Different neuroendocrine cell types in the *pars intercerebralis* of *Periplaneta americana* produce their own specific IGF-related peptides

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Abstract:

Of the nine genes of the American cockroach, *Periplaneta americana*, coding for peptides related to insulin and insulin-like growth factor, seven show significant expression in the central nervous system as demonstrated by the polymerase chain reaction on reverse transcribed RNA. *In situ* hybridisation shows that five of those are expressed by cells in the *pars intercerebralis*. Antisera raised to the predicted peptides show that these cells are neuroendocrine in nature and project to the corpora cardiaca. Interestingly, and in contrast to *Drosophila* where a single cell type expresses a number of genes expressing several such peptides, there are at least three cell types that each express different genes. Whereas in *Drosophila* the neuroendocrine cells producing insulin-like peptides also express sulfakinins, the arthropod orthologs of gastrin and cholecystokinin, in *Periplaneta* the sulfakinins are produced by different cells. Other neuropeptides known to be produced by the *pars intercerebralis* in this and other insect species, such as the CRF-like diuretic hormone, neuroparsin, leucokinin or myosuppressin, neither colocalize with an insulin-related peptide. The differential expression of these peptides and the existence of multiple insulin receptors in this species implies a more complex regulation by insulin and IGF-related peptides in cockroaches than in the fruit fly.

Keywords: Insulin – IGF – *Periplaneta – pars intercerebralis – corpus cardiacum*

1. Introduction

Insulin is one of the best known and most studied hormones. Its structure is similar to that of the insulin-like growth factors (IFGs), which are also called somatomedins. The IGFs are produced and released by the liver when triggered to do so by growth hormone released from the pituitary gland and these are the hormones that actually stimulate growth. Insulin and somatomedins belong to a large family of hormones that also include the vertebrate hormones relaxin and Ins3 among others. Whereas insulin is a metabolic hormone, the other members of this hormone family stimulate growth and different aspects of development and sexual maturation, either in a very general fashion or concentrated on particular details of these processes.

Recent analyses of genome and transcriptome sequences suggest that the last common bilaterian ancestor of deuterostomes and protostomes contained a triplet of insulin-like genes which likely originated from a gene triplication of an archtype somatomedin. Two of these genes are likely the ascendants of IGF for one and vertebrate relaxin, arthropod gonadulin and ambulacrarian octinsulin for the second, while the third gave rise to the *Drosophila* insulin-like peptide 7 (dilp7) orthologs, that are found in insects and other protostomes as well as ambulacrarians. The ambulacrarian data suggests that other, smaller hormones, like insulin, the insect neuroendocrine insulin-like peptides, and the ambulacrarian gonad stimulating substances may have evolved independently from somatomedin and hence are not direct orthologs of one another, but rather the products of convergent evolution (Veenstra, 2020, 2021a). The term insulin-like peptide and its acronym ilp does not differentiate between these smaller peptides and the triplet consisting of IGF, gonadulin and the dilp7 orthologs. I have therefore proposed to call these smaller peptides as short IGF-related peptides (sirps) to make this distinction (Veenstra, 2023). Although sirps are likely descendants of IGF, they are prone to have different functions in different species. Indeed, the experimental evidence suggests that the insect neuroendocrine sirps are growth hormones rather than hypoglycemic or hypotrehalosemic hormones as their structural similarity to insulin might suggest, while the ambulacrarian gonad stimulating substances induce ovulation (Mita, 2019).

Insulin-like peptides are, and have been, extensively studied in the fruit fly *Drosophila melanogaster*. Consequently, we know a lot about their functions in this species which has eight genes coding such peptides that have been called *Drosophila* insulin-like peptides (dilps) 1-8, consisting of five sirps (dilps 1-5), IGF (dilp6), dilp7 and the gonadulin ortholog dilp8. The fruit fly is a highly evolved holometabolous species and its physiology differs significantly from the more basal hemimetabola. In the latter group the evolution of development and reproduction has led to very

different but interesting outcomes, such as the caste system in termites and viviparous reproduction in the pacific cockroach *Diploptera punctata*. It has been noted that these insects have three different insulin RTKs instead of only one in *Drosophila* and it was suggested that this multiplication of insulin RTKs might be related to and perhaps have facilitated the development of termite castes (Kremer et al., 2018; Smýkal et al., 2020). As the example of the vertebrate IGF and insulin RTKs suggest, different receptors can induce quite different physiological responses. A recent analysis showed that the American cockroach, *Periplaneta americana,* has even four RTKs (Veenstra, 2020), suggesting that this species might be an interesting one to study these peptides in more detail. I here report that in *Periplaneta* there are at least three and likely even four different neuroendocrine cell types in the *pars intercerebralis* that each express their own specific sirp genes. This differs significantly from from the fruit fly or the silk worm where there is a single cell type in the *pars intercerebralis* that expresses multiple sirp genes.

2. Materials and methods

2.1 Antisera

Polclonal antisera were produced to partial sequences of the different peptides (Fig. 1). This concerns the following peptides: CDGRYNGLPEN (the C-terminal of the B-chain of the predicted *Periplaneta* sirp-1), pQTRNDRGIVEEC (the N-terminal of the predicted A-chain of the predicted *Periplaneta* sirp-2), CQLPENAERYPFRSRASAVAFP (the C-terminal of the connecting peptide of the predicted *Periplaneta* sirp-3), CNGIYNGNPRAPTQ (the C-terminal of the B-chain the predicted *Periplaneta* sirp-4), CVLIEEPSDLFKL (the N-terminal of the predicted *Periplaneta sirp*-6 precursor related peptide), ARSEEDWENAWHRERHTRC and CEDWENAWHRERHTGamide (the latter two are part of the B-chain of the *Periplaneta* dilp7 ortholog) were custom synthetized by Zhengzhou Phtdpeptides Co., Ltd (Zhengzhou City, China), Pepmic Co., Ltd (Suzhou, China) and Shanghai Royobiotech Co., Ltd (Pudong New Area, Shanghai, China). Peptides with an N- or C-terminal cysteine were conjugated through this residue using 4-(N-Maleimidomethyl)cyclohexane-1-carboxylic acid 3-sulfo-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester (AK Scientific, Inc., Union City, CA 94587, USA) to bovine serum albumin (BSA). These conjugates were then sent to Pineda Antikörper-Service (Berlin, Germany) who produced polyclonal antisera in rabbits (dilp7 ortholog and sirps 1 and 6), guinea pig (sirp 3) and rat (sirp 4). Antiserum to the predicted *Periplaneta* sirp-2 was produced by Moravian Biotechnology Ltd (Brno, Czech Republic) that also produced the BSA conjugate for this peptide.

IgG from antiserum to sirp-6 were purified using caprylic acid to precipitate serum proteins, followed by ammonium sulfate precipitation. Purified IgG was then labeled with succinimidyl-tetramethylrhodamine and this directly labeled anti-sirp-6 was used in triple labeling experiments (Fig. 4).

Other rabbit antisera and their specificity to *Locusta* neuroparsin (1: 2,000), *Periplaneta* sulfakinin (1:20,000), leucomyosuppressin (1:1,000), *Leucophaea* leucokinin IV (1:1,000), *Manduca* allatotropin, *Drosophila* sNPF-3 (1: 2,000) and *Locusta* CRF-like diuretic hormone (1:2,000) were previously described (Bourême et al., 1989; Veenstra et al., 1995; Schoofs et al., 1993; Chen et al., 1994; Veenstra and Hagedorn, 1993; Patel et al., 1994; Johard et al., 2008; Veenstra et al., 1995).

Secondary antisera, Dylight™488 goat anti-rabbit IgG (minimal cross-reactivity), Alexa Fluoro®488 donkey anti-guinea pig IgG (minimal cross-reactivity), Dylight™549 goat anti-rabbit IgG (minimal cross-reactivity), Alexa Fluro®647 anti-rabbit Fab fragment, were from from Jackson Immunoresearch (Cambridge House, UK).

2.2 Affinity columns

Affinity columns were prepared as described previously (Veenstra, 2021b) using PRAESTO® NHS90 Agarose resin (Purolite Ltd, Liantrisant, Wales, UK) and either EEQADFPFRSRASAHRIL (the C-terminal of the connecting peptide of the predicted *Periplaneta* sirp-4) or NGTYYTNIRPLSRAQ (the C-terminal of the B-chain of the predicted *Periplaneta* sirp-3); these peptides were obtained from Zhengzhou Phtdpeptides Co. These columns were used to remove antibodies from the sirp3 antiserum that might cross-react with sirp4 and antibodies that might cross-react with sirp3 from the sirp4 antiserum.

2.3 Insects

Periplaneta came for a small colony I maintain on rat chow and water. *Drosophila melanogaster* Canton strain and *D. virilis* were maintained on standared corn meal food.

Combined in situ *hybridization and immunohistology*

The combined *in situ* hybridization and immunohistology protocol has been published in detail (Veenstra, 2021). Briefly, the *in situ* hybridization uses digoxigenin-labeled single strand DNA probes. After fixation in 4% paraformaldehyde buffered in phosphate buffered saline and temporary storage in 70% ethanol at -20 °C tissues were hybridized with digoxigenin labeled anti-sense DNA and subsequently exposed to anti-digoxigenin Fab' fragments conjugated to alkaline phosphatase (Sigma-

Aldrich) and peptide primary antisera. After developing the alkaline phosphatase, fluorescently labeled secondary antisera were used to localize neuropeptide immunoreactivity.

2.4 SRA analysis

Publicly available short sequence read archives (SRAs) from the American cockroach were downloaded from NCBI (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sra/) and searched for the presence of sequences coding parts of the precursors for the nine insulin-like peptides from *Periplaneta* using the blastn_vdb command from the SRAtoolkit (https://github.com/ncbi/sra-tools/wiki/02.-Installing-SRA-Toolkit). The results are shown in table S1.

2.5 RT-PCR

Tissues were dissected under saline and total RNA extracted using Trizol. One µg was reverse transcribed in a 20 µl reaction using Moloney murine leukemia virus reverse transcriptase (New England Biolabs, Evry, France) and random primers. One µl of the resulting cDNA was next amplified by PCR for 30 cycles using either OneTaq DNA Polymerase (New England Biolabs) for RT-PCR experiments, or Q5 DNA Polymerase (New England Biolabs) for creating templates for *in situ* hybridization probes. Primers are based on peptide sequences published elsewhere (Zeng et al., 2021), their sequences are listed in Table 1. All primer pairs overlap introns. Annealing temperatures were those suggested by the New England Biolabs tool (https://tmcalculator.neb.com/#!/main). Sequences of the PCR products were confirmed by automated Sanger sequencing by Microsynth Seqlab GmbH (Göttingen, Germany).

3. Results

Analysis of the brain transcritome SRAs from the American cockroach stung by the sphecid wasp *Ampulex compressa* (Arvidson et al., 2019) yielded one more sirp than those found in the first genome assembly of *P. americana* (Li et al., 2018), however this gene is present in two more recent genome assemblies from this species (Wang et al., 2022; Zheng et al., 2022).

Analysis of published transcriptome SRAs from *Periplaneta* provided preliminary data on the expression of all nine insulin-like genes (Table S1). The results of the RT-PCR experiments (Fig. 2) concord and added a few additional tissues. Sirps 1, 2, 4 and 6 were only found to be expressed in the brain, while sirp 3 was expressed in the brain as well as by the ovary. Sirp 5 on the other hand was found in all tissues tested, including tissues for which no SRA data is available, like the ovary as well as the collaterial and utricular glands, female and male accessory glands respectively. Gonadulin

expression was found in the ovary as well as the testes and utricular glands. Expression in the latter two tissues was variable, in some it was high, in others samples it was absent. A faint band was occasionally also found in the brain. The expression of IGF is strongest in the fat body and ovary, but also significant in the brain, while other tissues reveal very faint bands on the gels (Fig. 2).

In *Drosophila* the dilp7 ortholog is expressed in a limited number of neurons and it was anticipated that this might also be the case in *Periplaneta.* In initial experiments it was possible to amplify part of the predicted mRNA from the ventral nerve cord and Sanger sequencing results confirmed the amplification product. Nevertheless, *in situ* hybrdization experiments never revealed any positively labeled neurons, while PCR reactions of reverse transcribed RNA from the ventral nerve cord from three further independent experiments failed to yield a positive signal. Two different rabbit antisera to a conserved part of the predicted *Periplaneta* dilp7 ortholog similarly failed to detect any immunoreactive neurons. The primary amino acid sequences of dilp7 orthologs are remarkably well conserved and both antisera recognize dilp7 neurons of both *Drosophila* species tested. Hence, the absence of immunoreactive neurons in the abdominal nerve cord is not due to the antiserum used.

In situ hybridization experiments with digoxigenin labeled probes for *Periplaneta* sirps 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 all labeled cells in the *pars intercerebralis* suggesting that these might be neuroendocrine cells projecting to the *corpora cardiaca,* like other cells in this brain nucleus. The antisera raised to these peptides showed that they do indeed project there. The *in situ* hybridization signals match the immunoreactivity of the corresponding antisera signals (Fig. 3). Combining the various antisera convincingly showed that sirps -1, -2 and -3 are expressed by different cell types (Fig. 4). *In situ* hybridization signal for sirp-2 colocalizes with both sirp-2 and sirp-6 immunoreactivity showing that these two sirp genes are expressed by the same cells (Fig. 3). Immunoreactivity to sirps -3 and -4 were partially colocalized. The primary amino acid sequences of these peptides are similar, so it seemed possible that the observed colocalization might be due to cross-reactivity of the antisera. Both these antisera were therefore passed through an peptide affinity column. The antiserum to sirp-3 was passed through an affinity column containing the sirp4 sequence that is homologous to the antigen used to make sirp3 antiserum, while the reverse was done for the sirp-4 antiserum. The titer of these preabsorbed antisera was significantly lower than the raw antisera, in particular the sirp-4 antiserum had lost much of its potency and had to be used it high concentrations thereby significantly increasing background staining. Most cells reacting with these preabsorbed antisera were recognized by only one of the two antisera, but there remained a number of cells that were labeled by both antisera. The coding sequences for these two peptides are sufficiently similar (Fig. S1) that cross-hybridization with the respective probes can probably not be excluded. Combining *in situ* labeling for sirp-4 with preaborbed

sirp-3 antiserum yields many cells that are identified by only one of the labels, but several cells remain that contain both (Fig. 5).

A number of other neuropeptides have been reported to be produced in the *pars intercerebralis,* of this and other insect species, *i.e.* neuroparsin, sulfakinin, myosuppressin, sNPF, CRF-like diuretic hormone and leucokinin (Tamarelle and Girardie, 1989; Veenstra, 1989; Fusé et al., 1998; Mikani et al., 2015; Kay et al., 1992; Chen et al., 1994). In *Drosophila* the sulfakinin gene is expressed in a subset of the cells expresssing dilps (Söderberg et al., 2012). This raised the possibility that one or more sirps might be co-expressed with one of these neuropeptides.

The neuroparsin cells are intermingled with the cells producing the sirps, but are distinct from them. The cells producing the putative diuretic hormones leucokinin and CRF-like diuretic intermingle and are located below the neuroparsin and sirp expressing cells. Those cells are also much smaller than the sirp expressing cells. Perisulfakinin is expressed by about 20 relatively large cells that are often located somewhat at the periphery of the neuroparsin and sirp expressing cells, but these cells do not express any of the sirps. There are 18 myosuppressin expressing cells in the *pars intercerebralis.* This number seems to be fairly constant from one animal to the other. These are commonly located laterally from the other cells and then give the impression of two separate groups, more often they intermingle somewhat with the sirp expressing cells. These cells neither express any of the sirps (Fig. 6).

Others have reported large sNPF-immunoreactive neuroendocrine cells in the *pars intercerebralis* of *Periplaneta* (Mikani et al., 2015), but I was unable to find such cells using antisera to *Drosophila* sNPF-3, an antiserum that is somewhat more specific to sNPF than other antisera to N-terminally extended RFamides. *In situ* hybridization with an sNPF antisense probe neither labeled large cells in the PI, although it does labels smaller sNPF interneurons in the brain. As many antisera to N-terminally extended RFamide cross-react with other RFamides, it is possible that those large sNPF-immunoreactive neuroendocrine cells express myosuppressin or sulfakinin. These are however not the only cells expressing neuropeptides in this brain region, small peptidergic interneurons expressing allatotropin can be labeled with both an antisense probe and an allatropin antiserum and it seems likely that there are still other neuropeptides expressed there.

Some of the sirp antisera occasionally labeled cells near the lateral neuroendocrine cells of the brain. In a few preparations the sirp-3 antiserum weakly labeled a neuroendocrine cell en the abdominal ganglia. The location of this cell suggested it might be one of the leucokinin producing neuronedocrine cells, but although the projection of this neuron follows that of the leucokinin cells, it is a different cell. Such labeling was inconsistent and these cells were never labeled by the *in situ* hybridization probes

4. Discussion

IGF and gonadulin are typically secreted through the constitutive pathway and the results suggest that this is also the case in *Periplaneta,* since these peptides are expressed in tissues – ovary, utricular gland, fat body – that seem to lack cells using the regulated secretory pathway. *Periplaneta* sirp-5 has a similar expression and hence is almost certainly also secreted through the constituitive pathway, whereas sirps -1, -2, -3, -4 and -6 are clearly produced by neuroendocrine cells as shown here.

The presence of four distinct insulin RTKs in the American cockroach *Periplaneta americana* and only one such receptor in *Drosophila* indicated that physiological relevance of insulin-like peptides the cockroach might be significantly different from that in the fruit fly. As shown here, there are four different neuroendocrine cell types in the brain that all produce their own specific sirps, rather than a single cell type expressing a variety of sirps, as in *Drosophila,* the silk worm or the pea aphid (Brogiolo, et al., 2001; Mizoguchi and Okamoto, 2013; Barberà et al., 2019). This is not the only difference between the fruit fly and the American cockroach. Whereas the expression and physiological relevance of dilp7 specific neurons in the central nervous system is well documented in *Drosophila* (*e.g.* Miguel-Aliaga et al., 2008; Imambocus, et al., 2021), I was unable to find any evidence for a neuronal expression of its ortholog in *Periplaneta.* Although the question which cells express the *Periplaneta* dilp7 ortholog remains unanswered, its expression is almost certainly different from that in the fruit fly.

The big question is of course, why there are so many different cell types and how do their functions differ ? Termites have three different insulin/IGF RTKs and four different sirps, of which one, like *Periplaneta* sirp-5, is expressed in multiple tissues, while the other three are probably expressed by brain neuroendocrine cells. Interestingly, one of latter is also expressed by the ovary (Veenstra, 2023), just like *Periplaneta* sirp-3.

Comparing expression patterns of the four termite sirps it was possible to attribute plausible functions to two of them. The one that is expressed both in the ovary and the brain, called brovirpin in termites, is likely important for vitellogenesis and reproduction in general. One of the other two, called birpin, is probable able to stimulate growth independently from IGF and may be important for the differentiation of larvae into soldiers and reproductives. It is possible that the third termite cirpin would be used by workers to stimulate protein synthesis in the salivary gland, but evidence in support of the latter function is weak. Expression of IGF in termites seems to increase during body growth associated with physogastry that is so prominent in females of the macrotermitidae (Veenstra, 2023).

Periplaneta is closely related to termites, much more so than most cockroaches and similarities between termites and the American cockroach are thus not surprising and may be expected. Given that the expression of *Periplaneta* sirp-3 in both the ovary and the brain resembles that of termite bovirpin it is tempting to speculate that it promotes vitellogenesis and reproduction in general. One or more of the other *Periplaneta* sirps might stimulate growth. It is unknown whether or not in termites the various brain expressed sirps are similarly produced in different cell types nor, if this were the case, whether there are two or three different types. Pheromones regulate to a large extent which termite castes will develop. Thus pheromone perception may inhibit neurons, including specific sirp cells. If a termite colony needs neither reproductives nor soldiers, pheromones may inhibit workers to produce the sirps needed to reproduce or develop into soldiers. Such workers could then use available nutrional resources to produce saliva to be fed to other members of the colony by trophallaxis.

Cockroaches are not termites, but termites are social cockroaches, suggesting that cockroaches were perhaps at least partially prewired to allow their descendants to become social. The closer related to termites, the better that prewiring may have been. *Periplaneta* is very close to cockroaches (Evangelista et al., 2019). In the laboratory cockroaches are kept on protein-rich diets, but like termites they are well adapted to survive on protein-poor diets. It is the *Blattabacterium* symbiont that is able to supply cockroaches essential nutrients like amino acids and vitamins under poor diet conditions (Brooks and Richards, 1955). It is worth noting that when food quality is poor in *Drosophila* larvae the midgut releases dilp3 as an autocrine hormone to stimulate its growth (O'Brien et al., 2011). Perhaps both cockroaches and termites similarly employ the different sirps to selectively promote some organs/tissues over others, depending on their nutritional conditions. In the case of lack of nutritious food the digestive system might be stimulated, in the case of abundant high quality food, growth or reproduction might be favored. If this were so, the functional differences between sirps in fruit flies and cockroaches might be smaller than they appear at first sight.

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Appendix A. Supplementary data

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Table 1. List of primers used for RT-PCR and *in situ* hybridizations.

CRF-like DH	GCGTGGCCTACTATGATCCT	AGAGGGTTCACGATGGACAG
Dilp7 ortholog	ACTGTCACTGCGCTTTGTGT	CTCAGGAACGGGTATCTTGG
Gonadulin	CGAGCTGGCATTAAAGGAGA	CGACTGGTTGTTGCGTCTAA
IGF	GCATGCGCACTACGAAGAT	TCCCTGGCTATTGAAGATCG
Leucokinin	CCGTCGTGTTCATCTTCCAC	ACTGGAGTTGTGTAGAGGGC
Myosuppressin	CATGTGTCATCCTCGTCTGC	AACCTCAGGAACACGTGGTC
Neuroparsin	GCGTAGTTTTCGTCCTCGTC	CCATTACATTTCCCACATGC
Sirp-1	CTCGTCTGTGATGGCAGGTA	TGCAGGAGTGGAGCAGTATG
Sirp-2	GCCTGAGAACCTGAACAAGC	CTGTCGTCGGAACTCTCGAT
Sirp-3	AGTCGCAGTCCGACCTGTT	AGCTCTGCCGCTTGAAGAC
Sirp-4	GCAGTCCGACATGCTAGAGA	TACAGCCCTTGTTGATGCAG
Sirp-5	TACTGCGGCAGGAACTTAGC	CCACAGTAGCTCGCCATTTC
Sirp-6	CACTGTTATTGGGGCGCTAT	GGACGGAAGGGAAAAGTCAC
sNPF	GGGTTTTCATGTTGGCAGAT	GCTGCAGAATTTGTGACCAG

Periplaneta SIRP-1 rabbit immunogen

MLRLYMNAVLISVLCCTCALSDLQKRQIPNRYCGRYLVSALSLVCDGRYNGLPENKRGAEVTLDDLMQVPGD
EWMQQGVPDEMFPFRPLSASTLLTNTRFRRPRRHGGIVDECCNNKGCTINELRTYCSTPAP

Periplaneta SIRP-2

MWKLCLLVMVTCACALPENLNKRDSSHRYCGRNLVNILSFVCSGRGYNGVEEMEERKRNSHALPDADDAFWW
LQLSDEELQFPFRSRAAANTLSNREFRRQTRNDRGIVEECCIVKGCTINELADYCLSR

rabbit immunogen

Periplaneta SIRP-3

MWRVVMVAACLCVLCESQSDLFQPQDKRGSRRYCGPTLVSTLHIICNGTYYTNIRPLSRAQKKAWPDSDDDV
WMELQLPENAERYPFRSRASAVAFPRRVFKRQSWGVADECCVRKGCDYNELSSYCAP

guinea pig immunogen

Periplaneta SIRP-4 rat immunogen

MLKVAVLMAACLCVLCESQSDMLEKRDSARRYCGRNLADVMHIVCNGIYNGNPRAPTQKKSWPDADDDLWPV
EEQADFPFRSRASAHRILKRQSPIGIAYECCINKGCTIHELRTYCGR

Periplaneta SIRP-6 rabbit immunogen

MWRALLPITVIGALSSCVLIEEPSDLFKLRKREESERYCGQDLANAVRVVCNGSFYGPDEPVKRNGDITENK
FLQDLEKRPWPQLLDVPVTFPFRPRHISSQMRFRRHRRQTYEAPIVDECCIYKGCTYDELSEYCATDPVAQD

Figure 1. Predicted sequences of *Periplaneta* sirps-1, -2, -3, -4 and -6, indicating their likely processing as well the peptide sequences used for the generation of specific antisera. Yellow indicates the location of signal peptide. Blue highlighting indicates the predicted A and B chains generated after processing of the putative convertase cleavage sites and removal of the dibasic residues, highlighted in red, by carboxypeptidase. The sequences used in antiserum production are indicated by black lines.

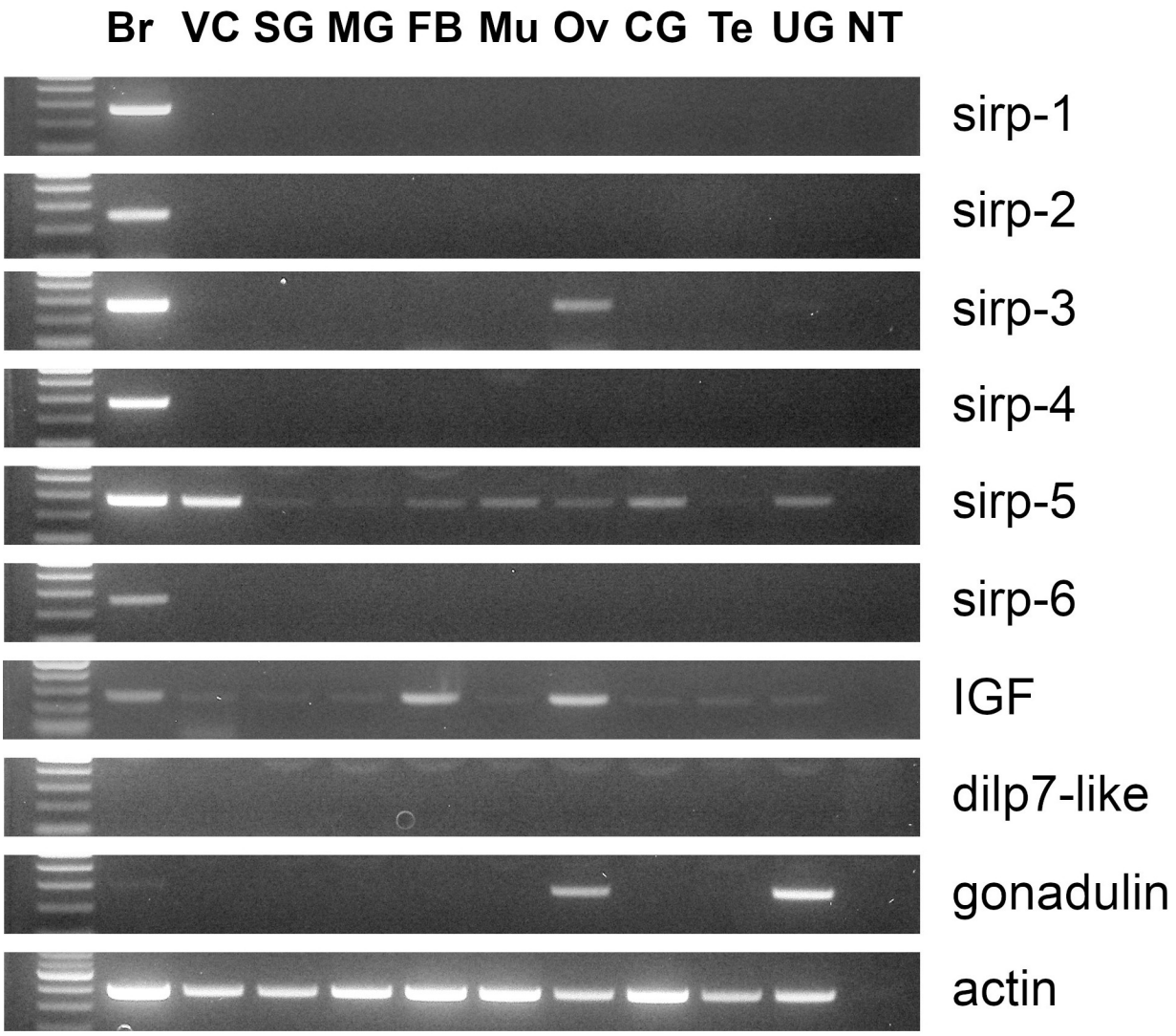

Figure 2. Results of the PCR amplification of cDNA obtained from RNA isolated from ten different tissues: brain, Br; ventral nerve cord, VC; salivary gland, SG; midgut, MG; fat body, FB; thoracic muscle, Mu; ovary, Ov; collaterial glands, CG; testis, Te; utricular glands, UG. The first lane contains molecular weight standards and the last lane a no template PCR control. All primers are intron spanning and no genomic DNA was amplified.

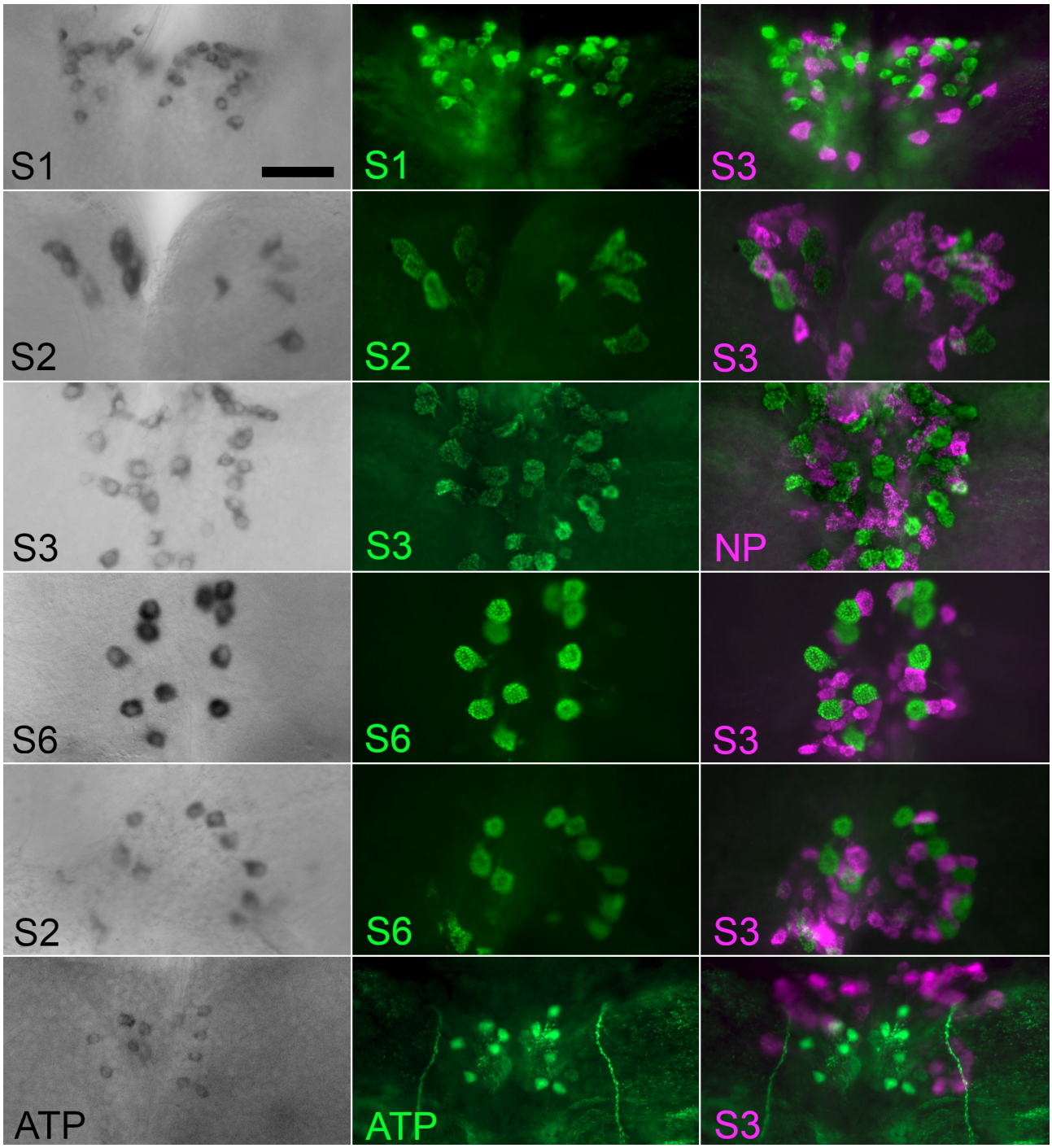

Figure 3. Antiserum specificity. Six wholemounts of *Periplaneta* brains combining *in situ* hybridization with two peptide antisera. The first column shows the results from in situ hybridizations of anti-sense probes for sirp-1 (S1), sirp-2 (S2), sirp-3 (S3), sirp-6 (S6) or allatotropin (ATP). The second column shows the immunoreactivity with the corresponding antiserum; all raised in rabbits, except the one against *Periplaneta* sirp-3. The third column shows the labeling wit a second peptide antiserum, mostly with guinea pig anti-sirp-3, except one where a rabbit neuroparsin antiserum was

used (NP). Note that the *in situ* hybridization signals concord with the antiserum signal for the same peptide, confirming antiserum specificity. Also note that the same cells produce both sirp-2 and sirp-6. Whereas the cells expressing neuroparsin and the various sirps are large, those of the interneurons producing allatotropin are much smaller. False colors were used for the fluorescent signals. Scale bar 100 μm.

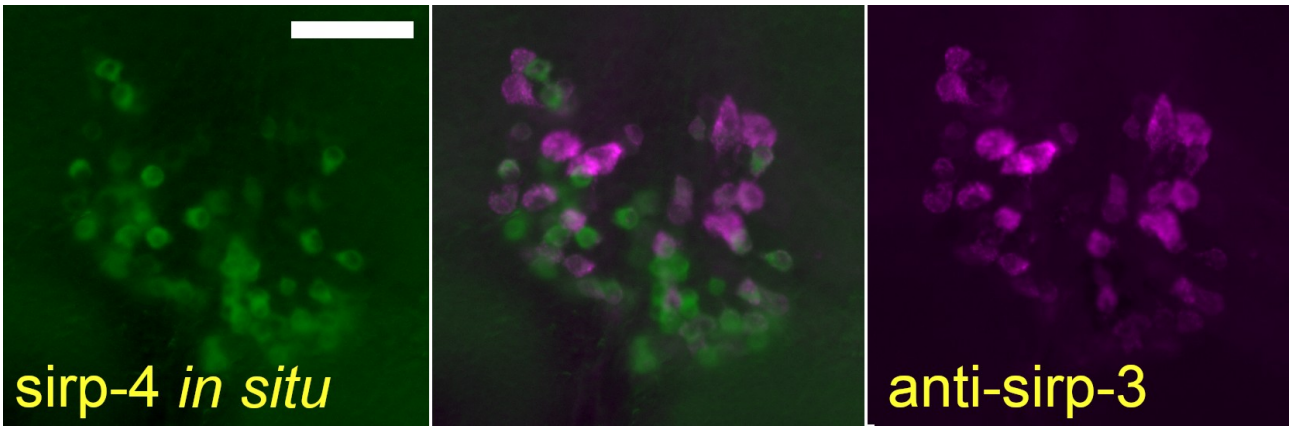

Figure 4. Triple labeling of Periplaneta brain with antisera to sirps -1, -3 and -6. Note that the three antisera recognize different cells. Scale bar 100 μm.

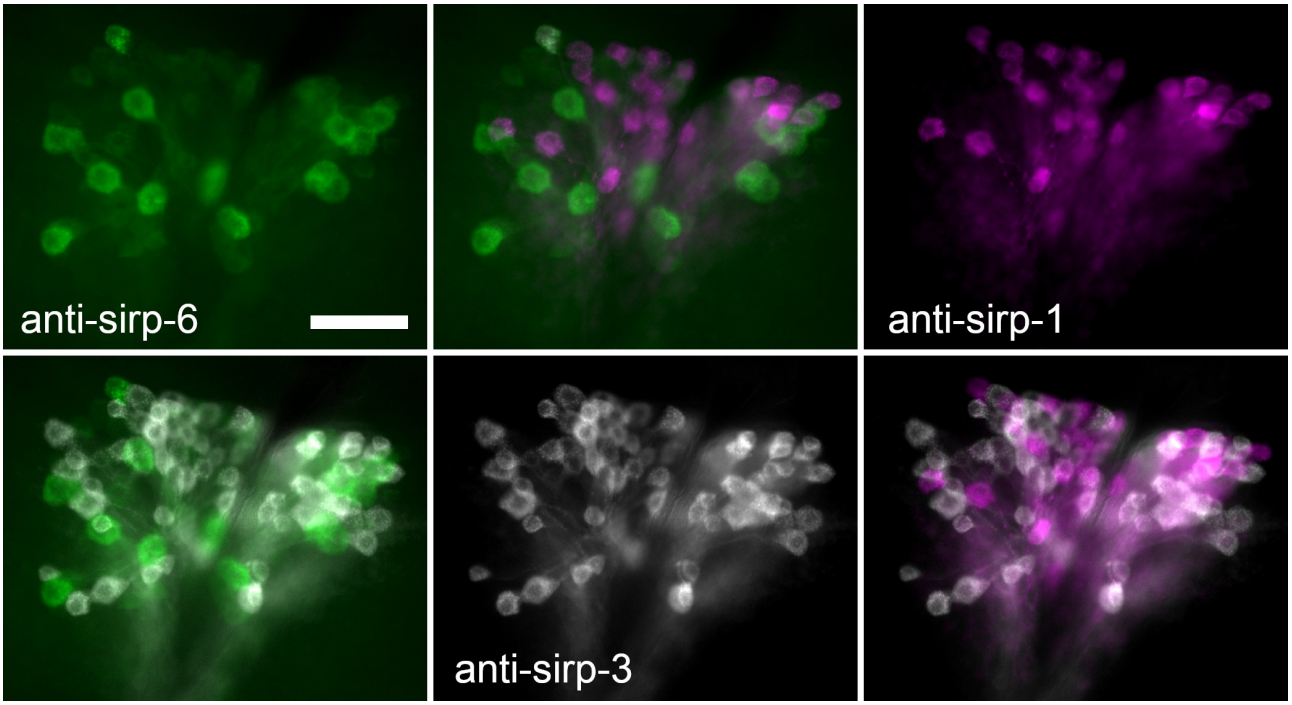

Figure 5. Comparing the sirp-4 *in situ* signal – false colors, inverted signal – with the sirp-3 immunoreactivity in the *pars intercerebralis*. Note that although the signals largely label different cells, they are not completely distinct. Scale bar 100 μm.

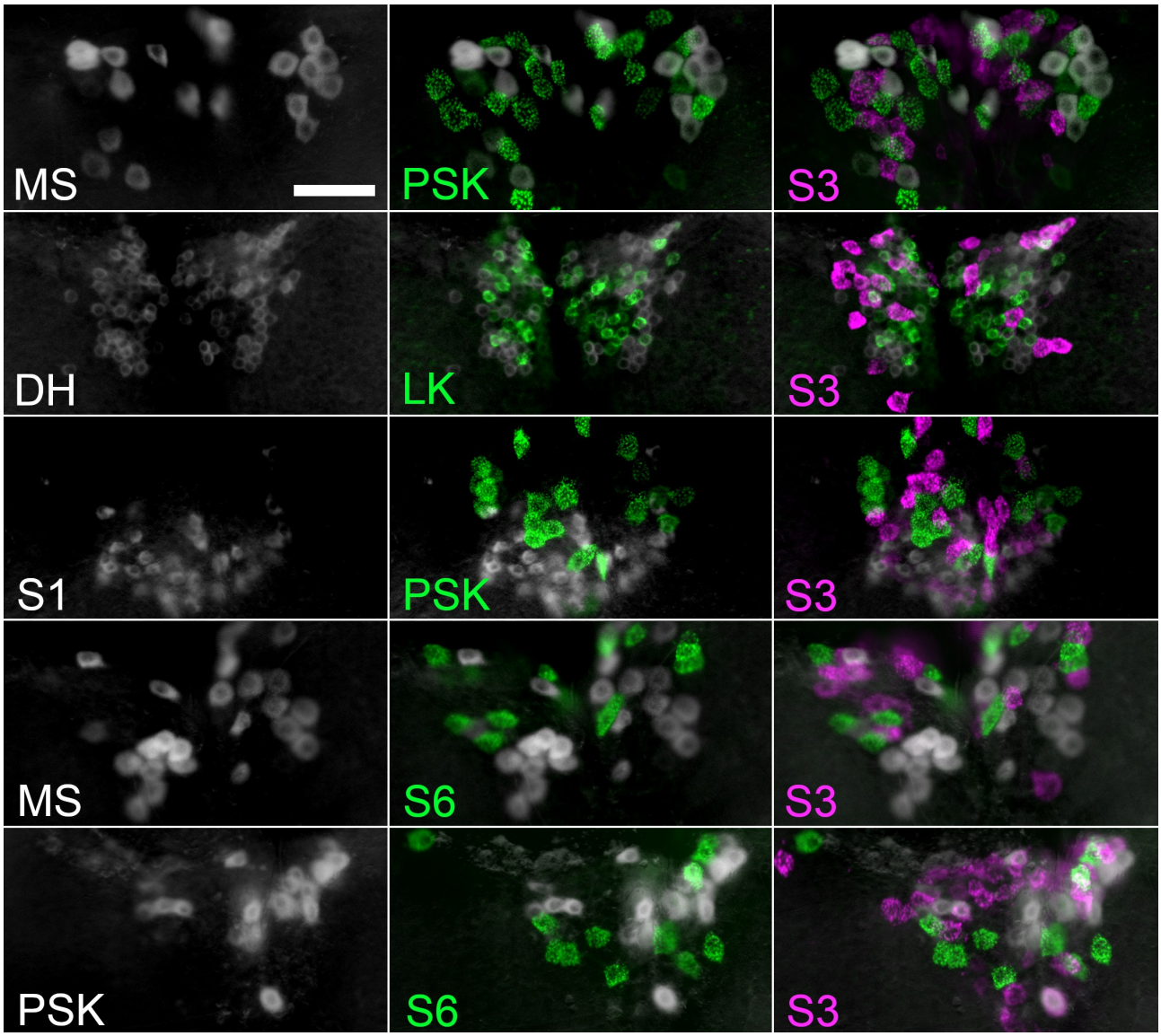

Figure 6. Neuropeptides in the pars intercerebralis that are expressed in different cells. Five examples of whole mounts using false colors. The first column shows *in situ* hybridisation – after inverting the signal. The second column shows the results with the results of a rabbit antiserm added and in the third column the labeling with the guinea pig anti *Periplaneta* sirp-3 is also included. DH, the CRF-like diuretic hormone; MS, myosuppressin; PSK, perisulfakinin; S1, *Periplaneta* sirp-1; S6, *Periplaneta* sirp-6. Scale bar 100 µm.

Supplementary Table 1. Number of reads in *Periplaneta americana* transcriptome SRAs.

SRA	Sirp-1	Sirp-2	Sirp-3	Sirp-4	Sirp-5	Sirp-6	Gonad.	IGF	dilp7	mRNA ource
DRR014884	1	0	4	12	79	0	0	81	1	**Egg cases**
DRR014885	1	8	29	13	139	0	0	22	0	**Young larvae**
DRR014886	5	2	16	1	146	0	0	85	2	**An old-instar female larva**
DRR014887	4	2	10	0	137	0	0	5	0	**An old-instar male larva**
DRR014888	13	2	34	12	279	0	0	14	0	**Adult female**
DRR014889	3	2	11	3	107	0	0	42	0	**Adult male**
SRR1184457	0	1	1	0	557	0	0	3	1	**Unkonwn**
SRR1184458	0	1	1	0	563	0	0	17	1	**Unkonwn**
SRR1321695	0	1	0	0	77	0	79	34	0	**Testes**
SRR1322009	0	2	0	0	157	0	159	57	0	**Testes**
SRR2994649	21	33	64	38	686	5	0	33	0	**Control whole body**
SRR2994650	22	23	319	42	391	4	0	57	0	**E.coli treate whole bodies**
SRR3056857	21	33	64	38	677	5	0	33	0	**no information provided**
SRR3056858	22	23	313	39	378	4	0	4	0	**no information provided**
SRR3089536	0	0	4	2	1499	0	0	31	0	**chemosensory organs**
SRR3089537	0	0	4	0	1065	0	0	44	0	**chemosensory organs**
SRR3089538	11	15	109	32	1207	4	0	0	0	**chemosensory organs**
SRR3289663	0	0	12	2	627	0	0	0	0	**Foregut**
SRR3289684	92	0	1	0	79	0	0	2	0	**Midgut**
SRR3289687	6	0	65	0	656	0	0	0	2	**Foregut**
SRR5097509	10255	11027	94318	24124	14806	676	0	240	0	**Brain stung**
SRR5097510	13970	10640	34115	19393	24172	1026	0	351	0	**Brain**
SRR5097511	3174	1352	4362	2406	5931	180	0	97	0	**Brain**
SRR5097512	6	76	12	4	23373	0	0	569	0	**SEG**
SRR5097513	2	4	11	4	17436	0	0	0	0	**SEG**
SRR5097514	2	51	38	12	30605	2	0	151	0	**SEG stung**
SRR5097515	0	0	2	0	20834	0	0	0	0	**SEG stung**
SRR5097516	4079	3875	9774	5945	4451	566	0	78	0	**Brain stung**
SRR5286150	0	4	66	0	821	3	3	886	4	**Male adult whole body**
SRR5286151	0	0	52	0	1207	1	13	58	7	**Female adult whole body**
SRR5286152	251	84	342	131	800	8	1	101	6	**Newly molted whole body**
SRR5286153	82	34	126	39	1368	2	0	64	0	**8th larva whole body**
SRR5286154	12	9	47	5	582	0	0	52	0	**3rd larva whole body**