMH as well as in the pars tuberalis (PT). On the opposite, MTNR1B melatonin-receptor transcripts were not detected using degenerate primers in any of the structures considered, confirming the lack of expression of this receptor subtype in sheep. The expression of MTNR1A mRNA was further confirmed in the PMH by ISH with a ³⁵S-labeled ovine MTNR1A riboprobe. We next investigated the variation in the expression of MTNR1A mRNA between the end of the day and the end of the night (absence and presence of melatonin, respectively). MTNR1A transcript expression was greater at the end of the night than at the end of the day in the PMH. In contrast, MTNR1A mRNA expression was lower at the end of the night than at the end of the day in the PT. No significant variation in the MTNR1A mRNA expression was observed in a more dorsal hypothalamic area. Overall, these results show that MTNR1A transcripts are expressed in the ovine PMH and that their expression follows a diurnal rhythm, which is different from the pattern of expression observed in the PT.

hypothalamus, melatonin, neuroendocrinology, receptors, seasonal reproduction

INTRODUCTION

Most species that live in temperate climates use the annual variations in day length as temporal cues to initiate changes in their reproductive condition. Photoperiodic information is conveyed from the retina through a multisynaptic pathway to the pineal gland. From there, the variations in the annual lighting conditions are converted into rhythmic synthesis of the pineal hormone, melatonin. Synthesis and secretion of this indolamine follow a circadian rhythm with high levels at night and low levels during the day in both blood and cerebrospinal fluid [1]. The variations in the duration of nocturnal melatonin secretion serve as an endocrine messenger of the season to adjust the neuroendo-

crine status of seasonal animals and regulate the pulsatile secretion of gonadotropin-releasing hormone (GnRH) from the hypothalamus [2]. In sheep, long periods of melatonin secretion (i.e., short days) stimulate the GnRH system.

The use of the specific radioligand 2-[¹²⁵I] melatonin in in vitro studies using autoradiography has allowed the detection of high-affinity melatonin binding sites in several areas of the brain and pituitary [3] and has revealed putative central nervous system (CNS) targets for the control of reproduction by melatonin. Although the pars tuberalis (PT) expresses a higher density of high-affinity melatonin receptors than any other CNS or pituitary areas in most species, this structure does not seem to mediate the effects of melatonin on neurons involved in neuroendocrine control of reproduction but appears rather involved in the photoperiodic control of prolactin secretion [4]. Functional studies have demonstrated the hypothalamic localization of the melatonin target in sheep and hamsters. A hypothalamic target has been strongly suggested by lesion studies in Syrian hamsters [5, 6]. In ewes, a strong correlation has been observed between the proximity of melatonin microimplants to an area of binding, the premammillary hypothalamic (PMH) [7], and the ability of the implants to stimulate luteinizing hormone secretion [8]. This area is also potentially involved in the generation of endogenous circannual rhythms [9].

Melatonin action is mediated through specific receptors. In mammals, two high-affinity melatonin-receptor subtypes have been cloned and characterized, MTNR1A melatonin receptor [10] and MTNR1B melatonin receptor [11], also known as MT₁ and MT₂, respectively. MTNR1A and MTNR1B share similar binding properties and pharmacological characteristics [12]. However, whether they are both involved in the central control of seasonal reproduction and expressed in the ovine PMH remains to be determined. The lack of pharmacological analogues (agonists or antagonists) highly specific for one or the other of each receptor subtype makes the identification of the subtype involved difficult. However, the implication of MTNR1B receptors does not seem likely because seasonality of reproduction is not altered in two species of hamster presenting a natural knockout of the gene encoding this receptor [13]. No expression of MTNR1B has ever been detected in sheep so far [14]; however, it has not been assessed in the hypothalamus.

The purpose of this study was, therefore, to undoubtedly identify melatonin-receptor subtype(s) expressed in the ovine PMH and in other brain areas. Because no specific antibodies for MTNR1A and MTNR1B receptors are currently available to allow immunohistochemical experiments to be carried out in this model as well as in other models of seasonal mammals, we performed reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) and in situ hybridization experiments to address this question.

¹A preliminary report appeared in Society for Neuroscience 2001, abstract 466.12.

²Correspondence: Martine Migaud, PRC, Domaine de l'Orfrasière, INRA UMR 6073, 37380 Nouzilly, France. FAX: 33 247 427 743; e-mail: migaud@tours.inra.fr

Received: 9 April 2004.

First decision: 9 April 2004.

Accepted: 3 September 2004.

© 2005 by the Society for the Study of Reproduction, Inc.

ISSN: 0006-3363. <http://www.biolreprod.org>

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Animals and Tissue Preparation

All experiments were performed according to the A37801 authorization granted by the French Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. For the RT-PCR experiments, tissue samples (PT, PMH, dorsal hypothalamus [dHP], and mammillary bodies [MB]) were collected from adult animals of various breeds in the morning from the local abattoir, immediately frozen in liquid nitrogen, and kept at -70°C until RNA extraction. Total RNA was obtained by the guanidium thiocyanate extraction method first described by Chomczynski and Sacchi [15] from 100–300 mg of each tissue. Total RNA was extracted from Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells expressing human recombinant MTNR1B receptor subtypes [16] (CHO-hMT₂; donated by Drs. Boutin and Delagrèze, Servier Research Institute, France) using RNeasy total RNA kit (Qiagen, France) according to the manufacturer's instructions.

For the *in situ* hybridization (ISH) studies, 11 adult INRA 401 breed ewes kept under natural photoperiod were divided in two groups of five and six animals and killed in September, the early part of the breeding season, (sunrise, 0715 h; sunset, 2025 h) by decapitation by a licensed butcher in an official slaughterhouse. The first group of five ewes was killed at the end of the day (from 1700 to 1745 h) and the second group of six ewes at the end of the night (from 0500 to 0545 h) in the dark under red light. Brains from both groups were immediately removed, their hypothalamus dissected out and rapidly frozen by immersion in isopentane precooled to -50°C in nitrogen. They were then stored at -70°C until sectioning.

Plasma Melatonin Concentration

Blood samples from each animal were collected before decapitation. Plasma melatonin-concentration measurements were performed using a well-validated radioimmunoassay [17]. Results are expressed in picograms/milliliter \pm SEM.

Oligonucleotide Primers and RT-PCR

Specific sense and antisense 19–20mer oligonucleotide primers (Sigma Genosis, UK) were directed toward selected regions of exons 1 and 2 of the gene coding *MTNR1A* receptor, respectively [10], to avoid the amplification of genomic DNA. The sequences 5'-CTGTCCGTGTATCGGAA-CAAG-3' (bases 244–264) and 5'-GCCATATAGTAAGTCCAC-3' (bases 947–928) correspond to the upper-strand and lower-strand primers, respectively. The ovine *GAPD* (AF030943) served as a control for the quality of cDNA, and forward and reverse primers were 5'-GTGATGCTGGTGCTGAGTAC-3' (bases 127–146) and 5'-GTAGAAGAGTGAGTGTCCG-3' (bases 745–727), respectively. Degenerate primers for *MTNR1B* gene were designed from the previously reported rat (AF141843), mouse (U57554), hamster (U57555), and human (NM_005959) sequences encoding *MTNR1B* receptors. The sequences of the primers were as follows: sense primer, 5'-TACTGSTRCATCTGYCAY-AG-3', and antisense primer, 5'-ACATGGTTAGRAARCTSSGC-3', to produce a band at 346 base pairs (bp). Total RNA was primed with oligodT and converted into cDNA using a reverse-transcriptase (Superscript II; Invitrogen, France) for 50 min at 37°C . After enzyme inactivation (10 min at 70°C), cDNAs were subjected to PCR amplification. PCRs were run in 50 μl containing 100 mM dNTPs, 2 mM MgCl_2 , 0.8 μM primers, 2 μl cDNA, and 1 U *Taq* polymerase (Platinum *Taq*; Invitrogen). PCRs were preceded by a 3-min predenaturation step at 94°C , then run for 35 cycles at 94°C for 30 sec, 55°C for 30 sec, and 72°C for 1 min followed by an 8-min extension period. A PCR control was performed by replacing the cDNA sample with water. Ten microliters of the PCR were loaded in parallel with the molecular weight marker (100-bp ladder; NEB, Ozyme, France) on a 1% agarose gel containing ethidium bromide. To confirm the identity of the sequence, the amplified cDNA fragment of 706 bp obtained from PMH cDNA was subcloned into pCRII vector (Invitrogen) and sequenced (Genome Express, France).

Radiolabeled *MTNR1A* cRNA and Sense Control Probes

The template for the transcription was a PCR product amplified from sheep genomic DNA and subcloned into pCRII (Invitrogen) [17]. The final 106-bp fragment of the probe (from the ATG to the NotI restriction site) was obtained by deleting a 125-bp NotI fragment. Integrity of the sequence was confirmed by automated DNA sequencing (Genome Express). One to 3 μg of linearized plasmid were transcribed with Sp6 (NEB) and T7 (RNA

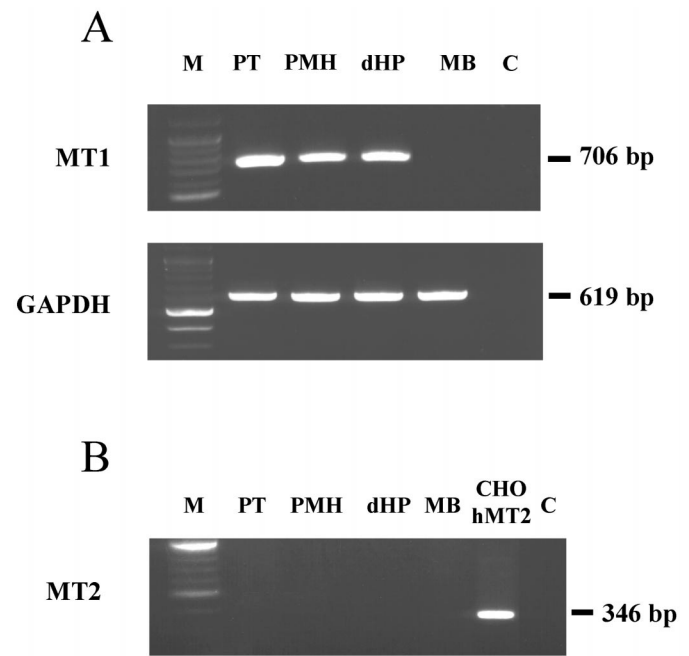


FIG. 1. A) RT-PCR demonstration of *MTNR1A* gene expression in ovine pre-mammillary hypothalamus. Upper photograph: RT-PCR produced a 706-bp band in the pars tuberalis (PT), in the PMH, and in the dHP. Lower photograph: The amplification of gene transcripts for *GAPD* (605 bp) serves as a control for the quality of RNA. B) Absence of detection of *MTNR1B* transcripts except in CHO overexpressing human *MTNR1B* receptors. M, Molecular weight marker; MB, mammillary bodies; CHO-hMT₂, CHO cells expressing human recombinant *MTNR1B* melatonin-receptor subtypes; C, negative PCR control.

transcription kit; Stratagene, France) with ^{35}S -[UTP] (Amersham, France) to produce sense and antisense riboprobes, respectively, according to the manufacturer's instructions. The probes were purified using Sephadex G-50 spin columns (Amersham).

In Situ Hybridization

Coronal hypothalamic sections (20 μm) from the posterior hypothalamus were obtained using a cryostat, collected on 3 amino propyl tri ethoxy silane (Sigma, France) -coated slides and stored at -70°C before use. For both PMH and dHP, three sections at 200- μm intervals were analyzed per animal. Paired sections taken from each ewe from both groups were treated. ISH was performed according to Sibony and co-workers [18] and modified as previously described [19]. Incubation of each hybridization solution containing 200,000 dpm of the sense or antisense hybridization riboprobe was followed by two washes (saline-sodium citrate [SSC] $4\times$, dithiothreitol (DTT) 10 mM) at 50°C for 30 min and (SSC $2\times$, DTT 10 mM, 50% formamide) at 55°C for 20 min, respectively. Sections were next RNase treated (10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ in NaCl, 0.5 M Tris 10 mM, pH 7.5, EDTA 5 mM, pH 8.0) for 1 h at 37°C . After two washes (NaCl, 0.5 M, Tris 10 mM, pH 7.5, EDTA 5 mM, pH 8.0, and SSC $0.1\times$), sections were dehydrated, air dried, and coated with liquid NTB2 emulsion (Kodak, France), diluted twice with sterile demineralized water, and exposed for 5 wk. Following development and fixation using standard procedures, sections were counterstained with 0.1% neutral red.

Quantification was performed as previously described for serotonin receptors of class II (5HT₂-R) [9, 19] using a computerized image-analysis system (Biocom Histo 500; Les Ulis, France). All observations and quantifications were conducted by an experimenter unaware of the animal group. The quantitative analysis was performed using dark background to detect all the grains. Due to the nature of the PT tissue, distinction of individual cell labeling was not possible. Determination of the labeling was then carried out using a 20-mm² area as an arbitrary surface unit. Between 5 and 21 measurements per section were made and between 2 and 4 sections were analyzed per animal. Results were expressed as the number of grains per surface unit. For PMH and dHP sections, a cell was considered positively labeled if it contained at least 20 silver grains. This cutoff is equal to the average plus 4 SDs of the number of grains obtained

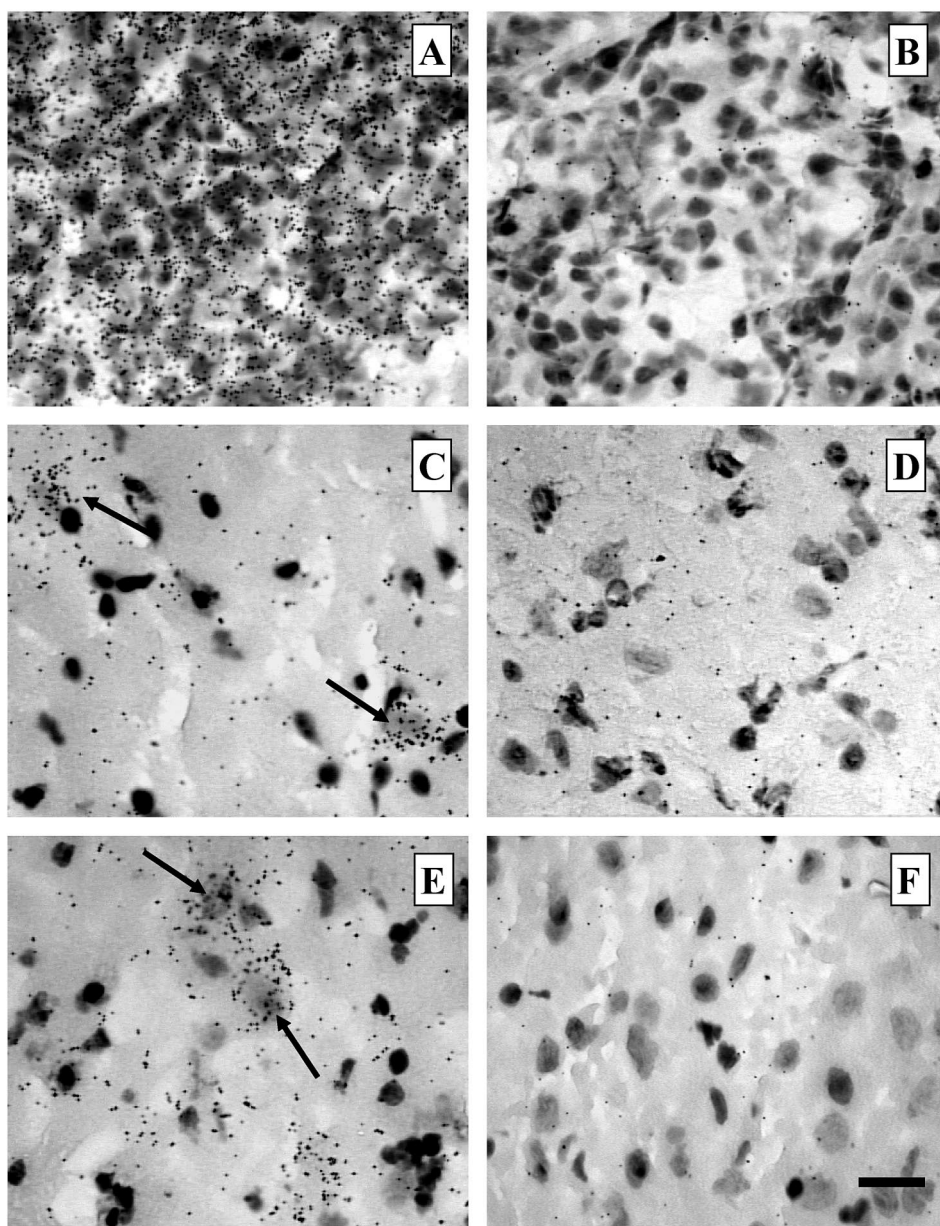


FIG. 2. Bright-field microscopy images of PT (A, B), PMH (C, D), and dHP (E, F) after in situ hybridization with antisense (A, C, E) or sense (B, D, F) riboprobes for *MTNR1A* receptors. Arrows indicate representative PMH and dHP cells hybridized to radiolabeled antisense riboprobe for *MTNR1A* receptor mRNA. Only a very low level of background is observed when the sense control probe was used. A-F) Sections taken from the same animals. Bar = 20 μ m.

in sections hybridized using the sense control probe. The PMH corresponds to a 2- \times 4-mm area positioned at the base of the hypothalamus, next to the third ventricle and limited dorsally by the fornix. The dHP area corresponds to a 1- \times 4-mm area limited dorsally by the mammillothalamic tract (MT) and located exactly above the PMH area. All the labeled cells were counted in both areas. Results are expressed as the mean (\pm SEM) number of labeled cells and of the mean (\pm SEM) number of silver grains per labeled cell.

Statistical Tests

Density labeling in ISH was compared between groups using unpaired *t*-test analysis.

RESULTS

Mean melatonin concentration was 5.4 ± 0.6 pg/ml for animals slaughtered at the end of the day and 179.4 ± 23.7 pg/ml for those killed at the end of the night.

The specific *MTNR1A* receptor primers enabled the amplification of the predicted PCR products (706 bp) from the PT, the PMH, and the dHP cDNA (Fig. 1A, upper photograph). However, no band could be detected from MB

cDNA, a structure where no melatonin-binding site could be found. Sense and antisense primers were designed from exon I and exon II, respectively, to exclude genomic DNA contaminant. RNA integrity was tested using specific sense and antisense primers for ovine GAPD (Fig. 1B), and a band of the expected size (619 bp) could be observed in all the samples (Fig. 1A, lower photograph). To confirm the base composition of the PCR product obtained from PMH cDNA, the band was excised, subcloned, and sequenced, and the data confirmed the cDNA was the one expected for *MTNR1A* (AY680863) [10].

To assess the presence of hypothetical *MTNR1B* receptors in the ovine structures, degenerate primers designed from the sequence of the human, murine, rat, and hamster *MTNR1B* receptors were used with each cDNA. No band could be detected with these primers, although a band of the expected size (346 bp) was observed using cDNA obtained with total RNA extracted from CHO cells expressing human recombinant *MTNR1B*, indicating the validity of the primers used (Fig. 1B).

ISH analysis using *MTNR1A* antisense riboprobe re-

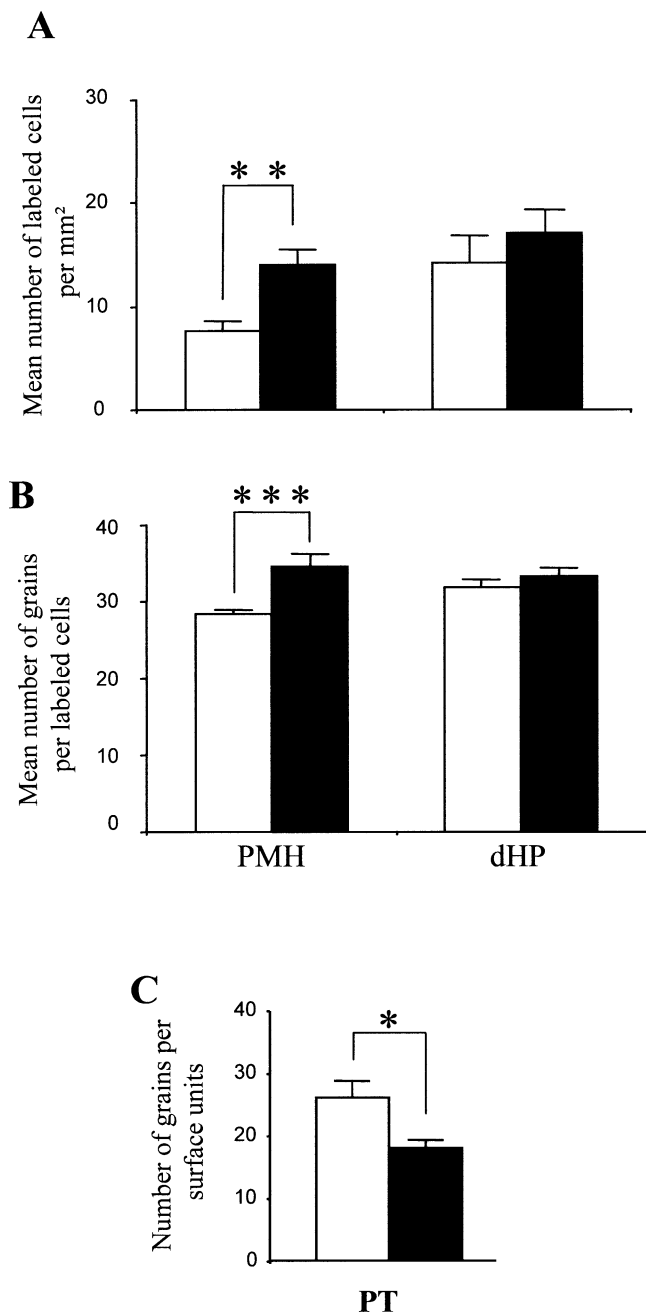


FIG. 3. Quantitative ISH in PMH, dHP, and PT. **A**) Mean number of labeled cells per mm² cell in the PMH and in the dHP at the end of the day (open bars) and at the end of the night (black bars). **B**) Density of silver grain per labeled cell in the PMH and in the dHP at the end of the day (open bars) and at the end of the night (black bars). **C**) Density of silver grain per surface unit in the PT at the end of the day (open bars) and at the end of the night (black bars). Means \pm SEM are shown. *: $P \leq 0.05$ assessed by Student *t*-test.

vealed labeling in the PT, where most of the cells displayed a high number of silver grains (Fig. 2A), in the PMH (Fig. 2C), and in the dHP (Fig. 2E). Only background staining could be detected in either of these areas with the control sense riboprobe (Fig. 2, B, D, and F) showing the specificity of the labeling.

Quantitative ISH in the PMH showed that the density of labeled cells per mm² differs significantly between the end of the day and the end of the night (7.6 ± 1.0 versus 14.2 ± 1.4 , $P < 0.005$; Fig. 3A), whereas no difference is ob-

served in the dHP (14.1 ± 2.5 versus 17.1 ± 1.8 ; Fig. 3A). In addition, the density of silver grains per labeled cell in the PMH was significantly higher in the labeled cells at the end of the night than at the end of the day (28.4 ± 0.5 versus 34.3 ± 1.8 , $P < 0.001$; Fig. 3B), whereas no significant difference between night and day was observed in the densities of silver grains per labeled cell in the dHP (31.9 ± 1.4 versus 33.2 ± 1.2 ; Fig. 3B). Analysis of the *MTNR1A* transcript expression in the PT revealed that *MTNR1A* mRNA expression level was significantly higher at the end of the day than at the end of the night (26.8 ± 2.7 and 18.0 ± 1.27 grains per surface unit, respectively, $P < 0.005$; Fig. 3C).

DISCUSSION

This study provides the first demonstration of *MTNR1A* transcript expression in the ovine PMH, the melatonin target for its reproductive effect, using two different techniques. The RT-PCR experiments show expression of *MTNR1A* in the PT, PMH, and dHP. PT was used as a positive control in this study because the ovine *MTNR1A* was initially cloned from a PT cDNA library [10]. The expression of *MTNR1A* mRNA in the PMH and dHP is in agreement with previous autoradiographic [7, 8] and binding [20] data showing the presence of high-affinity melatonin binding sites of moderate densities in the PMH and low levels of binding densities in other areas of the hypothalamus, especially in the dHP. No *MTNR1A* transcript expression could be detected in the MB, consistent with the absence of binding sites observed in this area [7].

The absence of any detectable band when degenerate primers for *MTNR1B* were used in RT-PCR experiments is in agreement with data published so far indicating that *MTNR1B* receptors are not expressed in sheep [14, 21]. The absence of detection of the *MTNR1B* mRNA reported here suggests that *MTNR1A* is the only high-affinity melatonin-receptor subtype accounting for the binding level observed in those ovine structures.

We confirmed the presence of *MTNR1A* mRNA in the ovine PMH using ISH. To our knowledge, this is the first demonstration in this species of *MTNR1A*-labeled cells in this area. A low density of labeled cells is found in the PMH, whereas dense labeling was observed in the PT. These results are in agreement with binding data, where the maximal number of binding sites was shown to be 20–100 times lower in the PMH than in the PT [7, 8]. Interestingly, a recent study has shown that three nuclei could be differentiated within the PMH, the caudal hypothalamic arcuate nucleus, the ventral premammillary nucleus, and the ventral tuberomammillary nucleus, each with distinct neurochemical characteristics [22]. The coupling of ISH and immunohistochemical techniques should indicate whether and how *MTNR1A* transcript expression is regionalized between the three nuclei of the PMH. The use of both techniques should also shed light on the neurochemical characterization of the *MTNR1A* mRNA-positive cells. In the Siberian hamster, suprachiasmatic nucleus *MTNR1A* transcripts were shown to colocalize with arginine vasopressin and retinoid Z receptor β [23].

Rhythmic regulation of *MTNR1A* transcript expression in the sheep PT, with lower levels found at the end of the night, is in line with the daily pattern of expression found in rat SCN using quantitative RT-PCR and ISH [24, 25] and in hamster PT and SCN by quantitative ISH [26, 27]. In these structures and species, melatonin may downregulate the expression of *MTNR1A* mRNA by cAMP-depen-

dent and -independent mechanisms, as shown in ovine PT cells in culture [28]. However, more time points are needed to examine the detailed temporal variations of the *MTNR1A* mRNA expression in intact as well as in pinealectomized ewes to check whether these variations are melatonin dependent.

Transcriptional mechanisms of *MTNR1A* gene expression seem to be differently regulated according to the structure considered because, in ovine PMH, a higher level of gene expression is observed at the end of the night (high level of melatonin) when compared with the end of the day (low level of melatonin). Such a region-specific regulation has also been observed for the rat PT and SCN [25, 27]. In both cases, melatonin-independent mechanisms involved in the regulation of *MTNR1A* gene expression cannot be excluded. In contrast, no day-night variation in the expression of *MTNR1A* transcripts could be observed in the dHP. Previous functional studies have shown that melatonin microimplants placed into the PMH were able to stimulate the GnRH system, whereas microimplants located 1 mm outside the PMH area were ineffective [8]. In addition, a day-night change in the expression of the neuronal activation marker Fos was observed in this region, with a higher number of Fos-expressing cells during the day than during the night [29]. This effect, which is pineal dependent in the PMH but not in other brain areas, may rely on the day-night variation in the *MTNR1A* transcript expression observed in the PMH in this study. The absence of day-night variation in *MTNR1A* mRNA expression in the dHP, an area located more than 1 mm above the PMH and therefore not involved in the melatonin-dependent stimulation of GnRH neurons, supports this hypothesis. It is then tempting to speculate that melatonin, through the inhibitory G-protein signaling pathway linked to the activation of *MTNR1A* receptors, induces a decrease in nocturnal Fos expression in the ovine PMH.

In conclusion, the evidence of the presence of *MTNR1A* transcripts, together with the lack of expression of the *MTNR1B* receptor subtypes, suggests that melatonin may act through the activation of *MTNR1A* receptors in the PMH to control seasonal reproduction. The next step will be to test this hypothesis by specifically inactivating their expression in this area.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We wish to thank A.C. Nignol for technical assistance and F. Paulmier, F. Dupont, and their technical staff for animal management. We thank Dr. J. Boutin and Dr. P. Delagrangre for the gift of the CHO cells expressing human recombinant *MTNR1B* receptor subtypes (CHO-hMT₂).

REFERENCES

- Malpoux B, Migaud M, Tricoire H, Chemineau P. Biology of mammalian photoperiodism and the critical role of the pineal gland and melatonin. *J Biol Rhythms* 2001; 16:336–347.
- Bartness TJ, Powers JB, Hastings MH, Bittman EL, Goldman BD. The timed infusion paradigm for melatonin delivery: what has it taught us about the melatonin signal, its reception, and the photoperiodic control of seasonal responses? *J Pineal Res* 1993; 15:161–190.
- Stankov B, Cozzi B, Lucini V, Fumagalli P, Scaglione F, Fraschini F. Characterization and mapping of melatonin receptors in the brain of three mammalian species: rabbit, horse and sheep. A comparative in vitro binding study. *Neuroendocrinology* 1991; 53:214–221.
- Lincoln GA, Clarke IJ. Photoperiodically-induced cycles in the secretion of prolactin in hypothalamo-pituitary disconnected rams: evidence for translation of the melatonin signal in the pituitary gland. *J Neuroendocrinol* 1994; 6:251–260.
- Maywood ES, Hastings MH. Lesions of the iodomelatonin-binding sites of the mediobasal hypothalamus spare the lactotropic, but block the gonadotropic response of male Syrian hamsters to short photoperiod and to melatonin. *Endocrinology* 1995; 136:144–153.
- Bae HH, Mangels RA, Cho BS, Dark J, Yellon SM, Zucker I. Ventromedial hypothalamic mediation of photoperiodic gonadal responses in male Syrian hamsters. *J Biol Rhythms* 1999; 14:391–401.
- Chabot V, Caldani M, de Reviers MM, Pelletier J. Localization and quantification of melatonin receptors in the diencephalon and posterior telencephalon of the sheep brain. *J Pineal Res* 1998; 24:50–57.
- Malpoux B, Daveau A, Maurice-Mandon F, Duarte G, Chemineau P. Evidence that melatonin acts in the premammillary hypothalamic area to control reproduction in the ewe: presence of binding sites and stimulation of luteinizing hormone secretion by in situ microimplant delivery. *Endocrinology* 1998; 139:1508–1516.
- Chemineau P, Daveau A, Pelletier J, Malpoux B, Karsch FJ, Viguie C. Changes in the 5-HT_{2A} receptor system in the pre-mammillary hypothalamus of the ewe are related to regulation of LH pulsatile secretion by an endogenous circannual rhythm. *BMC Neurosci* 2003; 4:1.
- Reppert SM, Weaver DR, Ebisawa T. Cloning and characterization of a mammalian melatonin receptor that mediates reproductive and circadian responses. *Neuron* 1994; 13:1177–1185.
- Reppert SM, Godson C, Mahle CD, Weaver DR, Slaugenhaupt SA, Gusella JF. Molecular characterization of a second melatonin receptor expressed in human retina and brain: the Mel1b melatonin receptor. *Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A* 1995; 92:8734–8738.
- Dubocovich ML. Melatonin receptors: are there multiple subtypes? *Trends Pharmacol Sci* 1995; 16:50–56.
- Weaver DR, Liu C, Reppert SM. Nature's knockout: the Mel1b receptor is not necessary for reproductive and circadian responses to melatonin in Siberian hamsters. *Mol Endocrinol* 1996; 10:1478–1487.
- Drew JE, Barrett P, Williams LM, Conway S, Morgan PJ. The ovine melatonin-related receptor: cloning and preliminary distribution and binding studies. *J Neuroendocrinol* 1998; 10:651–661.
- Chomczynski P, Sacchi N. Single-step method of RNA isolation by acid guanidinium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform extraction. *Anal Biochem* 1987; 162:156–159.
- Mailliet F, Audinot V, Malpoux B, Bonnaud A, Delagrangre P, Migaud M, Barrett P, Viaud-Massuard MC, Lesieur D, Lefoulon F, Renard P, Boutin JA. Molecular pharmacology of the ovine melatonin receptor: comparison with recombinant human MT1 and MT2 receptors. *Biochem Pharmacol* 2004; 67:667–677.
- Malpoux B, Daveau A, Maurice F, Gayraud V, Thierry JC. Short-day effects of melatonin on luteinizing hormone secretion in the ewe: evidence for central sites of action in the mediobasal hypothalamus. *Biol Reprod* 1993; 48:752–760.
- Sibony M, Commo F, Callard P, Gasc JM. Enhancement of mRNA in situ hybridization signal by microwave heating. *Lab Invest* 1995; 73:586–591.
- Pelletier J, Auzan C, Daveau A, Clauser E, Chemineau P. Sheep 5HT_{2A} receptors: partial cloning of the coding sequence and mRNA localization by in situ hybridization in the ewe hypothalamus. *Cell Tissue Res* 1999; 295:231–239.
- Mailliet F, Audinot V, Delagrangre P, Barrett P, Boutin JA, Malpoux B. Pharmacological characterization of melatonin binding sites in the ovine pre-mammillary hypothalamic area. In: 31st Annual Meeting Society for Neuroscience; 2001; San Diego, CA. Poster 184.182.
- Barrett P, Conway S, Jockers R, Strosberg AD, Guardiola-Lemaitre B, Delagrangre P, Morgan PJ. Cloning and functional analysis of a polymorphic variant of the ovine Mel 1a melatonin receptor. *Biochim Biophys Acta* 1997; 1356:299–307.
- Sliwowska JH, Billings HJ, Goodman RL, Coolen LM, Lehman MN. The premammillary hypothalamic area of the ewe: anatomical characterization of a melatonin target area mediating seasonal reproduction. *Biol Reprod* 2004; 70:1768–1775.
- Song CK, Bartness TJ, Petersen SL, Bittman EL. Co-expression of melatonin (MEL1a) receptor and arginine vasopressin mRNAs in the Siberian hamster suprachiasmatic nucleus. *J Neuroendocrinol* 2000; 12:627–634.
- Neu JM, Niles LP. A marked diurnal rhythm of melatonin ML1A receptor mRNA expression in the suprachiasmatic nucleus. *Brain Res Mol Brain Res* 1997; 49:303–306.
- Guerrero HY, Gauer F, Schuster C, Pevet P, Masson-Pevet M. Melatonin regulates the mRNA expression of the mt(1) melatonin receptor in the rat pars tuberalis. *Neuroendocrinology* 2000; 71:163–169.
- Schuster C, Gauer F, Guerrero H, Lakhdar-Ghazal N, Pevet P, Masson-Pevet M. Photic regulation of mt1 melatonin receptors in the Siberian

- hamster pars tuberalis and suprachiasmatic nuclei: involvement of the circadian clock and intergeniculate leaflet. *J Neuroendocrinol* 2000; 12:207–216.
27. Poirel VJ, Masson-Pevet M, Pevet P, Gauer F. MT1 melatonin receptor mRNA expression exhibits a circadian variation in the rat suprachiasmatic nuclei. *Brain Res* 2002; 946:64–71.
28. Barrett P, MacLean A, Davidson G, Morgan PJ. Regulation of the Mel 1a melatonin receptor mRNA and protein levels in the ovine pars tuberalis: evidence for a cyclic adenosine 3',5'-monophosphate-independent Mel 1a receptor coupling and an autoregulatory mechanism of expression. *Mol Endocrinol* 1996; 10:892–902.
29. Malpoux B, Daveau A, Chemineau P. Day-night changes in c-fos expression in the pre-mammillary hypothalamic area of the ewe are pineal dependent. *Eur J Neurosci* 2000; 12:421.