

Evolutionary Morphology



Shigeru KURATANI Ph.D.

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Shigeru Kuratani received his masters and Ph.D. from the Kyoto University Department of Zoology. He spent the period from 1985 to 1988 studying comparative embryology in the Department of Anatomy, University of the Ryukyus, and 1988 to 1991 working in experimental embryology in the Department of Anatomy at the Medical College of Georgia before moving to the Biochemistry Department at the Baylor College of Medicine, where he was engaged in molecular embryological research. He returned to Japan in 1994 to take a position as associate professor at the Institute of Medical Embryology and Genetics in the Kumamoto University School of Medicine. He moved to Okayama University to assume a professorship in the Department of Biology in 1997, where he remained until he was appointed team leader at the CDB. He was appointed group director in 2005.

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Publications

Ota K. G., et al. Identification of vertebra-like elements and their possible differentiation from sclerotomes in the hagfish. *Nat Commun* 2.373 (2011)

Irie N. and Kuratani S. Comparative transcriptome analysis reveals vertebrate phylotypic period during organogenesis. *Nat Commun* 2.248 (2011)

Nagashima H. et al. Evolution of the turtle body plan by the folding and creation of new muscle connections. *Science* 325. 193-6 (2009)

Kuraku S. et al. Noncanonical role of Hox14 revealed by its expression patterns in lamprey and shark. *Proc Natl Acad Sci USA* 105.6679-83 (2008)

Ota K G. et al. Hagfish embryology with reference to the evolution of the neural crest. *Nature* 446. 672-5 (2007)

Takio Y. et al. Evolutionary biology: lamprey Hox genes and the evolution of jaws. *Nature* 429. 1 p following 262 (2004)

By studying the evolutionary designs of diverse animal species, I hope to gain a deeper insight into the secrets behind the fabrication of morphological designs. Integrating the fields of evolutionary morphology and molecular genetics, our lab seeks to expand the understanding of the relationship between genome and morphology (or body plan) through investigating the evolutionary changes in developmental processes, and also the process of evolution in which phenotypic selection shapes developmental programs. Our recent studies have focused on novel traits found in the vertebrates, such as the jaw, the turtle shell, and the mammalian middle ear. By analyzing the history of developmental patterns, I hope to open new avenues toward answering as-yet unresolved questions about phenotypic evolution in vertebrates at the level of body plans.

Through the study of evolutionarily novel structures, our lab has identified changes in developmental mechanisms that have obliterated the structural homologies between organisms as evidenced in such novel structures as the jaw in gnathostomes (jawed vertebrates) and the turtle shell. Developmental studies of the cranial region of the lamprey are intended to shed light on the true origins of the vertebrate head and neck, as lampreys lack a number of important features, including jaws, true tongues, and trapezius muscles, that are possessed only by gnathostomes. We aim to resolve the question of what primary factors have changed during evolution by comparing the developmental patterns that yield such innovations, and by the experimental construction of phenocopies in one animal that mimic structures in another.

The turtle's shelled body pattern appears suddenly in the fossil record. Our lab's research into turtle carapace development addresses the developmental changes that resulted in this abrupt and dramatic morphological change, and is aimed at identifying genes that function differently in turtle and other amniotes, which it is hoped will provide a key to discovering the true targets of natural selection in the acquisition of a shell.



CT-scanned skeleton of *Pelodiscus sinensis* juvenile