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Ethanol and acetic-acid tolerance in Indian geographical populations of *Drosophila immigrans*

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Summary – Indian geographical populations of *Drosophila immigrans* revealed a lack of allozymic variation at the alcohol dehydrogenase locus. Latitudinal clines of ethanol tolerance (1.5–4.2%) and acetic-acid tolerance (2.9–4.9%) were observed in adult individuals of 4 geographical populations of *Drosophila immigrans*. Thus, both ethanol and acetic-acid tolerance decreased towards the equator. The parallel patterns of utilisation of ethanol and acetic acid seem to be correlated with the concentrations of these 2 metabolites in natural food resources. Thus, intra-specific differences for ethanol and acetic-acid tolerance could be adaptively maintained by spatially varying fermenting habitats along the north-south axis of the Indian sub-continent.

ethanol tolerance / acetic-acid tolerance / clinal variation / geographical population / *Drosophila immigrans*

Résumé – Tolérance à l'éthanol et à l'acide acétique de populations géographiques de *Drosophila immigrans*. Des populations géographiques de *Drosophila immigrans* ont révélé une absence de variation allozymique au locus de la déshydrogénase alcoolique. Des clines latitudinaux de tolérance à l'éthanol (de 1,5 à 4,2%) et à l'acide acétique (de 2,9 à 4,9%) ont été observés chez les adultes de 4 populations géographiques de *D immigrans*. La tolérance à l'éthanol et à l'acide acétique décroît quand on se rapproche de l'équateur. Les modes d'utilisation de l'éthanol et de l'acide acétique sont parallèles et semblent liés aux concentrations de ces 2 métabolites dans les ressources alimentaires naturelles. Ainsi les différences intraspécifiques de tolérance à ces substances pourraient-elles être maintenues sous l'effet de la sélection naturelle dans des conditions de fermentation soumises à des variations spatiales le long d'un axe nord-sud du sous-continent indien.

tolérance à l'éthanol et à l'acide acétique / variation clinale / populations géographiques / *Drosophila immigrans*

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INTRODUCTION

Colonising species populations offer most suitable material for micro-evolutionary studies (Endler, 1977, 1986). Eight *Drosophila* species have been known as cosmopolitan while 21 drosophilids have been designated as wide-spread (David and Tsacas, 1981; Lemeunier *et al*, 1986). Many species of the drosophilidae family feed on diverse types of fermenting and rotting fruits, vegetables, cacti, flowers and decaying organic food materials (Carson, 1971; Atkinson and Shorrocks, 1977). Ethanol is the end product of fermentation, and ethanol vapours provide a normal energy source in *D melanogaster* (Parson, 1983). Ethanol is converted into acetic acid *via* acetaldehyde and thus concentrations of these 2 metabolites are generally found in natural habitats of the *Drosophila* species. Recently acetic acid has been found to be a resource parallel to that of ethanol (Chakir *et al*, 1993).

The phenomenon of ethanol tolerance has been studied from the ecological, physiological and genetic view points in *D melanogaster* (McKenzie and Parsons, 1972; Parsons, 1983). Alcohol dehydrogenase (ADH) is known to be involved in the utilisation and detoxification of exogenous alcohols. The fermentation byproducts produced in the environment depend on the type of microflora (yeasts and other microbes) involved and the types of organic matter undergoing decomposition (Parsons, 1983). Thus, it can be predicted that diverse types of drosophilids could reflect interspecific differences in tolerance to different alcoholic resources. David and Van Herrewege (1983) revealed *D melanogaster* and *D lebanonsis* as highly ethanol tolerant while many species were found to be ethanol sensitive. Except for a single preliminary study on a *D immigrans* population from Australia (Parsons and Spence, 1981), information on *D immigrans* populations from temperate and sub-tropical parts of the world is still lacking.

D melanogaster populations living in wine cellars (ethanol rich) and in the surroundings (with low ethanol concentration) have revealed microdifferentiation in the alcohol tolerance as well as in *Adh*^F frequency (Alonso-Moraga *et al*, 1988). However, such information on microspatial differentiation in other drosophilids is lacking. *D immigrans* populations were found to exploit man-made alcoholic fermentation in sugar mills in India, and therefore it was considered worthwhile to analyse the possibility of microspatial differentiation in ethanol tolerance in *D immigrans* populations from sugar-mills *versus* fruit stalls. The objectives of the present study were to analyse acetic-acid and ethanol utilisation in 4 geographical populations of *D immigrans* as well as to analyse microspatial differentiation in ethanol and acetic-acid utilisation in local sugar-mill *versus* fruit-stall populations of this species.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Mass bred populations of *D immigrans* from north India (Manali, 32° 0'N and Rohtak, 28° 54'N) and south India (Pune, 18° 35'N and Bangalore, 12° 58'N) were used for ethanol and acetic-acid utilisation as well as ADH polymorphism. Homogenates of single individuals were subjected to electrophoresis at 250 V and 25 mA at 4°C for 4 h. The gel slices were stained for the ADH gene-enzyme system by standard staining procedures (Harris and Hopkinson, 1976). The adult

ethanol and acetic-acid tolerance patterns were assessed following the procedures of Starmer *et al* (1977). Groups of 10 males or 10 females, grown on a killed yeast medium (without any ethanol), were aged for 3 d on fresh *Drosophila* food medium and then transferred with the help of an aspirator to air-tight plastic vials. The flies were not etherised for all the experiments. The control vials contained 2 ml of 2% sucrose solution absorbed on cellulose wool in order to prevent starvation, while treatment vials were supplemented with various concentrations of ethanol or acetic acid. Four replicates were performed for all the experiments. For each concentration, 40 males and 40 females were treated with a range of 6–8 different concentrations of ethanol or acetic acid. The male and female individuals did not reveal any significant difference in ethanol or acetic-acid tolerance and thus the data for the 2 sexes were averaged for all experiments. The effects of metabolic alcoholic vapours were assessed from the number of flies alive after various time intervals and LT_{50} values were expressed as the number of hours at which 50% of the flies died and were estimated by linear interpolation. The ethanol and acetic-acid threshold values were used as indices, *ie* if the vapours were utilised as resources then LT_{50} maximum/ LT_{50} control was found to be more than 1; if this ratio was less than 1, then it acted as stress, and the threshold values were determined when LT_{50} maximum/ LT_{50} control = 1.

RESULTS

The ADH electrophoretic phenotypes revealed 2 banded patterns of faster mobility. Fifty to 60 individuals of each population did not reveal any variation in the number as well as mobility value of ADH phenotypes. These 2 banded patterns were found to be quite close in mobility to that of *D melanogaster* individuals homozygous for the fast electromorph (Adh^F). Thus, *D immigrans* populations possess the fast electromorph (Adh^F). The *Adh* locus was found to be monomorphic in all the populations of *D immigrans*. The northern and southern populations of *D immigrans* revealed no genetic divergence at the *Adh* locus. The longevity data revealed that south Indian populations of Bangalore had a longevity of 74 h compared with 162 h for the north Indian populations of Manali (table I). The data on LT_{50} maximum/ LT_{50} control (which constitute a measure of resource *versus* stress) for the 4 *D immigrans* populations are shown in figure 1. The adult ethanol threshold values were found to vary clinally in the range of 1.3 to 3.9% among 4 populations of *D immigrans* from south to north localities of the Indian sub-continent (table I). Thus, ethanol concentration in the range of 3.3 to 3.9% served as a resource for north Indian populations while significantly lower ethanol concentrations (1.3–1.7%) could be utilised by south Indian populations of *D immigrans*.

Since all 4 Indian populations of *D immigrans* could utilise both ethanol and acetic acid as a resource up to 3%, comparative longevity effects at 3% revealed parallel interpopulational divergence, *ie* under experimental conditions, longevity for northern populations was found to be 10 d as compared with 5 d in southern populations. LC_{50} ethanol concentrations were calculated from mortality data of adults on the 3rd day of ethanol treatment and these LC_{50} values revealed clinal variation in the range of 1.5 to 4.2%, *ie* southern populations of *D immigrans* showed significantly lower ethanol tolerance than the north Indian

Table I. Comparison of ethanol and acetic-acid tolerance indices (increase in longevity LT_{50} (h); LT_{50} maximum/ LT_{50} control; adult threshold concentrations and LC_{50}) in 4 Indian geographical populations of *D. immigrans*.

Population	Latitude	Ethanol			Acetic acid		
		Increase in longevity* LT_{50} (h)	Increase in longevity* LT_{50} max/ LT_{50} control	Threshold	LC_{50} (conc)**	Increase in longevity* LT_{50} max/ LT_{50} control	Threshold LC_{50} (conc)**
Manali	32° 0'N	162 ± 4	1.70	3.9	4.2	116 ± 3	2.6
Rohtak	28° 54'N	154 ± 3	1.67	3.3	3.2	104 ± 2	2.0
Pune	18° 35'N	80 ± 2	0.95	1.7	2.0	88 ± 2	1.3
Bangalore	12° 58'N	74 ± 2	0.85	1.3	1.5	80 ± 2	1.0
							2.9

* Increase in longevity was measured at 2% ethanol and 1% acetic acid. ** LC_{50} (% conc) was measured on the 3rd day in all 4 populations in both treatments.

populations (figure 2a). Thus, the maximum mortality was observed at 2% ethanol in south Indian populations compared with 4.2% in north Indian populations of *D immigrans*. The correlation was found to be significantly higher between latitude and adult ethanol tolerance ($r = 0.99$).

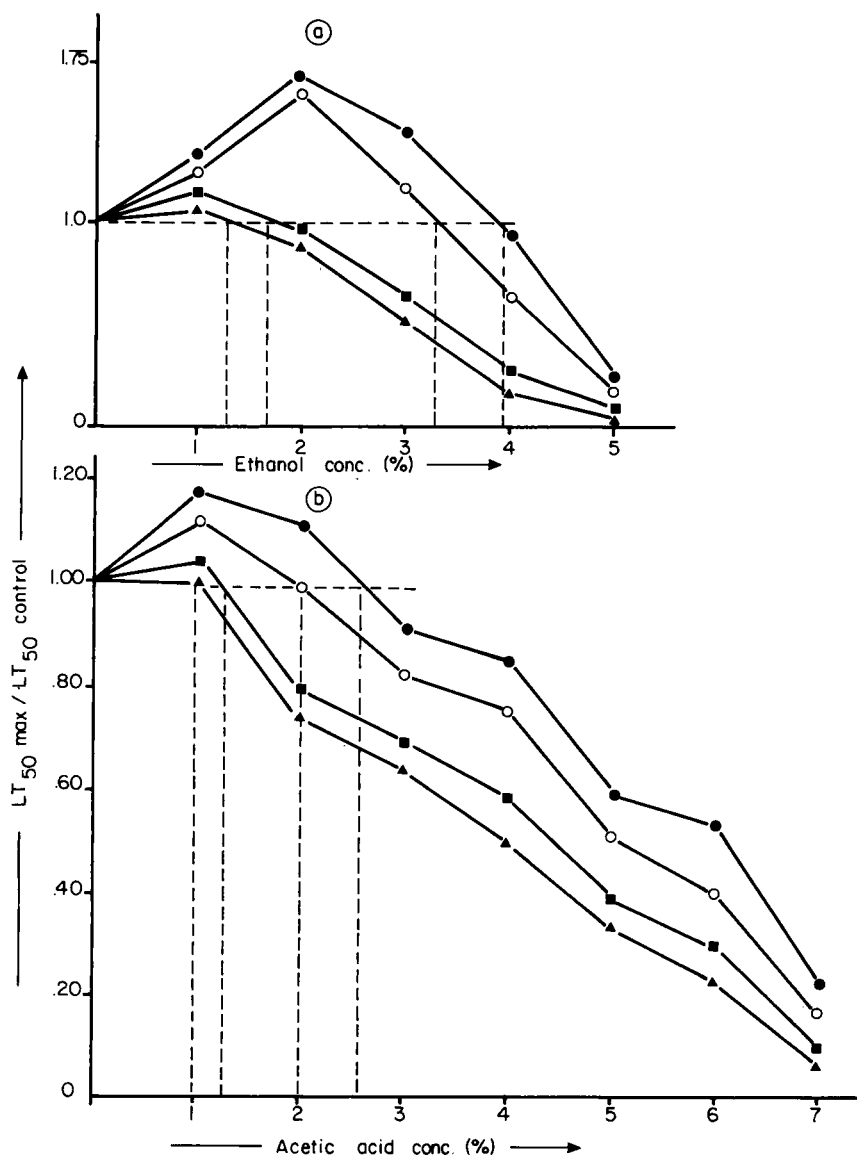


Fig 1. Relative adult longevity data $LT_{50} \text{ max}/LT_{50} \text{ control}$ for ethanol (a) and acetic acid (b) in *D immigrans* populations. (Manali ●—●; Rohtak ○—○; Pune ■—■; Bangalore ▲—▲).

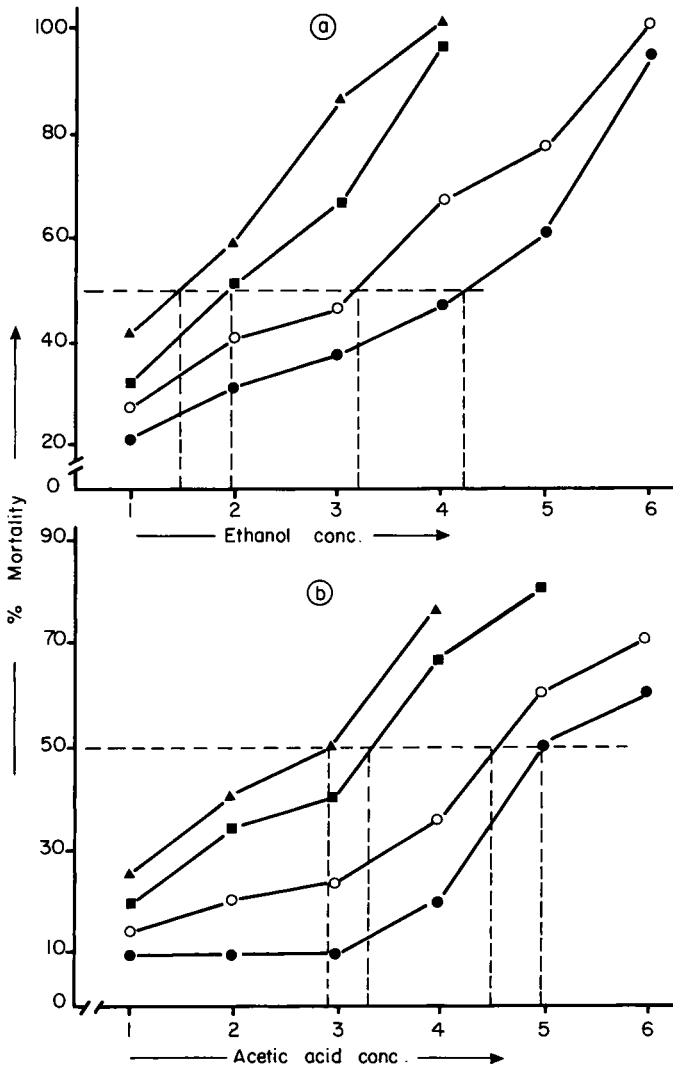


Fig 2. Percentage mortality for ethanol (a) and acetic acid (b) in *D immigrans* populations. Symbols as in figure 1.

Interestingly, adult stages of all 4 populations of *D immigrans* could utilise acetic acid in a parallel way to that of ethanol. The longevity data revealed parallel but lesser effect of acetic-acid utilisation. The data on acetic-acid threshold values, LC_{50} values, mortality and longevity responses further supported the conclusion that the acetic acid was utilised as a resource in all 4 populations of *D immigrans* (fig 2b and table I). In order to determine the extent of inter-population divergence for acetic-acid tolerance in adult stages, an analysis of

variance test was performed for 2 randomly selected isofemale strains of each of 4 populations of *D immigrans*. Significant inter-population heterogeneity was observed for different acetic-acid concentrations. The correlation was found to be significant between latitude and adult acetic-acid tolerance ($r = 0.97$). The present study provided a quantitative assessment of intra-specific patterns of resource utilisation in 4 geographical populations of *D immigrans* which differed in adult threshold values for ethanol and acetic-acid utilisation.

Microspatial differentiation

In order to know the level of ethanol tolerance, the populations were exposed to different concentrations (1–7%) of ethanol and acetic acid and the data on ethanol tolerance indices (LT₅₀ h, LT₅₀ max/LT₅₀ control, adult threshold values and LC₅₀) are given in table II. The maximum ethanol tolerance in fruit-stall populations of *D immigrans* was found to be 154 h while sugar-mill populations revealed a significantly higher value of 212 h (table II). The ethanol threshold concentration was 4.1% in the case of sugar-mill populations *versus* 3.3% for fruit-stall populations of *D immigrans* (fig 3). The survival data at 3% ethanol revealed that sugar-mill populations survived for a significantly longer duration than fruit-stall populations (fig 4a). The mortality data at 4 d ethanol treatment also revealed a significant difference in LC₅₀ values, *ie* 3.2% for fruit-stall populations and 4.5% for sugar mill populations (fig 4b). Interestingly, the adult stages of both populations (from sugar mills and fruit stalls) could utilise acetic acid in a parallel way to ethanol. The increased longevity data revealed a parallel but lesser effect of acetic-acid utilisation. The data on intraspecific variation in acetic-acid threshold values, LC₅₀ values, mortality and longevity response revealed parallel patterns to that of ethanol utilisation (table II).

DISCUSSION

The *Adh* locus has been found to be monomorphic in *D immigrans* populations. Since ethanol tolerance had been suggested to be genotype dependent, the observed intraspecific difference in ethanol tolerance in *D immigrans* could be due to regulatory genetic mechanisms rather than to the *Adh* locus. The northern and southern populations of *D immigrans* from India revealed significant genetic divergence in their potential to utilise both ethanol and acetic acid. The lower threshold values of ethanol (1.3–1.7%) and acetic-acid (1.0–1.3%) utilisation in southern populations of *D immigrans* seem to be correlated with the lower levels of alcohols in diverse types of the fermented sweet fruits in the tropical parts of the Indian sub-continent. *D immigrans* populations utilised ethanol and acetic-acid resources in parallel ways. The acetic-acid threshold values and LC₅₀ values were found to be slightly lower than the ethanol utilisation indices. *D immigrans* revealed a lack of effective allozymic polymorphism at the *Adh* locus and lower ethanol and acetic-acid threshold indices than *D melanogaster*.

It has been argued that neighbouring populations can undergo genetic differentiation in response to environmental heterogeneity, *ie* if the selection pressure is sufficiently high, the genetic differentiation of local sub-populations may take place

Table II. Comparison of ethanol and acetic-acid tolerance indices (LT_{50} (h), LT_{50} max/ LT_{50} control; adult threshold values and LC_{50}) in *D immigrans* populations sampled from fruit stall and from the Cooperative Sugar-Mill, Rohtak, India.

Population	Ethanol tolerance				Acetic-acid tolerance			
	LT_{50} (h) at 2%	LT_{50} max/ LT_{50} control	Threshold conc (%)	LC_{50} (%)*	LT_{50} (h) at 1%	LT_{50} max/ LT_{50} control	Threshold conc (%)	LC_{50} (%)*
Fruit stall	154 ± 2	1.62	3.3	3.2	104 ± 2	1.12	2.0	4.5
Sugar mill	212 ± 4	1.88	4.1	4.4	144 ± 2	1.33	3.0	5.6

* LC_{50} (% concentration) was measured on the 4th day in both the populations of *D immigrans*.

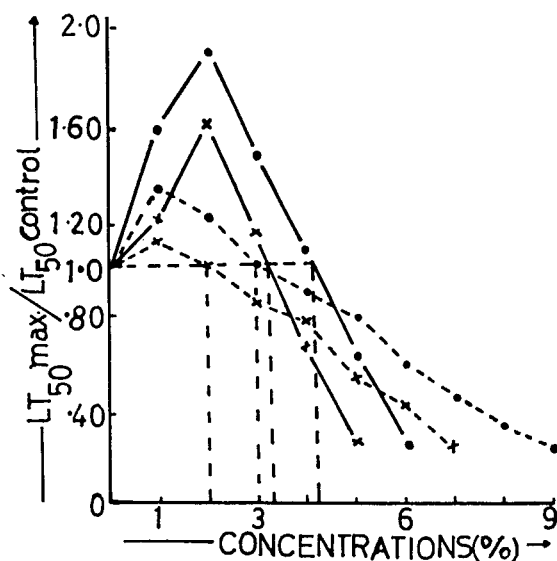


Fig 3. Ethanol (—) and acetic-acid (----) tolerance indices in the Rohtak population of *D immigrans* collected from (a) fruit stalls (\times — \times) and (b) sugar mills (\bullet — \bullet) versus adult longevity ($LT_{50} \text{ max}/LT_{50} \text{ control}$) for ethanol and acetic acid.

against the uniform pressure of dispersal and gene flow over short distances (Slatkin, 1987; Pecsénye, 1989; Voudibio *et al*, 1989). Contrary to the earlier views of random mating populations of various drosophilids in a region, some cases of sub-divided or meta-populations under ecological or behavioural conditions have been documented (Spiess, 1989). The analysis of ethanol tolerance of *D immigrans* flies from sugar-mill and fruit-stall areas revealed significant divergence, *ie* the sugar-mill population was found to be characterised as a subdivided population (metapopulation) with a distinctly higher potential of ethanol tolerance. Thus, the present results agree with the arguments of Hickey and McLean (1980) that populations located 3 km apart or more reveal significant differences in ethanol tolerance. The present data on ethanol tolerance lend further support to the occurrence of microspatial differentiation due to selection pressure imposed by ethanol-rich environments over a short-range distance of about 6 km.

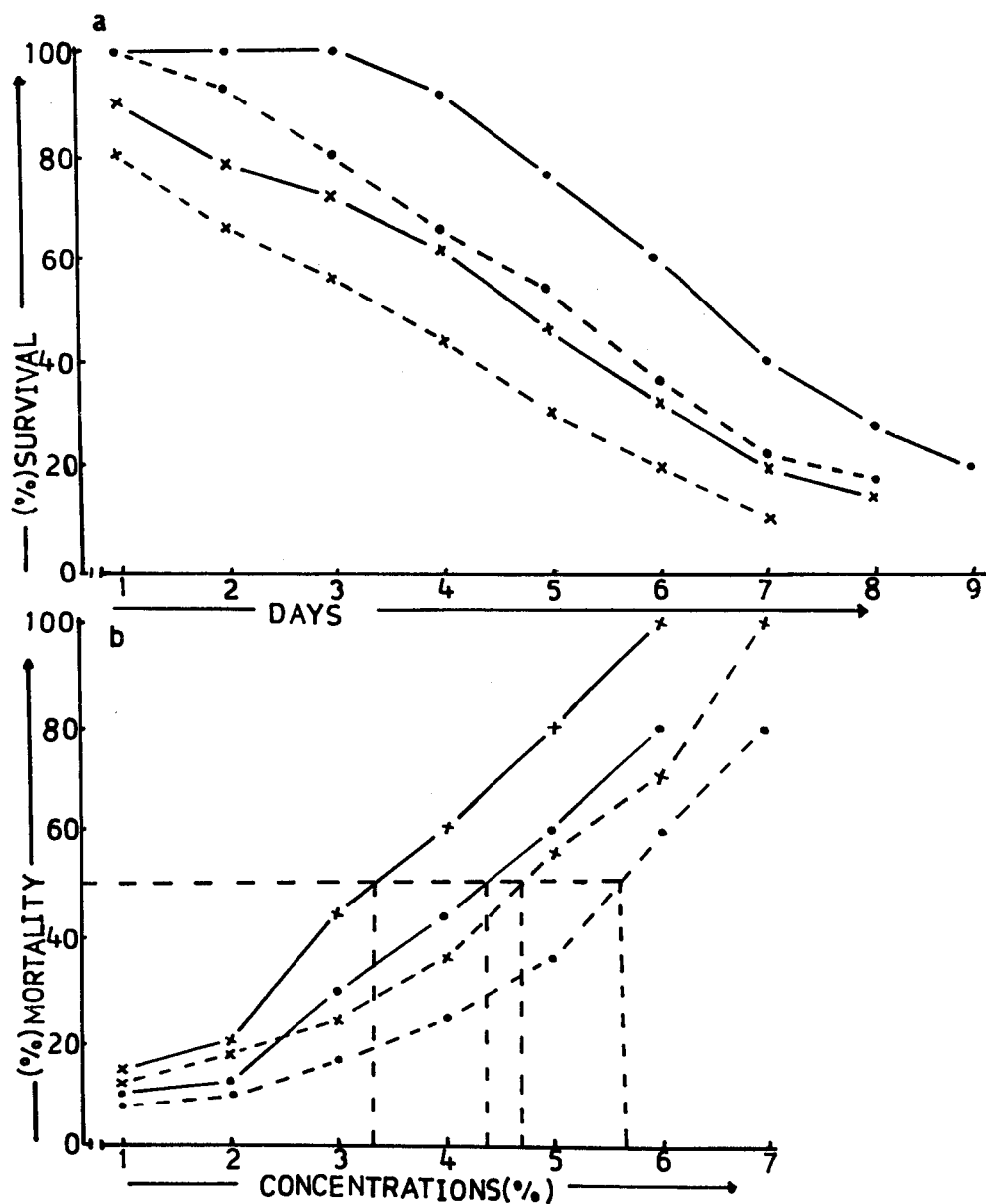


Fig 4. (a) Percent survival at 3% ethanol (—) and acetic acid (- - - -) in fruit stall (x) and sugar-mill (•) populations of *D immigrans*. (b) Percent mortality at 3rd day of treatment for ethanol (—) and acetic acid (- - - -).

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