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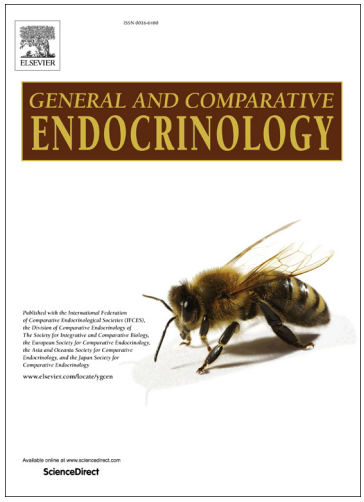

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Acute salinity tolerance and the control of two prolactins and their receptors in the Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) and Mozambique tilapia (*O. mossambicus*): a comparative study

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Abstract

Osmoregulation in vertebrates is largely controlled by the neuroendocrine system. Prolactin (PRL) is critical for the survival of euryhaline teleosts in fresh water by promoting ion retention. In the euryhaline Mozambique tilapia (*Oreochromis mossambicus*), pituitary PRL cells release two PRL isoforms, PRL_{188} and PRL_{177}, in response to a fall in extracellular osmolality. Both PRLs function via two PRL receptors (PRLRs) denoted PRLR1 and PRLR2.