

Migração em peixes

Com base no artigo enviado previamente para leitura (Moreira et al., 2015):

1. Sabendo que esta espécie não reproduz naturalmente em cativeiro, como os resultados mostrados nestes gráficos explicam esta falha no processo reprodutivo?
2. A análise conjunta dos dados em peixes selvagens e em cativeiro permite observar os processos de reostase reativa e programada. Considerando-se as diferentes fases do ciclo reprodutivo, identifique estes dois processos.

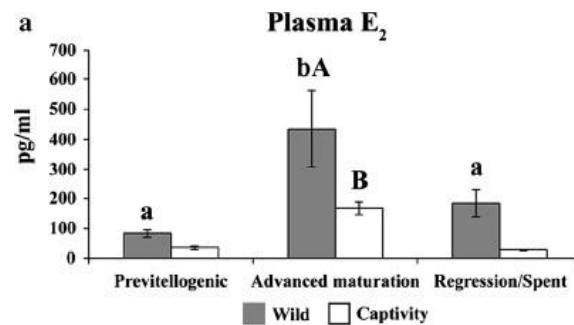


Figure 1 – Plasma estradiol concentration in wild and captivity *Salminus hilarii* females during the reproductive cycle. Data are represented as mean \pm SEM. Values followed by capital letters (A, B) are significantly different between environments, and small letters (a, b) indicate significantly different mean values among the maturation stages ($P < 0.05$).

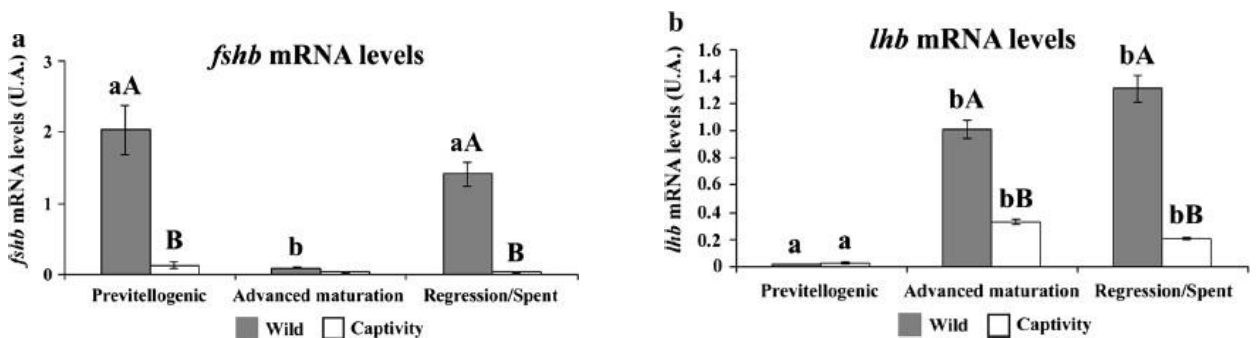


Figure 2 – Pituitary mRNA levels of *fshb* (A) and *lhb* (B) subunits in river versus captive *Salminus hilarii* females during the reproductive cycle, analyzed by qRT-PCR. Levels were normalized to elongation factor 1 α (EF1 α) and represented as mean \pm SEM. Values followed by capital letters (A, B) are significantly different between environments, and small letters (a, b) indicate significantly different mean values among the maturation stages ($P < 0.05$).

Referência

Moreira, R.G.; Honji, R.M.; Melo, R.G.; Narcizo, A.M.; Amaral, J.S.; Araújo, R.C.; Hilsdorf, A.W.S. 2015. The involvement of gonadotropins and gonadal steroids in the ovulatory dysfunction of the potamodromous *Salminus hilarii* (Teleostei: Characidae) in captivity. *Fish Physiology and Biochemistry*, v.41: 1435-47.