

Characterization of eggs of *Saxidomus purpuratus*
(Sowerby, 1852) (Bivalvia: Veneridae), and
developing antibody for quantitative
estimation of the reproductive
output

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Abstract

Biochemical and biometric features of eggs of the Washington clam, *Saxidomus purpuratus*, are reported in this study. In addition, a polyclonal antibody against the purified clam egg was employed to quantitative assessment of eggs of the clams collected from Geoje Island, Korea in May 2002. Mean egg diameter was $70.81 \pm 7.52 \mu\text{m}$ (histological preparation) or $88.56 \pm 11.31 \mu\text{m}$ (purified oocytes), and individual egg weighed 95 ng in dry weight. The predominant egg constituent was protein (35.57 ng, 37.44%), followed by lipid (10.83 ng, 11.40%) and carbohydrate (9.20 ng, 9.68%). SDS-PAGE revealed that the eggs consist of proteins with molecular mass of approximately 163 and 95 kDa under non-denaturing condition, and 99, 54, and 47 kDa under denaturing condition. Egg dry weight in a female clam measured by Enzyme-Linked Immunosorbent Assay (ELISA) varied from 0.884 g to 2.362 g (mean $1.609 \text{ g} \pm 0.594 \text{ g}$) per clam. Gonad somatic index, a ratio of egg to the total tissue weight, varied from 0.082 to 0.268 with a mean value of 0.154. Fecundity of the clams ranged from 9,307,309 to 31,156,333 with a mean number of 16,931,893. Microscopic observation of gonad indicated that the clams used in this study were fully mature, suggesting that egg masses measured by ELISA could be a maximum value of the year.

Key words: Reproduction, *Saxidomus purpuratus*, egg, fecundity, antibody, ELISA, Korea.

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