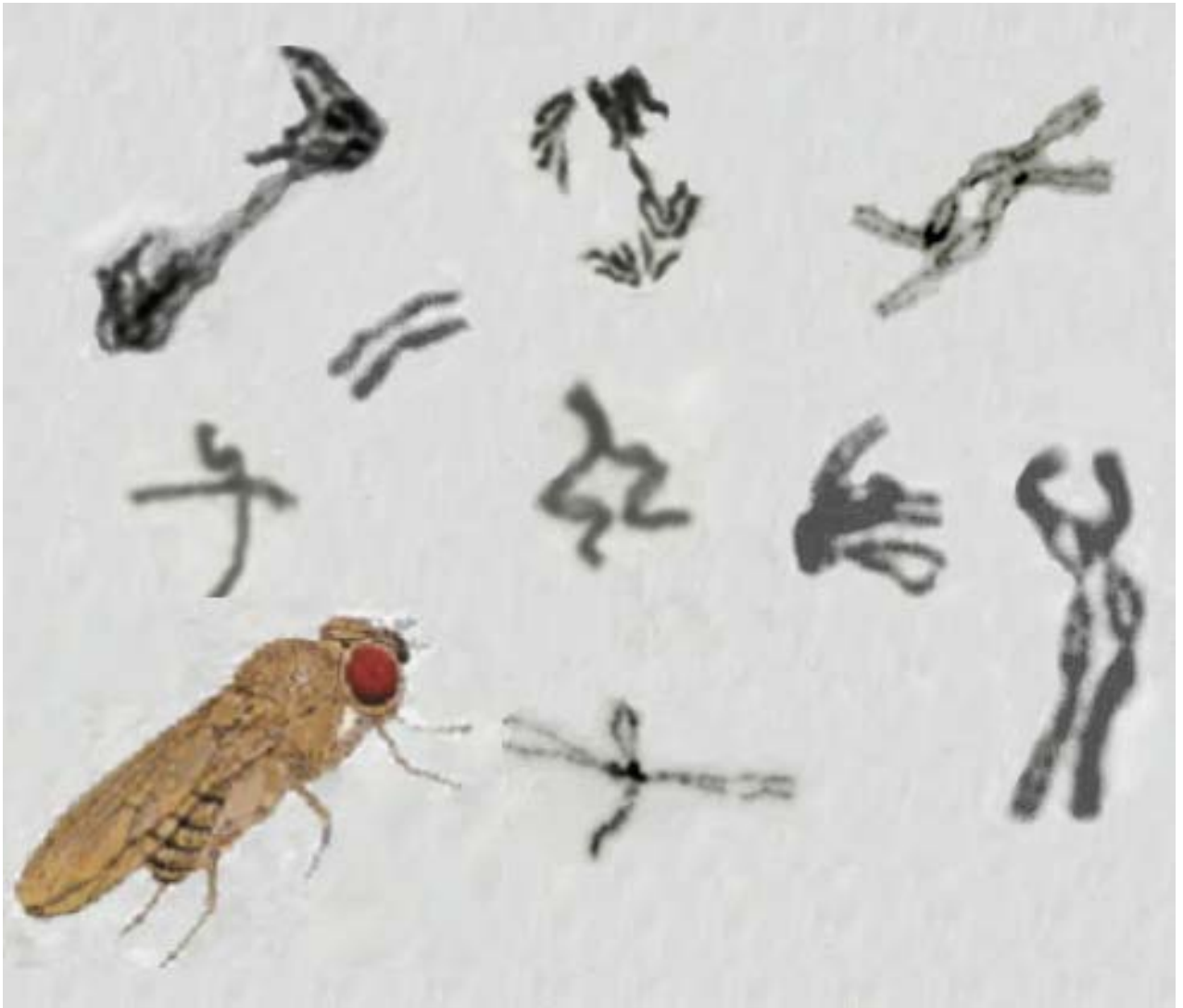


# Estudo do Comportamento Meiótico de Espécies do Grupo *willistoni* de *Drosophila*



**Marisa C. dos Santos Colares**

**Orientadora: Dra. Vera Lúcia Valente Gaiety**

**Porto Alegre, 2003**



**MARISA C. DOS SANTOS-COLARES**

**ESTUDO DO COMPORTAMENTO MEIÓTICO DE ESPÉCIES DO GRUPO  
*willistoni* DE *Drosophila***

Tese de Doutorado apresentada ao Programa de Pós-Graduação em Biologia Animal do Instituto de Biociências da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, como requisito à obtenção do título de Doutor em Biologia Animal. Área de Concentração: Insetos

**Orientadora: Prof<sup>a</sup> Dra Vera Lúcia S. Valente Gaiesky**

**UNIVERSIDADE FEDERAL DO RIO GRANDE DO SUL  
INSTITUTO DE BIOCÊNCIAS  
PORTO ALEGRE**

**2003**



Aos meus três amores: Paulo, Helena e João,  
**DEDICO.**

**Tudo posso, Naquele que me fortalece!**

**F14, 13**

## AGRADECIMENTOS

À Dra Vera Lúcia Valente Gaiesty .

Verinha, nestes mais de seis anos de convivência, me ensinaste a ser uma pesquisadora e também a ser uma pessoa melhor. Obrigado por todo apoio, por ouvir meus lamentos e minhas alegrias. E principalmente, obrigado por apostares em mim. Tu és “Ninja”.

Ao pessoal do PPG da BioAnimal: Prof<sup>a</sup> Susana Amato, Prof<sup>a</sup> Jocélia Grazia e D.

Gracinda, por me proporcionarem todas as condições para desenvolver meu Doutorado.

Obrigado pela atenção e apoio.

À minha mãe Maria L. dos Santos, por ser uma babá MAIS que perfeita!! Obrigado por criar meus filhos nestes quatro anos, e por ser uma querida vovó “coroca”. Te amo.

Ao meu Pai Artur P. dos Santos. Obrigado por ser meu motorista, carpinteiro, secretário, e principalmente, AMIGO. Também te amo.

Ao meu marido Paulo S. Colares, por todo apoio e amor que sempre me deu. Paulo, “eu “tô” voltando...”

Aos meus filhos Helena, João, por serem sempre fonte de alegria e realização. Obrigado por serem tão pacientes com a mamãe. Amo vocês dois.

Às minhas irmãs Marta, Adriana e Luciana. Gurias, obrigado por me aturarem, emprestarem o quarto por quatro anos e me ajudarem com as crianças. Adoro vocês.

À família Colares: Tia Luiza, Tio Moacir, Cláudia e Denise. Agradeço por eu sempre poder contar com vocês. Também adoro vocês.

Aos amigos Marcelo Paes e Tia América, por todo apoio e torcida.

A amiga de todas as horas (todas mesmo!) Neuza C. de Medeiros. Nice, é bom saber que posso contar contigo para tudo. Obrigado.

À Prof<sup>a</sup> Beatriz Goñi, da Universidad de la Republica del Uruguay. Beatriz, obrigado por ter disponibilizado teu tempo e teu conhecimento para mim.

Aos colegas do Lab. de *Drosophila*. Ana Lauer Garcia (mentora intelectual de todas as armações), Adriana Sassi, André Schnorr, Carina Fantinel, Chirlei Klein, Cláudia Rohde, Cristina Araújo, Elgion Loreto, Fabiana Herédia, Fabiano Torres (o clonado), Juliana Moraes, Lizandra Robe, Luciano Basso, Luis Ponte (o clone), Marco Gottschalk, Marícia Fantinel (minha nora!), Mônica Blauth, Norma Machado da Silva, Rodolfo Ribas, Rosane Garcia, Thiago Degrandi e Victor H. Valiati (meu genro, isto é pura citogenética!). Pessoal, nunca vou esquecer os momentos passados neste Lab. A frase “ganha pouco mas se diverte” se personifica neste ambiente onde, por mais de quatro anos pude conviver com vocês. Cada um com sua personalidade, contribuiu um pouco para eu passar por todo o Doutorado de bom humor. Obrigado por me aturarem quando dei uma de “tia velha”. Não me esquecerei das festinhas, do chimarrão (e até do tererê, Fabrício) e dos papos sérios também. Quando precisarem de algo das bandas de Londrina, é só falar.

À colega Ana Lauer Garcia, por toda ajuda prestada na confecção desta Tese. Aninha, obrigado por me ensinar a domar o PhotoShop. Vou sentir falta dos lanchinhos!

À colega Rosane Garcia, pela amizade e por sempre ter uma palavra de incentivo. Rô, ano que vem....

À colega Norma Machado. Norminha, demos boas risadas juntas, não? Obrigado por tudo.

Ao amigo Elmo Cardoso que sempre esteve disponível para qualquer pedido de ajuda, empréstimo ou conselho. Elmo, teu único defeito é ser colorado!

Aos funcionários e amigos do laboratório, Berenice, Maria (in memorium), Helena, D. Jane, Dani, Marcelo e D. Nena Morales. Obrigado pela boa convivência que sempre tivemos.

Aos amigos do Depto de Genética da UFRGS: Ellen, Lúcia, Janaína, Juliana, Mozart, Eliane, Clarisse, Adriano, Valesca, Meg e Vivi. Obrigado pela amizade e torcida.

Às amigas Aline Quadros e Prof<sup>a</sup> Paula Araújo pela parceria. Desejo sucesso! Aline, não desanima nunca da citogenética!

Ao Prof. Casemiro Garcia, por suas sugestões, sempre tão bem vindas, e por seu dinamismo, que serve como exemplo.

Ao Toninho, pela confecção das fotos contidas nesta Tese. Obrigado pela tua disponibilidade.

À Sra Helena Veloso e toda a equipe da loja da Albatroz (no aeroporto de Londrina).

Amiga Helena, e gurias da Albatroz, obrigado por me fazer ir e vir de Londrina a Porto Alegre. Sem vocês, esta Tese não decolaria.

Aos meus amigos da equipe 9A (N.S. das Divinas Graças) Fátima e Hélio; Sueli e Carlos; Patrícia e Luis; Raquelina e Júnior e René. E da equipe de ECC: Marcelino e Léo; Fior e Soraya; Ednelson e Rosa; João e Edna. Obrigado pela amizade e pelas orações e por desculparem minhas ausências nestes quatro anos.

À Sra Maria Helena por cuidar de minha casa em Londrina. Maria Helena, vou caprichar no feijão, quando eu voltar.

Ao Prof. Thales O. de Freitas, pelo empréstimo do microscópio, para as fotografias. Obrigado por sempre se mostrar disposto a ajudar.

Ao Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq), pelo suporte financeiro através da Bolsa de Doutorado durante os quatro anos de curso. Também agradeço pelos recursos financiados pela FAPERGS, FINEP, PROPESQ-UFRGS.



## SUMÁRIO

Resumo .....	3
Summary .....	5
<b>Capítulo 1 - INTRODUÇÃO</b>	
1.1. Revisão e Justificativa .....	9
1.2. Objetivos .....	23
1.3. Material e Métodos .....	24
1.4. Discussão, Conclusões e Perspectivas .....	25
1.5. Referências Bibliográficas .....	30
<b>Capítulo 2</b>	
An improved technique for mitotic and meiotic chromosomes of Neotropical species of <i>Drosophila</i> .....	39
<b>Capítulo 3</b>	
The meiotic chromosomes of male <i>Drosophila willistoni</i> .....	49
<b>Capítulo 4</b>	
X0 male in <i>Drosophila willistoni</i> .....	67
<b>Capítulo 5</b>	
Meiosis in <i>Drosophila willistoni</i> and <i>D. paulistorum</i> females.....	70
<b>Capítulo 6</b>	
Cytological detection of male recombination in <i>Drosophila willistoni</i> .....	83
<b>Capítulo 7</b>	
Male meiotic chromosomes of five species of the <i>Drosophila willistoni</i> Sturtevant, 1916 (Diptera, Drosophilidae) group .....	101

## Apêndices

### I. Normas das Revistas

<i>Drosophila</i> Information Service .....	112
Caryologia .....	114
Hereditas .....	117
Cytologia .....	119
Iheringia .....	120

## RESUMO

Considerando a importância do comportamento meiótico e da recombinação para regular os níveis de variabilidade genética, realizamos o primeiro estudo sobre a meiose masculina e feminina de seis membros do grupo da *Drosophila willistoni*, um dos mais representativos da família Drosophilidae na região Neotropical.

Como ponto de partida, foi necessário padronizar condições técnicas para tal, adaptando protocolos pré-existentes e estabelecidos por outros autores para espécies procedentes do Hemisfério Norte, como a cosmopolita *Drosophila melanogaster* e a *D. ananassae*. A qualidade dos preparados e a resolução por nós encontradas para as espécies do grupo *willistoni*, foi muito superior às obtidas para *D. melanogaster*, sendo comparável com a excelência das figuras meióticas propiciadas pela *D. ananassae*.

Apesar do baixo número de células em divisão (cerca de 45% dos machos, em média) detectadas, conseguimos caracterizar as fases da divisão meiótica em primórdios das gônadas de larvas macho de *D. willistoni* e o padrão de sinapse do par sexual e dos autossomos. Inicialmente, foi realizada a análise de duas diferentes populações, cuja prole apresenta sinais de instabilidade genética (como hipermutabilidade e atrofia gonadal), sob condições de cultivo em temperaturas fisiológica e restritiva. Em machos de ambas as linhagens (exceto em uma delas, onde observou-se um indivíduo aneuplóide XO), e nos machos da primeira geração de cruzamento entre as duas populações, não foram observadas irregularidades meióticas nem aberrações cromossômicas, tanto sob temperatura fisiológica, quanto restritiva. Análise posterior da população híbrida, mantida em laboratório, entretanto, permitiu a detecção de quebras, de pontes anafásicas, e de figuras compatíveis com quiasmas no segundo par cromossômico. No braço esquerdo do cromossomo II (o chamado IIL) nesta população híbrida, segregam três inversões, a IILF (sub-terminal) e as inversões IILD+E, (na

região mediana). Analisando paralelamente as configurações dos cromossomos politênicos interfásicos das glândulas salivares larvais e os meióticos dos primórdios das gônadas de cada larva macho individualmente, observou-se que sempre que ocorreram pontes anafásicas, os indivíduos eram heterozigotos para pelo menos a inversão IILF, e que as quebras detectadas no segundo cromossomo ocorreram na região subterminal de um dos braços. Estes achados fazem supor que nestes machos, estaria havendo recombinação dentro da alça de inversão formada em heterozigotos para a inversão IILF, o que necessita ser testado através de dados genéticos, em estudos futuros. Em machos de uma população natural desta espécie, também observou-se figuras compatíveis com quiasmas na parte terminal do mesmo braço esquerdo do segundo cromossomo, onde segrega a inversão IILH.

Já a meiose de machos de uma população de cada uma das espécies crípticas *D. paulistorum*, *D. tropicalis*, *D. equinoxialis*, *D. insularis* e da não críptica *D. nebulosa*, mostrou-se regular, não sendo encontradas evidências de não-disjunções, quebras e pontes anafásicas, como em *D. willistoni*, apesar de todas elas apresentarem polimorfismo cromossômico para inversões paracêntricas (embora menor). O estudo futuro de novas populações deverá esclarecer se a *D. willistoni* suporta ou não, maiores níveis de recombinação em machos do que as outras espécies, e se estes achados podem ser interpretados como uma estratégia da *D. willistoni* (considerada como ancestral às outras) para manter altos níveis de polimorfismo, sem perdas gaméticas importantes, nem comprometimento da estabilidade de seu sistema genético.

A meiose de fêmeas de *Drosophila willistoni* e de *D. paulistorum* também foi caracterizada em linhagens igualmente polimórficas, de ambas as espécies. A detecção citológica de recombinação, entretanto, não foi possível, devido à peculiaridade dos

cromossomos de oócitos, de assumirem a forma de cariossomo, altamente compactada justo nas fases de prófase I.

## SUMMARY

Considering the importance of the meiotic behavior and of the recombination to regulate the levels of genetic variability, we performed the first study of the male and female meiosis in six members of the *Drosophila willistoni* species group, one of the most abundant in the Neotropical region.

As a starting point, it was necessary to standardize the technical conditions, adapting pre-existent protocols, previously established for species of the North Hemisphere, such as the cosmopolite *D. melanogaster* and the *D. ananassae*. The quality and resolution obtained by us for the species of the *D. willistoni* group were many times superior to those obtained for *D. melanogaster*, being comparable to the excellent meiotic figures provided by *D. ananassae*.

Although the number of cells in division detected (around 45% of the males, in average) was low, we were able to characterize the meiotic phases in imaginal discs of gonads of third instar male larvae, and the pattern of synapsis of the sexual and autosomal pairs. Initially, we analyzed two different populations of *D. willistoni*, which offspring presented signals of genetic instability (such as hypermutability and gonadal atrophy), under physiological and restrictive temperatures. In males of both populations (except one individual aneuploid X0), and in the male F1 offspring of crosses between them, neither irregularities nor chromosomal aberrations were detected, under the two types of temperature. A posterior analysis of the hybrid population, reared at physiological temperature in laboratory, however, revealed the occurrence of breaks, anaphasic bridges and chromosomal configurations compatible with the occurrence of

chiasmata in the second chromosomal pair. In the left arm of this chromosome (called IIL), three inversions segregate in this population, the sub-terminal IILF, and the median, overlapped IIL D+E. Analysing in parallel the configurations of the polytene interphasic chromosomes of the salivary glands, and the meiotic chromosomes of the gonadal primordia of the same individuals, we observed that, those individuals in which occurred anaphasic bridges, were heterozygotes for at least the inversion IILF, suggesting that male recombination occurred inside this inversion. In males of other natural population of *D. willistoni*, we also observed meiotic figures compatible to chiasmata in the terminal portion of the IIL chromosomal arm, in which also segregates the terminal inversion IILH.

The male meiosis of one population per each other species studied, the sibling *D. paulistorum*, *D. tropicalis*, *D. equinoxialis*, *D. insularis* and the non-sibling *D. nebulosa* were regular, and although all of them are chromosomally polymorphic (less than *D. willistoni*), no breaks, anaphasic bridges and non-disjunction were detected. Future studies performed with different populations of each species, however, are necessary to clarify if *D. willistoni* support or not, higher levels of male recombination than the other related species, and if our findings could be interpreted as a strategy of *D. willistoni* (considered as the ancestral to the others) to maintain high levels of polymorphism without significant gametic losses or compromising of the stability of its genetic system. Future genetic studies need to be performed in order to test this hypothesis.

The female meiosis of the *Drosophila willistoni* and *D. paulistorum* was also characterized in polymorphic strains of both species. The cytological detection of recombination, however, was not possible, due to the peculiarity of the highly

compacted chromosomes of the oocytes to assume the configuration of a karyosome, just in the prophase I, when chiasmata could be detected.

**CAPÍTULO 1**  
**INTRODUÇÃO**



## 1.1. REVISÃO E JUSTIFICATIVA

Explicar a Biodiversidade das formas de vida do Neotrópico é uma tarefa árdua, devido tanto a fatores extrínsecos aos organismos, como a fatores a eles intrínsecos. Nossa escolha do tema desta Tese recaiu sobre um importante fator intrínseco aos genomas de espécies do grupo *willistoni* de *Drosophila* (altamente representativas da fauna de dípteros neotropicais): o comportamento meiótico. Compreender a meiose e a sua flexibilidade nestes organismos, é uma maneira de contribuir para o entendimento de quais estratégias foram exploradas pela seleção natural para modular os níveis ótimos de variabilidade genética, que garantem o sucesso destas moscas na exploração da ampla gama de ambientes e de inter-relações bióticas que caracterizam a região Neotropical. Nenhum estudo sistemático da meiose do grupo da *D. willistoni* havia sido realizado anteriormente.

Meiose é um tipo especial de divisão celular que produz gametas haplóides a partir de células diplóides dos pais. O número de cromossomos é reduzido pela metade, pois um único ciclo de replicação de DNA é seguido por dois ciclos de segregação cromossômica, sendo que a fusão dos dois gametas durante a reprodução sexual restaura o complemento cromossômico diplóide (ROEDER 1997).

Assim, o estudo dos mecanismos que regem este tipo de divisão celular, sua universalidade e exceções, reveste-se de grande importância. Neste contexto, a pesquisa sobre meiose em *Drosophila* serve como modelo para vários organismos, em especial para os insetos que exploram com especial sucesso, polimorfismos cromossômicos numéricos ou estruturais. Desta forma, iniciaremos com uma prévia explanação sobre o mecanismo da meiose em *Drosophila*.

ORR-WEAVER (1995) aponta como vantagem do estudo da meiose em *Drosophila*, a grande quantidade de mutações conhecidas que afetam este tipo de divisão celular. Dentre as mutações melhor estudadas, podemos citar como exemplo: mutações no gene *nod* que é requerido para a segregação de cromossomos não-recombinantes (ZHANG & HAWLEY 1990); mutações que afetam os genes *ord* e *mei-S33,2* ambos com função de manter a coesão das cromátides irmãs (MIYAZAKI & ORR-WEAVER 1992) e o gene *Ncd* cuja inativação, causa desestabilização dos microtúbulos na região central do fuso (ENDOW & KOMMA 1997).

A citologia da meiose em *Drosophila melanogaster* tem sido bem investigada durante os últimos 20 anos. Em machos de *Drosophila*, as células meióticas vêm sendo estudadas tanto sob microscopia ótica quanto eletrônica, sendo que o comportamento cromossômico, bem como a estrutura do fuso acromático e dos quinetocoros, têm sido descritas em nível de microscopia eletrônica (COOPER 1950; MEYER 1960; RASMUSSEN 1974; GOLDSTEIN 1981; LIN *et al.* 1981; CHURCH & LIN 1982; 1985; CENCI *et al.* 1994; GIANSANTI *et al.* 2001).

Em fêmeas, os eventos iniciais da meiose, passando pelo pareamento homólogo, formação do complexo sinaptonêmico e recombinação, são visualizados em detalhes por microscopia eletrônica de seções seriais dos oócitos, mas são de difícil detecção sob microscopia ótica (CARPENTER 1975; 1979). Mais recentemente, vêm sendo feitos estudos com anticorpos associados a fluorocromos que permitem o acompanhamento do ciclo meiótico a partir do comportamento do fuso acromático sob marcação fluorescente (ENDOW & KOMMA 1997).

Os mecanismos de divisão meiótica em machos e fêmeas de *Drosophila* são bem distintos e particulares, e o estudo comparativo de ambos é importante para ter-se uma

idéia das estratégias adaptativas selecionadas ao longo da evolução desse grupo de insetos (mais de 2500 espécies, segundo WHEELER 1981) em toda a sua complexidade.

### **Meiose em Machos de *Drosophila***

Os eventos da espermatogênese são caracterizados por um alto grau de conservação evolucionária, sendo que insetos e mamíferos exibem algumas diferenças morfológicas básicas envolvendo o desenvolvimento do espermatozóide. Assim, uma compreensão da meiose em um sistema modelo como a *Drosophila*, pode proporcionar um interessante auxílio aos estudos de outros organismos (CENCI *et al.* 1994).

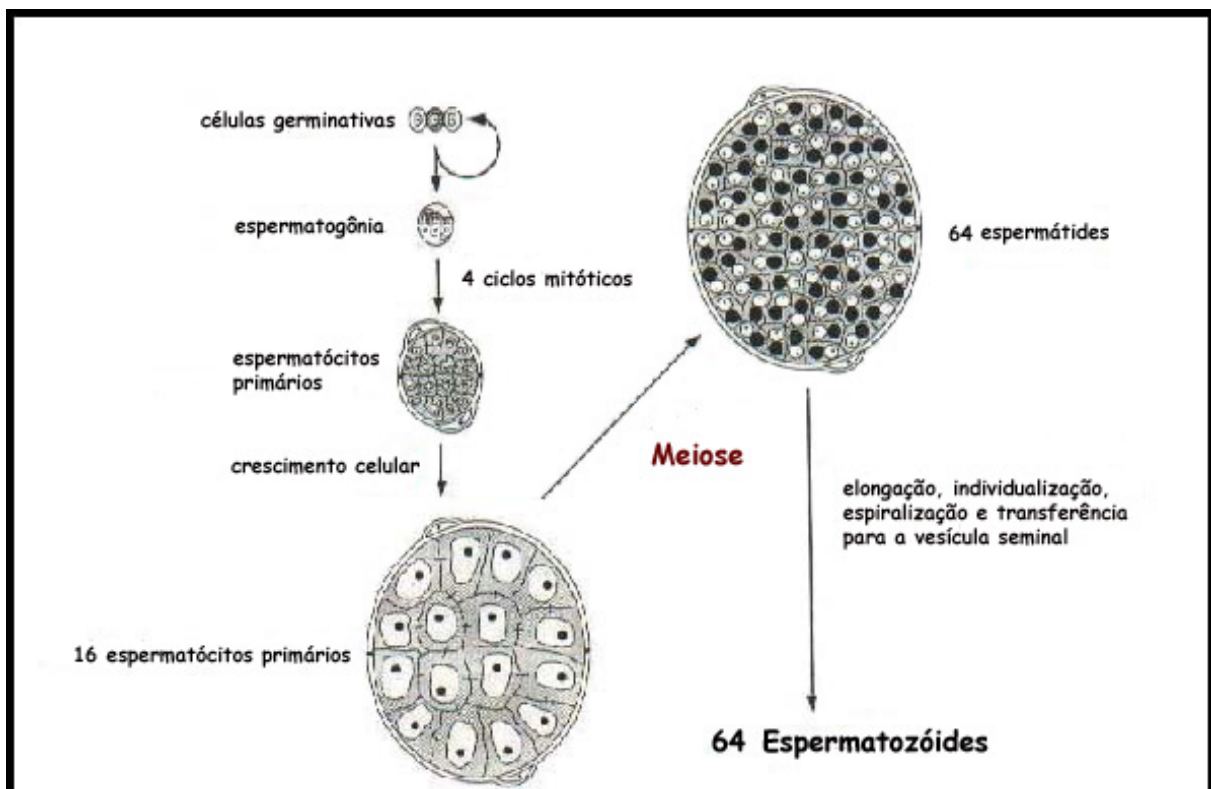
A diferenciação dos espermatozoides, a partir de células goniais (espermatogônias) relativamente indiferenciadas, é um dos mais complexos e elaborados processos de desenvolvimento. Abrange dois tipos de divisão celular: a mitose, necessária para a multiplicação das células goniais que vão entrar em meiose, e a meiose propriamente dita, que formará as espermátides haplóides. Além disso, tanto as células pré como as pós meióticas, sofrem uma série de mudanças drásticas na sua morfologia que culmina na diferenciação funcional do espermatozóide (CENCI *et al.* 1994).

As duas divisões meióticas nos espermatócitos ocorrem em rápidas sucessões numa pequena porção do testículo adulto, e conforme nossa observação, também nas gônadas de larvas. Em contraste, a meiose em fêmeas inicia-se no núcleo do pró-oócito, mas não se completa até depois da fertilização (CASTRILLON *et al.* 1993).

A espermatogênese em *Drosophila* inicia com a formação de uma espermatogônia a partir de uma população de células germinativas. Um número fixo de divisões mitóticas (4) acontece, seguindo-se sucessivamente por: crescimento celular, pela própria meiose e por um elaborado caminho de diferenciação celular. Assim, uma

série de processos fundamentais, incluindo interação célula-célula, mitose, meiose e morfogênese, ocorre em um padrão espacial e temporal determinado. Além disso, células de todos os estágios da espermatogênese podem ser simultaneamente observadas em um simples testículo (CASTRILLON *et al.* 1993).

Segundo estes autores, a transformação de uma simples espermatogônia em 64 espermatozóides ocorre dentro de um fino envelope formado por duas células císticas. Este grupo de células germinativas e somáticas é definido como um cisto. Quatro ciclos de divisão mitótica resultam em um cisto de 16 espermatócitos primários. Estes espermatócitos entram em fase de crescimento, na qual sofrem um aumento de volume de até 25 vezes o seu tamanho inicial. A seguir, os espermatócitos primários entram em meiose, dando origem a 64 espermátides haplóides (**Figura 1**)



**Figura 1** – Espermatogênese em *Drosophila melanogaster*. Modificado de CASTRILLON *et al.* (1993).

Os cromossomos meióticos dos machos de *Drosophila* passam por todos os estágios normais da divisão, mas seu comportamento difere dos mecanismos gerais de segregação homóloga, pois geralmente (não exclusivamente, de acordo com nossas próprias observações apresentadas na presente Tese), não ocorre recombinação entre os homólogos e o complexo sinaptonêmico não é detectado. Apesar disso, os homólogos não-recombinantes pareiam e segregam com sucesso (ORR-WEAVER 1995).

Assim, a não ocorrência de recombinação cromossômica em machos de *Drosophila* parece ser uma proteção favorecida pela seleção natural, contra a produção de gametas não-balanceados (portadores de duplicações ou deleções) em razão da possível ocorrência de recombinação dentro de regiões dos cromossomos que apresentem inversões paracêntricas. Este tipo de inversão é amplamente explorado em espécies de *Drosophila*, por um bem sucedido sistema de polimorfismo adaptativo (STEVENS 1908; MORGAN 1912; revisão em KRIMBAS & POWELL 1992).

Quanto ao pareamento, COOPER (1964) já havia demonstrado que os cromossomos X e Y de *Drosophila* pareiam em um sítio específico chamado **colocoro**. MCKEE & KARPEN (1990); MCKEE *et al.* (1992) e REN *et al.* (1997) caracterizaram este pareamento em bases moleculares, demonstrando que o par sexual interage via um sítio de pareamento, um bloco de homologia presente em ambos os cromossomos, onde genes repetidos de rDNA estão presentes na vizinhança dos colocoros e agem diretamente no pareamento. Já para os pares autossômicos, MCKEE *et al.* (1993) e MCKEE (1996), mostraram que, ou não há sítios específicos de pareamento, ou eles estão muito freqüentemente espalhados ao longo da eucromatina.

Com relação ao processo de segregação cromossômica, BONACCORSI *et al.* (1998), chamam a atenção para o fato de que, em machos de *Drosophila*, a formação do fuso acromático é mediada pelos centrossomos e segue o mecanismo normal de captura

e segregação dos cromossomos em direção aos pólos opostos da célula. Mas os autores salientam que quando se dá uma mutação em um gene responsável pela formação bipolar deste fuso, ocorre a ausência do centrôssomo e mesmo assim, os microtúbulos são capazes de crescer a partir de múltiplos sítios ao longo dos cromossomos, assegurando uma perfeita segregação destes.

Segundo CENCI *et al.* (1994), uma característica interessante da meiose em machos, é a precisa divisão das mitocôndrias entre as células filhas, em cada divisão meiótica. Na prometáfase I as mitocôndrias agregam-se ao redor do núcleo, alinhando-se paralelamente ao eixo do fuso acromático. Este arranjo persiste pela telófase I até ocorrer a citocinese, mediando, desta forma a divisão precisa destas organelas. Na prófase meiótica I tardia e na prometáfase I inicial, as mitocôndrias parecem estar uniformemente distribuídas dentro do citoplasma. Contudo, como as células prosseguem em prometáfase I, as mitocôndrias agregam-se em volta do equador no núcleo.

Ainda segundo os autores, este arranjo persiste pela metáfase I, no início e no meio da anáfase I, até a formação do fuso central. Então, as mitocôndrias arranjam-se ao longo desta estrutura e tornam-se a ela associadas, até a ocorrência da citocinese, a qual as divide em dois grupos iguais. O mesmo comportamento mitocondrial é observado durante a meiose II, sendo que os quatro produtos meióticos recebem a mesma quantidade de mitocôndrias.

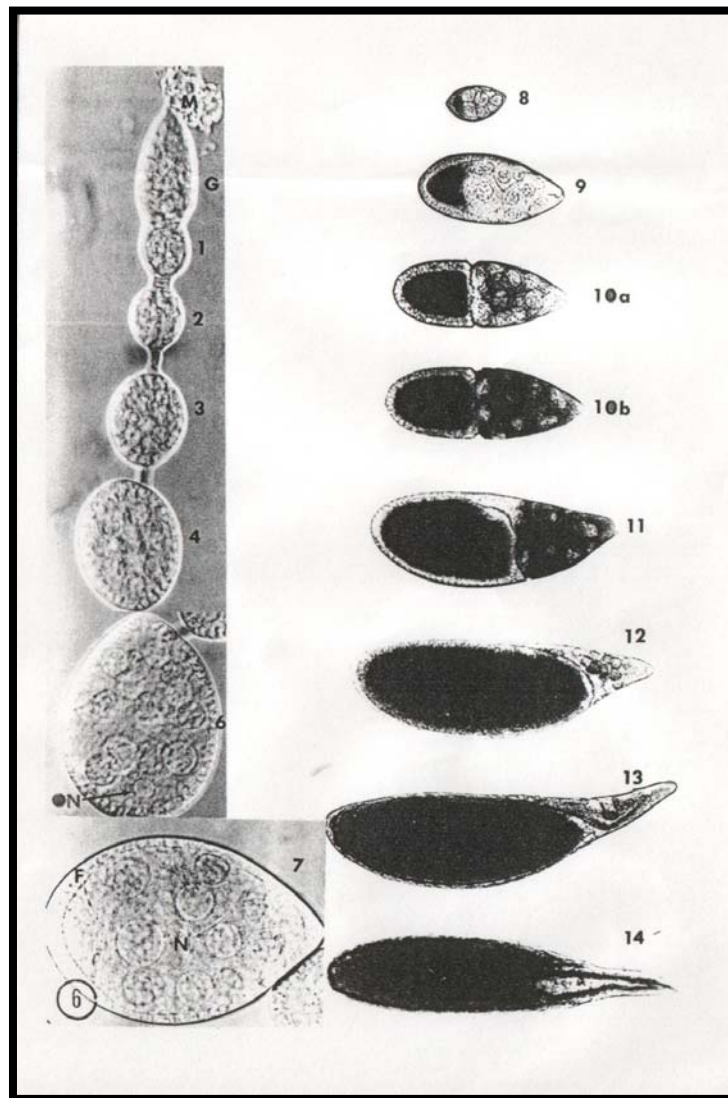
Células em telófase II tem as mitocôndrias associadas com o fuso central, movendo-se através do núcleo e formando uma massa irregular em um lado do núcleo. Esta massa rapidamente assume uma forma de lua crescente, passando depois a uma forma esférica. As espermatídes no estágio 3 (da telófase II) consistem de um agregado mitocondrial associado a um núcleo menor e esférico. Durante a diferenciação da

espermátide, o núcleo aumenta de tamanho e as mitocôndrias progressivamente fusionam-se para formar uma organela complexa chamada **nebenkern**, contendo várias camadas de membrana mitocondrial. Quando se inicia a elongação da espermátide, o núcleo permanece esférico, enquanto o nebenkern assume uma forma oval, alongando-se cada vez mais para formar a cauda do espermatozóide. No estágio 5, a cromatina nuclear perde a sua compactação prévia e torna-se mais difusa dentro do nucleoplasma. Com o prosseguimento da elongação, a cromatina condensa-se novamente, formando uma massa densa e lisa.

### **Meiose em Fêmeas de *Drosophila***

Em contraste com a meiose masculina, em fêmeas de *Drosophila* os eventos meióticos são mais complexos e de detecção mais difícil. HAWLEY *et al.* (1993), descreveram com mais clareza a oogênese em *Drosophila melanogaster*. Cada ovário consiste de um feixe de ovariolos, que contêm oócitos arranjados em uma ordem que segue seus estágios de desenvolvimento. O pró-oócito origina-se na posição mais anterior do germário, onde ocorrem quatro divisões mitóticas para gerar um cisto de 16 células. Uma célula irá tornar-se o oócito, o qual cresce sob o auxílio das células germinativas irmãs chamadas células nutridoras (**nurse cells**), também contidas na câmara do ovo.

O desenvolvimento do oócito de *Drosophila* é dividido em 14 estágios (KING 1970), cada estágio representando um crescimento contínuo, que se inicia com o grupo de 16 células no germário (no estágio 1), e finaliza com o desenvolvimento completo do oócito (no estágio 14) (MAHOWALD & KAMBYSELLIS 1980; HAWLEY *et al.* 1993) (**Figura 2**).



**Figura 2** - Estágios da oogênese de *Drosophila melanogaster* (Germarium [G] até estágio 14). Fonte: MAHOWALD & KAMBYSELLIS (1980).

Os passos iniciais da prófase I meiótica, em fêmeas de *Drosophila melanogaster*, não se mostram favoráveis para análise citológica sob microscopia ótica, mas alguns trabalhos detectaram e caracterizaram sinapse em paquiteno, através de microscopia eletrônica (MEYER 1964; CARPENTER 1975; 1979; RASMUSSEN 1974). Neste estágio (paquiteno), a meiose em fêmeas comporta-se de acordo com o modelo normal de meiose, com um complexo sinaptonêmico bem visível ao longo de cada bivalente.



A meiose da mosca das frutas e o processo padrão, entretanto, diferem pela ausência de diploteno-diacinese da prófase I, na *Drosophila*. Ao invés de passar claramente por este estágio, depois do paquiteno I, os cromossomos se condensam em uma massa densa, denominada **cariossoma**, que se mantém até a formação do fuso durante a prometáfase I (HAWLEY *et al.* 1993). Esta peculiaridade dificulta enormemente a detecção citológica das conseqüências da recombinação.

A prometáfase I inicia-se no estágio 13, onde encontramos uma característica importante da meiose de fêmeas de *Drosophila*, que é o fato de não ocorrer estrutura centrossômica evidente, no qual se organizaria o fuso acromático. Este fenômeno também ocorre em *Xenopus* e em ratos (de acordo com revisão de ENDOW & KOMMA 1997).

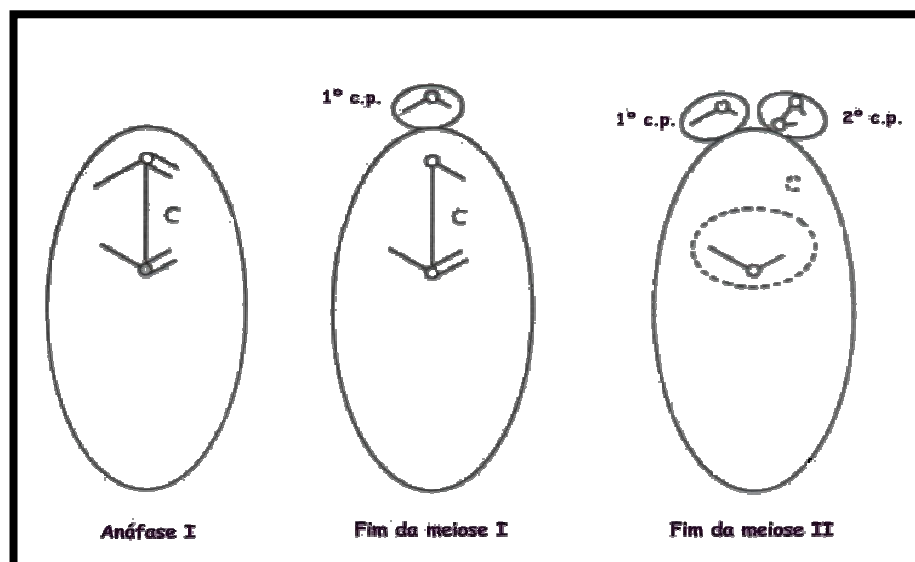
Não havendo centrossomos, os microtúbulos do fuso organizam-se a partir dos próprios cromossomos. Esta característica parece ser uma regra para as fêmeas de *Drosophila* e não algo circunstancial como ocorre em machos deste gênero. (CHURCH & LIN 1982; THEURFALK & HAWLEY 1992; ENDOW & KOMMA 1998).

ORR-WEAVER (1995) salienta que durante a primeira divisão meiótica em fêmeas de *Drosophila*, os homólogos pareiam e segregam por mecanismos comuns de recombinação, formação do complexo sinaptonêmico e provavelmente por formação de quiasmas. Contudo, existe uma exceção: o pequeno cromossomo 4 de *D. melanogaster* não sofre recombinação, e mesmo assim, segrega com sucesso. Cromossomos maiores também se separam apropriadamente, mesmo quando eles falham em sofrer recombinação.

Durante a polarização do fuso e na sua alongação na prometáfase I, os cromossomos não-recombinantes, como o par 4, movem-se precocemente para os pólos, em um modelo tamanho-dependente, de tal forma que o menor precede o maior.

Assim, quando o oócito pára na metáfase I, os cromossomos não-recombinantes estão bem separados dos bivalentes recombinantes (THEURFALK & HAWLEY 1992).

Como referido anteriormente, em *Drosophila* temos um sistema de polimorfismo adaptativo para inversões paracêntricas (revisões em SPERLICH & PFRIEM 1986; KRIMBAS & POWELL 1992) e isso pressupõe a evolução paralela de mecanismos de proteção contra perdas gaméticas geradas por recombinação dentro das alças de inversões em heterozigotos. Em *D. melanogaster*, por exemplo, ocorre o mecanismo demonstrado por HINTON & LUCCHESI (1960) (**Figura 3**).



**Figura 3** - Representação esquemática, a partir de SWANSON *et al.* (1967), do mecanismo descrito por HINTON & LUCCHESI (1960).

Este mecanismo é expresso pela orientação preferencial do fuso em uma das extremidades do oócito, de maneira que o primeiro produto meiótico a ser eliminado seja sempre uma das cromátides (ordem invertida ou normal) balanceadas, e como segundo corpúsculo polar a cromátide dicêntrica, produto de recombinação dentro da alça de inversão formada em heterozigose. Dessa maneira, o núcleo funcional do gameta será formado pela outra cromátide balanceada (cujos genes estão em ordem normal ou invertida) e o fragmento acêntrico será eliminado, pela sua incapacidade de

orientação. O fato deste mecanismo também ter sido identificado em *Sciara impatiens* (CARSON 1946), que também explora polimorfismos cromossômicos para inversões paracêntricas, permite supor a sua generalidade em insetos que exploram este tipo de polimorfismo.

### **Porque utilizar o grupo *willistoni*?**

Considerado como paradigma para o estudo da evolução de espécies neotropicais de *Drosophila*, o grupo *willistoni* é constituído de espécies, sub-espécies e espécies crípticas. Graças à oportunidade que oferece de se estudar especiação, este grupo foi escolhido como objeto de estudo no Neotrópico, pelo ilustre evolucionista Theodosius Dobzhansky, quando de sua estadia no Brasil no período entre as décadas de 1940 e de 1950.

O grupo críptico *willistoni* de *Drosophila* é constituído de 6 espécies morfológicamente muito semelhantes, inclusive do ponto de vista de sua genitália externa, o que dificulta a identificação no organismo vivo, mas são facilmente identificáveis, através de seus cromossomos politênicos da glândula salivar larval e de marcadores moleculares. São elas: a *Drosophila willistoni*, remanescente do ancestral comum que deu origem a todo o grupo; a *D. paulistorum*, constituída de várias raças ou semi- espécies; a *D. tropicalis*, a *D. equinoxialis*, a *D. insularis* e a *D. pavlovskiana*. As duas primeiras têm uma distribuição geográfica mais ampla, sendo a primeira encontrada desde a Flórida e México, na América do Norte, até o norte da Argentina o local de seu registro mais ao sul (SPASSKY *et al.* 1971). Outras espécies não crípticas do mesmo grupo, são a *D. nebulosa*, a *D. capricorni*, a *D. fumipennis*, e as espécies do sub-grupo *alagitans - bocainensis* (VAL *et al.* 1981) que, como as demais crípticas, são restritas a regiões mais limitadas das Américas do Sul e Central.

O cariótipo básico das espécies crípticas e não crípticas do grupo *willistoni* de *Drosophila* é constituído de dois pares metacêntricos (o par sexual e um par dos autossomos - o segundo par) e de um acrocêntrico, o terceiro par (METZ 1916; STURTEVANT & NOVITSKI 1941; DOBZHANSKY 1950; PATTERSON & STONE 1952), não sendo observado o quarto cromossomo, correspondente ao elemento F (MULLER 1940), comumente encontrado como um cromossomo pontual em muitas espécies de *Drosophila*. Uma característica marcante deste grupo de espécies é a sua plasticidade cariotípica, explorada com particular sucesso pela reorganização de seus elementos cromossômicos, através de um bem sucedido sistema de polimorfismo adaptativo para inversões paracêntricas. Na *D. willistoni* e na *D. paulistorum*, ambas integrantes do grupo críptico *willistoni*, já foram registradas mais de 70 variantes cromossômicas em heterozigose, em populações naturais (revisões em EHRMAN & POWELL 1982; KRIMBAS & POWELL 1992).

A exploração de tão amplo polimorfismo cromossômico, pressupõe portanto, a evolução paralela de mecanismos de proteção contra a produção de gametas não - balanceados tanto em machos como em fêmeas. A existência de mecanismos similares em outros insetos dá suporte a esta suposição.

As inversões pericêntricas, que tem pontos de quebra em torno do centrômero, por sua vez, são raras na natureza. Talvez isso se deva ao fato de que um único evento de recombinação dentro da região invertida de um heterozigoto, gere também, cromátides duplicadas e deficientes em seu conteúdo gênico. Diferentemente do que ocorre com os heterozigotos para inversões paracêntricas, entretanto, as cromátides recombinantes não - balanceadas são monocêntricas, podendo atingir núcleos funcionais e eliminar o embrião formado pelos oócitos que os portam. Logo, a fertilidade de

heterozigotos para inversões pericêntricas é diminuída pela metade e não é protegida nas fêmeas por mecanismos de eliminação preferencial de gametas não - balanceados.

Certamente, é em função deste prejuízo, que o sistema de polimorfismos cromossômicos para inversões pericêntricas tenha sido pouco explorado em *Drosophila*, embora a análise comparativa dos cariótipos de vários membros de diferentes subgêneros, tenha apontado para a ocorrência desse tipo de rearranjo ao longo da história evolutiva do gênero (STURTEVANT & NOVITSKI 1941; PATTERSON & STONE 1952).

Exemplos clássicos de polimorfismo para inversões pericêntricas em *Drosophila* foram registrados por MILLER (1939) em *D. algonquin*, onde a inversão pericêntrica estava associada a uma inversão paracêntrica, o que facilitava a sua manutenção; por FREIRE MAIA (1960) em *D. ananassae*, porém em muito baixa frequência; e por CARSON & STALKER (1949), que registraram em *D. robusta*, altas frequências (até 30%) de portadores heterozigotos, em populações do Norte dos Estados Unidos. Os autores sugeriram na época, que não deveria ocorrer recombinação na região envolvida, mas não realizaram estudos comprobatórios mais detalhados.

Recentemente, populações de *D. willistoni* coletadas em 4 ilhas e no continente de Santa Catarina (ROHDE *et al.* 1998), apresentaram frequências altas (entre 10 a 42%) de uma pequena inversão pericentromérica no cromossomo X, sugerindo alguma vantagem adaptativa para seus portadores, bem como fluxo gênico entre continente e ilhas.

Os tipos de mecanismos envolvidos na garantia da sobrevivência dos heterozigotos para inversões pericêntricas em fêmeas de *Drosophila*, entretanto, não são conhecidos, mas se é que eles existem, devem envolver a restrição da recombinação ou

do pareamento entre os segmentos invertidos dos cromossomos na meiose, promovendo assim, a restauração da fertilidade integral da prole.

Na meiose dos gafanhotos dos gêneros *Boonacris alticola* e *Camnula pellucida* (HAINES *et al.* 1978; NUR 1968, respectivamente), esta é a maneira de impedir a formação de gametas anômalos, já que o polimorfismo para inversões pericêntricas nestes organismos parece ser adaptativo. Na meiose desses insetos, a região cromossômica que envolve a inversão não se pareia em heterozigotos. Em *Trimerotropis pseudofasciata* (WEISSMAN 1976) os quiasmas são localizados em posições terminais de todos os cromossomos, não ocorrendo nas regiões invertidas dos cromossomos de heterozigotos. Isto permite o estabelecimento de polimorfismo em muitas populações, tanto em ilhas, como no continente, em grande parte dos Estados Unidos.

Virtualmente nada, entretanto, havia sido feito antes da presente Tese quanto ao estudo da meiose, tanto em homozigotos como em heterozigotos, de espécies do grupo *willistoni*, que possuem, como a *D. willistoni* e a *D. paulistorum*, um número muito maior de inversões paracêntricas por indivíduo (até 16, como em amostras de *D. willistoni* da região central do Brasil – DA CUNHA & DOBZHANSKY 1954) do que a *D. melanogaster*, onde ocorre o mecanismo demonstrado por HINTON & LUCCHESI (1960). Além disso, FRANÇA & DA CUNHA (1968) e FRANÇA *et al.* (1968) apresentaram evidências genéticas de recombinação em machos de *D. willistoni*.

Em função do exposto, o presente estudo tem como objetivo geral suprir a lacuna existente sobre o conhecimento do comportamento meiótico em espécies do grupo *willistoni* de *Drosophila*, abrindo uma ampla gama de perspectivas para investigações futuras.

## 1.2. OBJETIVOS

1. Padronizar as condições para estudo da meiose de machos de *Drosophila willistoni* e, posteriormente de espécies pertencentes ao sub-grupo *willistoni* (Capítulo 2).
2. Caracterizar as fases da meiose de machos de *D. willistoni* e a prole de cruzamentos de diferentes populações analisando as configurações meióticas de machos descendentes de cruzamento entre linhagens de *D. willistoni* que apresentam atrofia gonadal sob regime de temperaturas diferentes (Capítulos 3 e 4).
3. Padronizar as condições para estudo da meiose das fêmeas de *Drosophila willistoni* e *D. paulistorum* (Capítulo 5).
4. Analisar comparativamente o comportamento meiótico de *D. willistoni* em paralelo com a observação e registro de inversões paracêntricas em seus cromossomos politênicos da glândula salivar (Capítulo 6).
5. Caracterizar o comportamento meiótico de machos de algumas espécies crípticas e não crípticas de *Drosophila willistoni* (Capítulo 7).

### 1.3. MATERIAL E MÉTODOS

Na presente Tese, foram utilizadas as seguintes populações do grupo *willistoni*: WIP4 (coletada na Bahia -Brasil, 14°12'S, 39°22'W); 17A2 (Eldorado - Rio Grande do Sul, 30°05'S, 51°39'W); B9sc (Ilha de Ratonas – Santa Catarina); G3 (Ilha do Arvoredo - Santa Catarina, 27°17'S,48°21'W); *D. paulistorum* (Morro Santana - Porto Alegre - Brasil, 30°02'S, 51°14'W); *D. nebulosa* (Porto Alegre – Brasil, 30°02'S, 51°14'W); *D. equinoxialis* (Panamá); *D. tropicalis* (Caribe, Bowling Green Species Resource Center); *D. insularis* (St. Kitts – Antilhas).

Todos os estoques utilizados foram mantidos em cultura massal em meio de Marques *et al.* (1966) em temperatura fisiológica de 17°C ±1°C, com 60% de umidade relativa. As larvas foram tratadas com solução comercial de levedura e mantidas em fotoperíodo de 24 horas.

Discos imaginiais de gônadas (larvas de 3º instar) e testículos (adultos recém emergidos), foram dissecados diretamente em citrato de sódio (1%), transferidos para lâminas de vidro e submetidos a técnica de “air drying” adaptada para o grupo *willistoni*, a partir de protocolo de Imai *et al.* (1988). Posteriormente as lâminas foram coradas em Giemsa, observadas sob microscópio ótico e fotografadas.

Para a análise de meiose em fêmeas, ovários foram dissecados em soro fisiológico sendo separados os oócitos de 13º e 14º estágios de desenvolvimento. Para processar este material foi utilizada técnica de PURO & NOKKALA (1977) com pequenas modificações.

Os cromossomos politênicos de glândula salivar de larvas de 3º instar foram processados segundo técnica de ASHBURNER (1967), analisados sob contraste fase e fotografados com filme KODAK Asa 100. Para as fotografias de material meiótico,



utilizou-se filme AGFA Asa 25, sendo que este filme de asa baixa demonstrou ser o mais adequado para estes cromossomos, pois na ampliação das cópias em papel, não há perda de qualidade, não há granulação nem perda de foco.

#### 1.4. DISCUSSÃO GERAL, CONCLUSÕES E PERSPECTIVAS

A padronização das condições técnicas para o estudo dos cromossomos meióticos em machos (Capítulos 2, 3, 4, 6 e 7) e em fêmeas de *Drosophila willistoni* e *D. paulistorum* (Capítulo 5) permitiu iniciarmos os primeiros estudos sistemáticos sobre este tipo de divisão celular em espécies neotropicais de Drosophilidae.

A qualidade dos preparados obtidos tanto de testículos de adultos, como de gônadas de larvas de 3<sup>o</sup> instar (Capítulo 2) foi excepcionalmente boa, comparável com a obtida para *D. ananassae* (TOBARI *et al.* 1993) e muitas vezes superior à de *D. melanogaster* (AULT & RIED 1994). Este primeiro tento facilitou bastante o avanço das abordagens previstas para a presente Tese.

Assim, no Capítulo 3, pudemos examinar o padrão cromossômico da meiose de duas populações de *D. willistoni* (WIP4 e 17A2), onde foram observadas as fases de paquíteno e diplóteno da prófase I, anáfase I, metáfase II e anáfase II, sendo que a fase de diplóteno recebeu maior atenção, por ser nesta fase que se detecta, com maior clareza, a eventual ocorrência de quiasmas. Os três pares de cromossomos foram observados em todo o estudo, como: o par sexual (X metacêntrico e Y submetacêntrico); o par II metacêntrico; o par III acrocêntrico, diferindo de METZ (1916) e DOBZHANSKY (1950), apenas no par II, referido como submetacêntrico por estes autores. A razão desta discrepância provavelmente se deve ao fato de que estes autores tiraram suas conclusões baseadas no estudo dos cromossomos politênicos, que

diferem quanto à quantidade de heterocromatina centromérica. Outra característica observada, foi a associação entre o par sexual, na região do centrômero, provavelmente pela região denominada colocoro, como verificado em *D. melanogaster* (COOPER 1964). Os colocoros, segundo MCKEE *et al.* (1992) seriam pelo menos em parte, constituídos pela região organizadora de nucléolo. Tentativas de marcação desta região nos cromossomos meióticos de *D. willistoni* através de técnica de bandamento com coloração à base de nitrato de prata (adaptado de BICUDO *et al.* 1992) entretanto, não propiciaram resultados conclusivos (dados não mostrados). Novas técnicas, inclusive hibridação *in situ* com sondas de rDNA deverão ser utilizadas em um próximo estudo.

A possibilidade de detectar recombinação em machos da prole do cruzamento entre linhagens 17A2 e WIP4 que haviam propiciado a descoberta do primeiro caso de disgenesia gonadal em *D. willistoni* por membros de nosso grupo (REGNER *et al.* 1999) foi também testada no Capítulo 3. Na primeira geração de tais cruzamentos, tanto intra como interlinhagens, não foram observados quiasmas, tanto sob condições de temperatura fisiológica (25°C) como restritiva (29°C). Neste Capítulo, também foi evidenciada a particularidade da formação de uma configuração do tipo alça em um dos braços do cromossomo X, cujo significado merece ser analisado posteriormente. Em *D. melanogaster*, VLASSOVA *et al.* (1991) registraram o aparecimento de estrutura do tipo alça em certas regiões de cromossomos metafásicos mitóticos durante a clivagem inicial de embriões, sugerindo que elas provavelmente correspondem a regiões de separação de cromátides irmãs. Em cromossomos meióticos, entretanto, não há registro anterior da ocorrência de fenômeno similar.

A continuidade da análise da meiose de machos em outras populações de *D. willistoni* e na população híbrida WIP4 x 17A2 mantida em laboratório, sob condições de temperatura fisiológica (17°C), entretanto, permitiu a detecção de recombinação em

machos em uma frequência de 20,78% em 513 indivíduos analisados (Capítulo 6). Este fenômeno em populações naturais de *D. willistoni* já havia sido registrado por FRANÇA *et al.* (1968) sem registro citológico, e em *D. ananassae* como regra, com registro citológico (KIKKAWA 1937; MORIWAKI 1937; MATSUDA *et al.* 1983; GOÑI 1988). Na população híbrida, ele poderia ser consequência de algum tipo de incompatibilidade genética ou de eventos causados por diferentes contribuições de elementos transponíveis, o que está sendo investigado por outros membros de nosso grupo de pesquisa. O fato deste estudo ter sido feito em paralelo com a análise do polimorfismo cromossômico encontrado nos cromossomos politênicos das mesmas larvas, nos permitiu identificar as inversões heterozigotas (IILF ou IIL D+E) dentro das quais, possivelmente, ocorreu a recombinação no braço esquerdo do cromossomo II (IIL).

Já na população natural G3 (5,48% de frequência de recombinação em 73 machos analisados) poder-se-ia sugerir que fenômenos desta natureza corresponderiam a um subproduto do amplo polimorfismo cromossômico para inversões, mantido por seleção natural dentro de certa frequência, que é bem maior em *D. willistoni* do que em *D. melanogaster* (FRANÇA *et al.* 1968), mas menor do que em *D. ananassae* (revisão em TOBARI *et al.* 1993). Nesta última espécie, o controle genético de recombinação em machos já é relativamente bem conhecido.

Como perspectiva de desenvolver essa abordagem, nosso grupo vem trabalhando em colaboração com a Dra Beatriz Goñi da Universidad de La Republica do Uruguai, que está estabelecendo e mantendo estoques balanceados a partir de mutantes espontâneos em *D. willistoni*. A partir de cruzamentos entre estes estoques mutantes, GOÑI *et al.* (2002) encontraram evidências genéticas de não disjunção do par sexual, gerando indivíduos XXY.

Além da recombinação em machos, detectou-se também outra evidência de instabilidade genética em *D. willistoni*, expressa como macho XO (Capítulo 4). A configuração X0 foi encontrada em um indivíduo da população WIP4, mantida em laboratório, que apresentou 13 metáfases no mesmo campo, onde o cromossomo Y do par sexual estava ausente, ocorrendo apenas o X. O significado evolucionário deste achado ainda é obscuro, mas se considerarmos o fato de que uma série de linhagens com baixa viabilidade de *D. willistoni* são coletadas na natureza e mantidas em laboratório, este fenômeno poderia ser mais comum do que o esperado.

No Capítulo 5, são apresentados os primeiros resultados propiciados pela padronização da técnica citológica para caracterização da meiose em fêmeas do grupo *willistoni*. O que se observou inicialmente, foi a enorme dificuldade de obtenção de material cromossômico, devido a vários fatores, como por exemplo: ocorrência muito rápida das fases meióticas e cromossomos altamente condensados em uma formação característica chamada de cariossoma, como detectado previamente em *D. melanogaster* (BIER *et al.* 1969) e apontado como característica de espécies de insetos com ovários meroísticos. A partir de pequenos ajustes na técnica de PURO & NOKKALA (1977), observamos em um total de 77 fêmeas (69 de *D. willistoni* e 8 de *D. paulistorum*) apenas 16 (20,7%) que apresentaram algum tipo de material cromossômico. Do material encontrado, foi possível caracterizar algumas fases como: prometáfase I, anáfase I, metáfase II e anáfase II. A principal característica cromossômica detectada nas espécies do grupo *willistoni*, foi a presença do estágio de cariossoma, no qual os cromossomos permanecem unidos numa massa densa e compacta. Se por um lado, esta característica dificulta enormemente a detecção de recombinação, por outro, o cariossoma representa uma proteção contra a dissociação precoce dos cromossomos, prevenindo assim, perdas

gaméticas e garantindo a correta distribuição do material genético (HAWLEY *et al.* 1993).

A compactação dos cromossomos, portanto, impediu que detectássemos os eventos de recombinação meiótica das fêmeas em geral, e especialmente das portadoras de inversões heterozigotas tanto paracêntricas como pericêntricas (como a XP1) segregante no cromossomo X da linhagem G3 de *D. willistoni*, previamente identificada por ROHDE *et al.* (1998) e ROHDE (2000).

Em alguns indivíduos, tanto de *D. willistoni* como de *D. paulistorum*, observou-se cromossomos endomitóticos de células nutridoras (células “nurse”). Estes cromossomos são bem menores do que os politênicos de glândula salivar de *Drosophila* e não apresentam um cromocentro organizado. DEJ & SPRADLING (1999) citam estes cromossomos endomitóticos de células nutridoras, como um bom sistema de estudo da relação entre estrutura cromossômica e ciclos endomitóticos. Neste material, não se observou a chamada fase plumosa (“lampbrush”) detectada por DAVRING & SUNNER (1982) em oócitos de *D. melanogaster*.

Concluindo, o Capítulo 7 apresenta dados preliminares do estudo de cromossomos meióticos de cinco espécies do grupo *willistoni*: 70 indivíduos *D. paulistorum*, 37 de *D. tropicalis*, 18 de *D. equinoxialis*, 34- de *D. insularis* e 73 de *D. nebulosa*, sendo encontrado em todos eles, um comportamento meiótico regular, em comparação com o de *D. willistoni*. Nesta análise, não chegou a ser observada nenhuma característica anormal da meiose, como por exemplo: não-disjunção do par sexual, quebras ou pontes anafásicas.

## 1.5. REFERÊNCIAS BIBLIOGRÁFICAS

- ASHBURNER, M. 1967. Patterns of puffing activity in the salivary gland chromosomes of *Drosophila*. I. Autosomal puffing patterns in a laboratory stock of *Drosophila melanogaster*. **Chromosoma** **27**: 47-63.
- AULT, J. G. & C. L. RIEDER. 1994. Meiosis in *Drosophila* males. I. The question of separate conjunctive mechanisms for the XY and autosomal bivalents. **Chromosoma** **103**: 352 - 356.
- BICUDO, H. E. M. C.; L.M. RAVAZZI & S. NANYA. 1992. Simplified AG-Staining technique for nucleolar organizing regions and nucleoli. **Rev. Brasil. Genet.** **15** (1):199-200.
- BIER, K.; W. KUNZ & D. RIBBERT. 1969. Insect oogenesis with and without lampbrush chromosomes. **Chromosome Today** **2**: 107-115.
- BONACCORSI, S.; M.G. GIANANTI & M.GATTI. 1998. Spindle self-organization and cytokinesis during male meiosis in *artless* mutants of *D. melanogaster*. **J. Cell. Biol.** **142** (3): 751-761.
- CARPENTER, A.T. 1975. Electron microscopy of meiosis in *D. melanogaster* females. I. Structure, arrangement and temporal change of the synaptonemal complex in wild type. **Chromosoma** **51**: 157-182.
- CARPENTER, A.T. 1979. Synaptonemal complex and recombination nodules in wild type *D. melanogaster*. **Genetics** **92**: 511-541.
- CARSON, H.L. 1946. The selective elimination of inversion dicentric chromatids during meiosis in the eggs of *Sciara impatiens*. **Genetics** **31**: 95-113.
- CASTRILLON, D.H.; P. GONCZY; S. ALEXANDER; R. RAWSON; C.G. EBEHART; S. WISWANATHAN; S. DINARDO & S.A.WASSERMAN. 1993. Toward a molecular

- genetic analysis of spermatogenesis in *D. melanogaster*: characterization of male-sterile mutants generated of single *P* element mutagenesis. **Genetics** **135**: 489-505.
- CENCI, G.; S. BONACCORSI; C. PISANO; F. VERNI & M. GATTI. 1994. Chromatin and microtubule organization during premeiotic, meiotic and early postmeiotic stages of *D. melanogaster* spermatogenesis. **J. Cell. Sci.** **107**: 3521-3524.
- CHURCH, K. & H. LIN. 1982. Meiosis in *D. melanogaster* II. The prometaphase I kinetochore microtubule bundle and kinetochore orientation in males. **J. Cell. Biol** **93**: 365-373.
- CHURCH, K. & H. LIN. 1985. Kinetochore microtubules and chromosome movement during prometaphase in *D. melanogaster* spermatocytes studied in life and with the electron microscope. **Chromosoma** **92**:273-282.
- COOPER, K. 1950. Normal spermatogenesis in *Drosophila*, p. 1-61. *In*: M. DEMEREC (Ed.) **Biology of Drosophila**. N.York, J.Wiley, 632p.
- COOPER, K. 1964. Meiotic conjunctive elements not involving chiasmata. **Proc. Natl Acad. Sci.** **52**: 1248-1255.
- DA CUNHA, A.B. & T. DOBZHANSKY. 1954. A further study of chromosomal polymorphism of *Drosophila willistoni* in its relation to the environment. **Evolution** **8**: 119 - 134.
- DAVRING, L. & M. SUNNER. 1982. A lampbrush phase in oocytes of *Drosophila* and its bearing upon mutagen sensitivity data. **Hereditas** **97**: 247-259
- DEJ, K.J. & A.C. SPRADLING. 1999. The endocycle controls nurse cell polytene chromosome structure during *Drosophila* oogenesis. **Development** **126**: 293-303.
- DOBZHANSKY, T. 1950. The chromosomes of *Drosophila willistoni*. **Journal of Heredity** **41**: 156 - 158.

- EHRMAN, L. & J.R. POWELL. 1982. The *Drosophila willistoni* species group, p. 193-225. In: M. ASHBURNER; H.L. CARSON & J.N. THOMPSON Jr (Eds.). **The Genetics and Biology of *Drosophila***, 3b. N. York, Academic Press, 429p.
- ENDOW, S.A. & D. KOMMA. 1997. Spindle dynamics during meiosis in *Drosophila* oocytes. **Cell Biol.** **137**(6): 1321-1336.
- ENDOW, S.A. & D. KOMMA. 1998. Assembly and dynamics of an anastral-astral spindle: the meiosis II spindle of *Drosophila* oocytes. **J. Cell Sci.** **111**(17): 2487-2495.
- FRANÇA, Z.M. & A.B. DA CUNHA. 1968. Crossing over between heterozygous inversions and its relation with polymorphism in *Drosophila willistoni*. **Rev. Bras. Biol.** **28**: 495 - 497.
- FRANÇA, Z.M.; A. B. DA CUNHA & M.C. GARRIDO. 1968. Recombination in *Drosophila willistoni*. **Heredity** **23**: 199 - 204.
- FREIRE –MAIA, N. 1960. Peculiar gene arrangements in Brazilian natural populations of *Drosophila ananassae*. **Evolution** **15**: 486 - 495.
- GIANANTI, M.G.; S. BONACCORSI; E. BUCCIARELLI & M. GATTI. 2001. *Drosophila* male meiosis as a model system for the study of cytokinesis in animal cells. **Cell Structure and Function** **26**: 609-617.
- GOLDSTEIN, L.S.B. 1981. Kinetochore structure and its role in chromosome orientation during the first meiotic division in male *D. melanogaster*. **Cell** **25**: 591- 602.
- GOÑI, B. 1988. **Cytogenetic analysis of genetically controlled crossing-over in males of *Drosophila ananassae***. Dr. Sci. thesis (Tokyo Metropolitan University) Tóquio, Japão. 81p.



- GOÑI, B.; C. PARADA; C. ROHDE & V.L.S. VALENTE. *In press*. Genetic characterization of spontaneous mutations in *Drosophila willistoni*. I. Exchange and non-disjunction of the X chromosome. **Drosophila Information Service 85**.
- HAINES, R.L.; P.A. ROBERT & J.D. LATTIN. 1978. Pericentric inversion polymorphism in the grasshopper *Boonacris alticola*. **Chromosoma 65**: 185 - 197.
- HAWLEY, R.S.; K. MCKIM & T. ARBEL. 1993. Meiotic segregation in *D. melanogaster* females: molecules, mechanisms and myths. **Annu. Rev. Genet. 27**: 281-317.
- HINTON, C.W. & J.C. LUCCHESI. 1960. A cytogenetic study of crossing over in inversion heterozygotes of *D. melanogaster*. **Genetics 45**: 87-94
- KIKKAWA, H. 1937. Spontaneous crossing-over in male of *Drosophila ananassae*. **Zool. Mag. 49**: 159-160.
- KING, R.C. 1970. **Ovarian development in *Drosophila melanogaster***. N. York, Academic Press, 304p.
- KRIMBAS, C. D. & J.R. POWELL. 1992. ***Drosophila* Inversion Polymorphism**. Boca Raton, Florida, CRC Press, 560p.
- LIN, H; J.G. AULT & K. CHURCH. 1981. Meiosis in *D. melanogaster*. I. Chromosome identification and kinetochore microtubule numbers during the first and second meiotic divisions in males. **Chromosoma 83**: 507-521.
- MAHOWALD, A.P. & M.P. KAMBYSELLIS. 1980. Oogenesis, p.141-224. *In*: M. ASHBURNER & T.R.F. WRIGHT (Eds.). **Genetics and Biology of *Drosophila***, 2d. N. York, Academic Press, 702p.
- MARQUES E.K. ., NAPP M., WINGE H., and CORDEIRO, A.R., 1966. *A corn meal, soybean flour, wheat germ medium for Drosophila*. **Drosophila Information Service**, 41: 187.

- MATSUDA, M.; H.T. IMAI & Y.N. TOBARI. 1983. Cytogenetic analysis of recombination in males of *Drosophila ananassae*. **Chromosoma** **88**: 286 - 292.
- MCKEE, B. & G. KARPEN. 1990. *Drosophila* ribosomal RNA genes function as a X-Y pairing site during male meiosis. **Cell** **61**: 61-72.
- MCKEE, E.; L. HABERA & J.L. VERNA. 1992. Evidence that the intergenic spacer of *D. melanogaster* rDNA genes function as X-Y pairing sites in male meiosis, and a general model of achiasmate. **Genetics** **132**: 529-544.
- MCKEE, B.; S.E. LUMSDEN & G. DAS. 1993. The distribution of male meiotic pairing sites on chromosome 2 of *D. melanogaster*: meiotic pairing and segregation of 2-Y transposition. **Chromosoma** **102**: 180-194.
- MCKEE, B. 1996. The license to pair: Identification of meiotic pairing sites in *Drosophila*. **Chromosoma** **105**:135-141.
- METZ, C.W. 1916. Chromosome studies in the Diptera. III. Additional types of chromosome groups in the Drosophilidae. **Amer. Natur.** **50**: 587 - 599.
- MEYER, G.F. 1960. The fine structure of spermatocytes nuclei of *D. melanogaster*, p.951-954. *In*: P. HOUWINK & T. SPIT (Eds.) **Proc. Eur. Reg. Conf. Eletron. Microsc.**1230p.
- MEYER, G.F. 1964. A possible correlation between submicroscopic structure of meiotic chromosomes and crossing over, p. 461-62. *In*: **Proc. 3rd Eur. Reg. Conf Eletron. Microsc.** Prague, Publ. House Czech. Acad. Sci., 988p.
- MIYAZAKI, W.Y. & T. ORR-WEAVER. 1992. Sister chromatid misbehavior in *Drosophila ord* mutants. **Genetics** **132**: 1047-1061.
- MORGAN, T.H. 1912. Complete linkage in the second chromosome of the male of *Drosophila*. **Science** **36**:719-720.

- MORIWAKI, D. 1937. A high ratio of crossing over in *Drosophila ananassae*. **Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. 92**: 10443-10449.
- MULLER, H.J. 1940. Bearings of the *Drosophila* work on systematics. *In*: J. HUXLEY (Ed.). **The New Systematics**. Oxford, Clarendon Press (citado por C. KRIMBAS & J.R. POWELL 1992).
- MILLER, D. 1939. Structure and variation of the chromosomes in *Drosophila algonquin*. **Genetics 28**: 699 - 708.
- NUR, U. 1968. Synapsis and crossing over within a paracentric inversion in the grasshopper *Camnula pellucida*. **Chromosoma 25**: 198 - 214.
- ORR-WEAVER, T. 1995. Meiosis in *Drosophila*: seeing is believing. **Proc. Natl Acad. Sci. 92**: 10443-10449.
- PATTERSON, J.T. & W.S. STONE. 1952. **Evolution in the genus *Drosophila***. N. York, The Mac Millan Company (citado por C.D. KRIMBAS & J.R. POWELL 1992).
- PURO, J. & S. NOKKALA. 1977. Meiotic segregation of chromosomes in *Drosophila melanogaster* oocytes. **Chromosoma 63**: 273-286.
- RASMUSSEN, S.W. 1974. Studies on the development and ultrastructure of the synaptonemal complex in *D. melanogaster*. **C.R. Trav. Lab. Carlsberg 40**: 163-73.
- REN, X.; L. EISEHOUR; C. HONG; Y. LEE & B. MCKEE. 1997. Roles of rDNA spacer and transcription unit-sequences in *X-Y* meiotic chromosome pairing in *D. melanogaster* males. **Chromosoma 106**: 29-36.
- REGNER, L.P.; E. ABDELHAY; C. ROHDE; J.J.S. RODRIGUES & V.L.S. VALENTE. 1999. Temperature-dependent gonadal dysgenesis occurring in *Drosophila willistoni*. **Genetics and Molecular Biology 22**: 205-211.

- ROEDER, G.S. 1997. Meiotic chromosomes: in takes two to tango. **Genes & Dev.** **11**: 2600-2621.
- ROHDE, C., D.C. DE TONI & V.L.S. VALENTE. 1998. Um caso raro de inversão pericêntrica em populações naturais de *Drosophila willistoni*. **Genetics and Molecular Biology** **21** (3) (Suppl.): 54.
- ROHDE, C. 2000. Polimorfismo cromossômico e elementos transponíveis em *Drosophila willistoni*. Tese de Doutorado, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brasil. 238p.
- SPASSKY, B.; R.C. RICHMOND; S. PÉREZ-SALAS; O. PAVLOVSKY; C.A. MOURÃO; A.S. HUNTER; H. HOENIGSBERG; T. DOBZHANSKY & F.J. AYALA. 1971. Geography of the sibling species related to *Drosophila willistoni*, and the semispecies of the *Drosophila paulistorum* complex. **Evolution** **25**: 129-143.
- SPERLICH, D. & P. PFRIEM. 1986. Chromosomal polymorphism in natural and experimental populations, p. 257-309. *In*: M. ASHBURNER; H.L. CARSON & J.N. THOMPSON Jr. (Eds.). **The Genetics and Biology of *Drosophila***, 3e. London. Academic Press, 548p.
- STEVENS, N.M. 1908. A study of the germ cells of certain diptera, with reference to the heterochromosomes and the phenomenon of synapsis. **J. Exp. Zool.** **5**:359-374.
- STURTEVANT, A.H. & E. NOVITSKI. 1941. The homologies of the chromosome elements in the genus *Drosophila*. **Genetics** **26**: 517 - 541.
- SWANSON, C. P.; T. MERZ & W.J. YOUNG. 1967. **Citogenética**. São Paulo, Ed. Univ. São Paulo, 244p.
- THEURFALK, W.E. & R.S. HAWLEY. 1992. Meiotic spindle assembly in *Drosophila* females: behavior of non-exchange chromosomes and the effects of mutations in the *nod* kinesin-like prot. **J. Cell. Biol.** **116**: 1167-1180.

- TOBARI, Y.N.; B. GOÑI; Y. TOMIMURA & M. MATSUDA. 1993. Chromosomes, p. 23-51. *In*: Y.N.TOBARI (Ed.). ***Drosophila ananassae. Genetical and Biological Aspects***. Tokyo, Japan Scientific Societies Press, 289p.
- VAL, F.C.; C.R. VILELA & M.D. MARQUES. 1981. Drosophilidae of the neotropical region, p. 123 – 168. *In*: M. ASHBURNER; H.L.CARSON & J.N.THOMPSON Jr. (Eds.). **The Genetics and Biology of *Drosophila***, 3a. N. York, Academic Press, 430p.
- VLASOVA, I.E.; A.S. GRAPHODATSKY; E.S. BELYAEVA & I.F. ZHIMULEV. 1991. Constitutive heterochromatin in early embryogenesis of *Drosophila melanogaster*. **Mol. Gen. Genet.** **229**:316-318.
- ZHANG, P. & R.S. HAWLEY. 1990. The genetic analysis of distributive segregation in *D. melanogaster*. II. Further genetic analysis of the *nod* locus. **Genetics** **125**: 115-127.
- WEISSMAN, D.B. 1976. Geographical variability in the pericentric inversion system of the grasshopper *Trimerotropis pseudofasciata*. **Chromosoma** **55**: 325 - 347.
- WHEELER, M.R. 1981. The Drosophilidae: A taxonomic overview, p.1-97. *In*: M. ASHBURNER; H.L. CARSON & J.N. THOMPSON Jr. (Ed.). **The Genetics and Biology of *Drosophila***, 3a. N. York, Academic Press, 430p.

## **CAPÍTULO 2**

**An improved technique for mitotic and meiotic chromosomes of**

**Neotropical species of *Drosophila***

(trabalho submetido à Drosophila Information Service)

**Santos-Colares, M.C.<sup>1</sup>, B. Goñi<sup>2</sup>, and V.L.S.Valente<sup>1,3,4</sup>**. An improved technique for mitotic and meiotic chromosomes of Neotropical species of *Drosophila*. <sup>1</sup>Programa de Pós Graduação em Biologia Animal, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS), Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil, <sup>2</sup>Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de la Republica, Montevideo, Uruguay, <sup>3</sup>Departamento de Genética, Instituto de Biociências, UFRGS. Caixa Postal 15053. CEP 91501-970. Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil. <sup>4</sup>E-mails: [vera.gaiisky@ufrgs.br](mailto:vera.gaiisky@ufrgs.br); [vera.valente@bol.com.br](mailto:vera.valente@bol.com.br).

The cytological study of *Drosophila* chromosomes requires practical and simple techniques, to guarantee abundant, good-quality material. Several requirements should be taken into account, prior to the preparation of slides. Among them, we underline the care with laboratory environment conditions, since the results of the “air drying” technique change depending on the relative humidity of the air. This is particularly important when we try to apply the classic protocols (as those of Imai *et al.*, 1977, 1988) to endemic species of Neotropical *Drosophila* in hot and humid places.

The first step is to make the choice of the most suitable organs to obtain the chromosome type desired (mitotic, meiotic, or polytene) and to define the best part of the structure to be processed. In *Drosophila*, the ideal organ to allow the detection of mitotic figures are the brain ganglia of larvae and pre-pupae (Figure 1). Good quality metaphase plates and other mitotic phases can be obtained with relative facility. For the detection of meiotic chromosomes, imaginal discs of gonads of larvae and pre-pupae are the best material. In male and female adults, it is necessary to dissect testes and ovaries (Figure 2) and to find the parts of these structures with the best chances to provide divisions. In species polymorphic for paracentric inversions and other structural variations, the use of larvae and pre-pupae allows the comparison of the meiotic figures with the chromosomal arrangements present in the polytene cells of the salivary gland

of the same individual. This is useful to evaluate the meiotic consequences of new chromosomal variants.

Some changes here presented were made after changing the basic technique of Imai *et al.* (1977, 1988), aiming to optimize the preparation of slides with Neotropical species, such as those from the *Drosophila willistoni* group under the room conditions commonly found in Brazil and other tropical countries, that are subject to similar climates. They are: a) before the use, water-soap cleaned slides are stocked in a ethanol:sulfuric ether (3:1) solution up to several months. They are dried in paper tissue immediately before the preparation of the material, helping to eliminate residues that could form undesirable background; b) the pre-treatment with colchicine was eliminated, and the time to dry the slides reduced to two hours, instead of the 24-h period used by Imai *et al.* (1988), before the staining with Giemsa. This procedure allows the analysis of the material in the same day, which could be important in the case of species that are difficult to rear in laboratory; c) the slides should lie for a minimum time of 15 min in Giemsa 3%; d) the excess of Giemsa is subsequently removed in current water, and then a gentle wiping of the opposite (back) surface of the slide using a paper tissue soaked in alcohol is suggested to improve the conditions of analysis of the material. This care helps again to avoid the occurrence of “background”.

The apparatus and material used are: slides with depressions, fine forks, hypodermic needles, clean slides (as above referred), paper tissue, bottles for the fixative solutions, and Pasteur pipettes. The solutions used are as follows:

1. Hypotonic solution of sodium citrate (1%)  
1g dihydrated trisodium citrate( $\text{Na}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{O}_7\cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ )  
100mL distilled  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$
2. Fixative solution I: acetic-ethanol (60%)



The fixation solutions should be prepared immediately before the processing of the slides: they cannot be stocked.

3mL ethanol, 3 mL acetic acid, 4 mL distilled H<sub>2</sub>O

3. Fixative solution II: acetic-ethanol (100%)

2 mL ethanol, 2 mL acetic acid

4. Fixative solution III:

Glacial acetic acid

5. Phosphate Buffer pH 6.8:

4.75g dibasic sodium phosphate (Na<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>), 4.5g monobasic potassium phosphate (KH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>), 1000 mL distilled H<sub>2</sub>O

6. Giemsa - this solution can be used only two times-do not stock.

0.76g Giemsa, 50 mL glycerol, 50 mL methanol

7. Staining solution (Giemsa 3%)

20 mL phosphate buffer, 77 mL distilled H<sub>2</sub>O, 3 mL Giemsa

Dissect the material in sodium citrate solution (see Figure 3) and:

- a) transfer the material to a slide adding a drop of sodium citrate for at least 5 min; b) remove the excess citrate with the tip of a Pasteur pipette; c) place two drops of fixative solution I around the material, spreading with the tip of the hypodermic needle; d) place again two new drops of fixative solution I; e) observe the material under microscope

and remove the excess of tissue; f) cut the material into small pieces using the hypodermic needle; g) add another drop of the fixative solution I; h-i) after the retraction of the fixative solution I, place small rolls of filter paper in the extremities of the slides to absorb the excess of liquid and add two drops of fixative solution II; j-l) take care for the fixation solution II to uniformly cover the material, allowing the spreading and sticking of the cells to the slide; m) after around 30 sec, add two drops of fixative solution III; n) wait for the complete retraction of fixative solution III and remove the excess. Leave the slide drying for at least 2 h at room temperature; o) stain the slide with Giemsa 3%, in phosphate buffer pH 6.8, for 15 min.

It is important to call attention to the fact that in brain ganglia preparations, mitotic figures (Fig. 4a) are found in almost 100% of the slides, whereas meiotic male figures (Figure 4b) are detected in around 10% of the testes or imaginal discs processed.

Acknowledgements: This study was supported by the Brazilian Agencies CNPq, FAPERGS and PROPESQ-UFRGS (fellowships and grants) and by the PEDECIBA and CSIC Uruguayan Agencies (grants).

References: Imai, H.T., R.H. Crozier, and R.W. Taylor. 1977, *Chromosoma*, 59:341-393; Imai, H.T., R.W. Taylor, M.W. Crosland, and R.H. Crozier. 1988, *Jpn. J. Genet.* 63: 159-185.

## Figure legends

Figure 1. a) Male larva of *Drosophila willistoni*; b) larval brain ganglia dissected; c) larval salivary gland dissected; d) larval imaginal discs of gonads dissected.

Figure 2. Adults of *Drosophila willistoni*. a) female; b) male; c) ovaries dissected; d) testes dissected.

Figure 3. Schema adapted to that of Imai *et al.* (1988), indicating the steps of the modified protocol here presented to obtain mitotic and meiotic chromosomes of Neotropical *Drosophila*. h.s.= hypotonic solution; or = organ; f.p. = filter paper.

Figure 4. a) Mitotic metaphase of *Drosophila willistoni* female larva; b) meiotic chromosomes of a *Drosophila willistoni* male larva. Bars = 10 $\mu$ m.



Fig.1



Fig.2

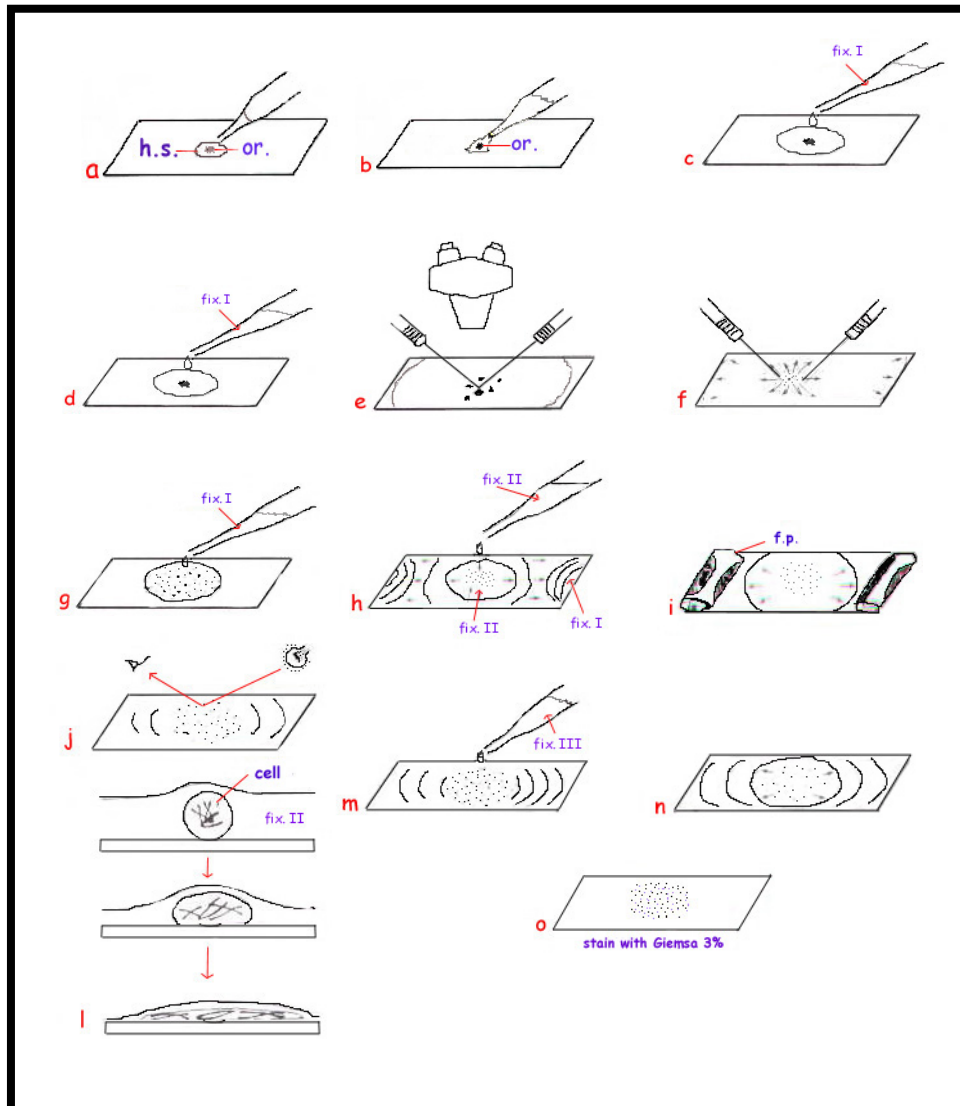


Fig.3

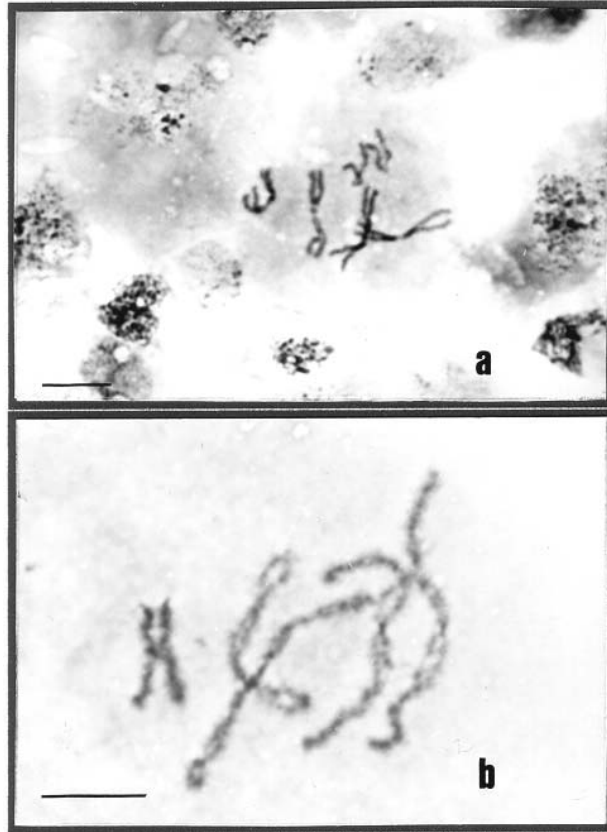


Fig.4

## **CAPÍTULO 3**

### **The meiotic chromosomes of male *Drosophila willistoni***

(trabalho submetido à Caryologia)

## The meiotic chromosomes of male *Drosophila willistoni*

MARISA C. DOS SANTOS-COLARES<sup>1</sup>, VERA L. S. VALENTE<sup>1,2,\*</sup> and BEATRIZ GOÑI<sup>3</sup>

Programa de Pós Graduação em Biologia Animal, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul; <sup>2</sup>Departamento de Genética, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, P. O. Box 15053, CEP 91501-970, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil; <sup>3</sup>Sección Genética Evolutiva, Instituto de Biología, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de la República, Iguá 4225, CEP 11400, Phone: 5982-525-8618, Ext. 141. Fax: 5982-525-8617 Montevideo, Uruguay. e-mail: bgoni@fcien.edu.uy. \*Corresponding author: fax ++ 51 33167311, e-mail: vera.gaiesky@ufrgs.br

**Running Title:** The meiotic chromosome of *D. willistoni*.

### Abstract

The male meiotic chromosomes of *Drosophila willistoni* are described and compared to Giemsa stained mitotic chromosomes. Meiosis was examined in males from two wild type stocks: WIP-4, an almost monomorphic stock, and 17A2, a high-inversion polymorphic stock. Hybrids between these stocks were also examined. Stocks and hybrids were cultured at 25°C and at 29°C, a temperature condition thought to induce male recombination associated with transposable element(s) mobilisation. Chromatin in primary spermatocytes is seen as pachytene and early diplotene bivalents, representing the two autosomal bivalents and a steady association between X and Y. Bivalents remain relatively extended from diplotene through anaphase I, which is followed by the conventional stages of meiosis II. Neither chiasmata nor chromatid bridges and fragments were detected in both control and experimental males. Thread-like bubble structures on the distal region of the X chromosome were observed in early diplotene



cells from F1 male offspring between WIP-4 and 17A2 reared at 29°C; their functional meaning is unknown.

**Keywords:** *Drosophila willistoni*, meiosis, chromosome behaviour, paracentric inversions.

## INTRODUCTION

*Drosophila willistoni* is a widely distributed Neotropical species (SPASSKY *et al.* 1971) able to successfully inhabit the hot and humid South American forests and other regions at Southern temperate latitudes, including urban environments (VALENTE *et al.* 1993; GOÑI *et al.* 1998). High levels of chromosome inversion polymorphism were described in natural populations of *D. willistoni* by Dobzhansky and Brazilian scientists in the 1950s (CORDEIRO and DOBZHANSKY 1954; DA CUNHA *et al.* 1950, 1959; DA CUNHA and DOBZHANSKY 1954; DOBZHANSKY 1957; PAVAN *et al.* 1957) and were recently re-examined by VALENTE and co-workers (VALENTE and MORALES 1985; VALENTE and ARAÚJO 1986; VALENTE *et al.* 1993, 2001; ROHDE 2000).

With few exceptions, little attention has been paid to *Drosophila* male meiotic chromosomes. Cytological studies of *Drosophila* male meiosis have been carried out to study chromatin organisation (KREMER *et al.* 1986), chromosome pairing (COOPER 1964; for review see MCKEE 1998), gene function (GOLDSTEIN 1980; GATTI and GOLDBERG 1991) and recombination (HENDERSON *et al.* 1978; MATSUDA *et al.* 1983). It is known that under normal conditions crossing over in males of *Drosophila* does not occur and the conventional early meiotic stages, i.e., leptotene- pachytene are absent; chromosomes are ready visualised as compact chromosomes at the onset of the

first meiotic division (COOPER 1950). Chromosome bridges and fragments in primary spermatocytes have been observed in hybrid males from *D. melanogaster* heterozygotes for a paracentric inversion on the second chromosome, and interpreted as crossover events (HENDERSON *et al.* 1978). Evidence for the meiotic origin of male recombination in *Drosophila ananassae* has been produced by the presence of chiasmata in diplotene bivalents at frequencies that account for the observed genetic recombination, the occurrence of U-type chiasma, and anaphase I with bridges and fragments in males inversion heterozygotes (MATSUDA *et al.* 1983, GOÑI 1988).

Low but significant rates of male recombination between two inverted segments on the second chromosome in *D. willistoni* had been formerly reported by FRANÇA *et al.* (1968). A dysgenesis-like phenomenon in *D. willistoni* was reported by REGNER *et al.* (1999). Temperature-dependent gonadal dystrophy in hybrids, accompanied by the appearance of several mutations was observed in the offspring from crosses between two stocks that differed in the number and genomic positions of *P* elements (REGNER *et al.* 1996), in the offspring from crosses between nine other stocks (KLEIN 2002), and by the presence of *hobo* and *gypsy* elements (LORETO *et al.* 1998) in the genomes. Previous reports indicate that the hybrid dysgenesis system in *D. melanogaster* attributed to the *P* transposable element includes temperature-sensitive sterility, reduced fertility and fecundity (as found in *D. willistoni* by REGNER *et al.* 1999 and by KLEIN 2002), and male recombination (KIDWELL *et al.* 1977). The occurrence of high rates of male recombination in *D. melanogaster* produced by end-deleted *P* elements (SVOBODA *et al.* 1995) opens the question whether the male recombination in *D. willistoni* could be associated with mobilisation of any transposable element and/or with the phenomenon of gonadal atrophy of the offspring from crosses between several strains cited above.

As a starting point to approach those questions in further studies, this article describes the meiotic chromosome behaviour in male of *D. willistoni* heterozygous for paracentric inversions (in the second and third chromosomes) and reared at high temperature to test for the induction of male crossing over. For reference, the mitotic chromosomes of *D. willistoni* are re-examined in the light of modern cytological methods.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Two wild type stocks, WIP-4 and 17A2, were chosen to examine both mitotic and male meiotic chromosomes in *D. willistoni*. WIP-4 is an old laboratory stock (collected 30 years ago) from Bahia State, North-eastern Brazil (14°12'S, 39°22'W), nearly monomorphic for inversions (except for the inversion III J). 17A2 is a wild type laboratory stock collected in 1991 from the Southern Brazilian locality of Eldorado, State of Rio Grande do Sul (30°05'S, 51°39'W) and is polymorphic for several paracentric inversions (only chromosomes II and III are considered): IIL A, B, D, E, F, H and I, which comprise between 11 to 33% of the total euchromatic arm length; IIR E comprises 16% of the arm length; and III A, B, C V<sub>1</sub> and J, which comprise between 5 to 13% of the total euchromatic chromosome length. As reported by REGNER *et al.* (1996), these stocks differ in the number and position of *P* elements: 24 euchromatic insertion sites were detected in the 17A2 stock but a unique chromocenter insertion site was found in the WIP-11A, a subculture of WIP-4.

REGNER *et al.* (1999) reported temperature dependent levels of gonadal dysgenesis in the progeny of both inter- and intra-strain crosses involving WIP-11A and 17A2 populations. Based on these observations, male meioses were examined in individuals from the stocks indicated above and their (F<sub>1</sub>) reciprocal hybrids reared at

25°C (control males) and at the restrictive temperature of 29°C ± 1°C (experimental males) to assay the occurrence of male crossing over. For crosses, six-hour virgin flies were crossed to young males more than one day old, in all cases, two additional replicates of each cross were performed. All flies were cultured on a standard *Drosophila* culture medium (MARQUES *et al.* 1966).

Meiosis was examined in cytological preparations from testes of newly emerged males processed individually following the air-dry method originally described by IMAI *et al.* (1977) and adapted by MATSUDA *et al.* (1983). Because a low number of cells at meiosis I and II were found in a given individual, a large number of flies (around 300 per sample) were processed. For the examination of mitotic chromosomes, cytological preparations on cerebral ganglia from third instar larvae of both sexes cultured at 25°C were made according to the method of IMAI *et al.* (1977) and IMAI *et al.* (1988).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### The mitotic chromosomes

As shown in Fig. 1, Giemsa stained metaphase chromosomes of *D. willistoni* are characterised by two autosomal pairs and one heteromorphic sex chromosome pair in male cerebral ganglia cells, confirming the description reported by METZ (1916) and DOBZHANSKY (1950). The large autosome pair is metacentric and corresponds to the second chromosome (II) while the other, about half that size, is acrocentric and corresponds to the third (III) chromosome. The second chromosome is slightly smaller than the X (Fig. 1a), and both chromosomes show blocks of heterochromatin at

pericentromeric regions. The X and Y chromosomes are well-distinguished by their size and centromere position (Fig. 1b). The Y chromosome is smaller than the X chromosome, has the centromere on a sub-median position is entirely heterochromatic. As stated by DOBZHANSKY (1950) the mitotic figures of *D. willistoni* do not show the dot chromosome; however, its existence was reported by METZ (1916) and WHARTON (1943) and was suggested as fused with the third chromosome by PAPACEIT AND JUAN (1998).

### **Stages of male meiosis**

As in other species of *Drosophila*, the apical third of the testis in *D. willistoni* is largely occupied by cysts of growing spermatocytes (LINDSLEY and TOKUYASU 1980). Table 1 shows the data of the meiotic stages observed in the four male genotypes examined at control (25°C) and restrictive (29°C) temperatures. Our data indicate that at most, 45% of the males in a given male genotype showed any meiotic cell division, then in order to observe meiosis in adult males the examination of large number of individuals is required. The frequency of each of the two meiotic divisions at individual level is indicated in Table 1. In general, our data suggest that the duration of meiosis I is greater than that of meiosis II. Similar results had been observed in the male meiosis of *D. ananassae* (HINTON and DOWNS 1975) suggesting that the observations of the different meiotic stages may depend on their relative time to maturation.

### **Meiotic chromosomes in control and experimental males**

Fig. 2 shows male meiotic chromosomes of *D. willistoni*. Under Giemsa staining, in large primary spermatocytes, the chromatin of chromosomes II and III is rendered into pachytene and early diplotene bivalents, and a steady association between the X and Y chromosomes. Bivalents remain relatively extended from diplotene through anaphase. As reviewed by COOPER (1950), the *Drosophila* male autosomal bivalents,

in both the rod- and V-shaped bivalents, “*remain in parallel association except of the vicinity of the divergent kinetochores*”. In *D. willistoni* males, the autosomal bivalents also show the customary configuration described in other *Drosophila*. The metacentric bivalent corresponding to the second chromosome stands out as a large bivalent associated side by side along its entire length (Fig. 2e,f and g), however, in early diplotene cells, the chromatids are associated at regular points showing chromosome twists and loops (Fig. 2c, arrow). These loops may be characteristic inversion loops found in individual heterozygotes for gene arrangement as found in *D. ananassae* (GOÑI 1988). The acrocentric bivalent is smaller than expected from the mitotic complement and, in early diplotene cells, the non-sister chromatids may dissociate at the procentric region (Fig. 2a) while they remain in parallel association in later diplotene (Fig. 2e).

In all primary spermatocytes, the X and Y chromosomes associate by putative chromosome pairing sites located at the proximal centric region of the X chromosome and the pro-centric region of the short arm of the Y chromosome (Fig. 2e, f and g, see arrows). It has been proposed that the achiasmate conjunction of normal or inverted X chromosome with one or more Y chromosomes at meiotic prophase in *D. melanogaster* may be accounted for the localised, cohesive elements, or collochores on the X heterochromatin (Xh) and the Y chromosome (COOPER 1964). More recent data indicate that the collochores consist, at least in part of the nucleolus organisers (NOs), suggesting that the X-Y pairing in *Drosophila* males is based on underlying DNA homology with the apparent exclusion of heterochromatic sequences other than that of the rDNA (see MCKEE *et al.*1992).

A peculiar morphological feature of the X chromosome was observed in early diplotene cells from F1 males offspring between WIP-4 and 17A2 reared at 29°C. The

distal region of the X chromosome (the one which does not associate with the Y chromosome) is seen as a thread-like bubble structure (Fig. 2b, c and d, see arrows) that collapses in late diplotene. The functional meaning of this transient structure in the X chromosome awaits further analysis. VLASSOVA *et al.* (1991) reported loop-like structures in particular regions of the metaphase chromosomes during early cleavage nuclei of *D. melanogaster*, suggesting that they probably correspond to regions of sister chromatid separation. These authors suggest that this morphological peculiarity of the mitotic chromosomes are presumably associated with the relative absence of transcription during the corresponding interphases, and may also be associated with the very rapid replication of the chromosomes at this stage.

No chiasma in diplotene cells and/or chromosome bridges and fragments in anaphase I cells (as indicative of a crossing-over in the inversion loop) were detected in 136 the primary spermatocytes of the hybrids examined (Table 1). No apparent gonadal dystrophy was observed in testis from these highly inversion rich males (data not shown) though REGNER *et al.* (1999) reported 14 to 20% gonad dystrophy in males hybrids from crosses between 17A2 and WIP-11<sup>A</sup>. Our data suggest that the restricted temperature treatment alone does not guarantee the occurrence of hybrid dysgenesis and/or male recombination in *D. willistoni*.

**Acknowledgements.** Thanks are due to the Brazilian and Uruguayan agencies CNPq, FAPERGS, FINEP, PROPESQ-UFRGS (Brazil) and CSIC (Uruguay) for fellowships and grants. The authors also thank Miss Nena Basilio Morales for technical assistance.

**REFERENCES**

- COOPER K.W., 1950. *Normal spermatogenesis in Drosophila*. In: *Biology of Drosophila*. (Demerec M, ed.). John Wiley and Sons, New York, 1-61.
- COOPER K.W., 1964. *Meiotic conjunctive elements not involving chiasmata*. PNAS USA, 52:1248-1253.
- CORDEIRO A.R. and DOBZHANSKY T., 1954. *Combining ability of certain chromosomes in Drosophila willistoni and invalidation of the "wild type" concept*. American Naturalist, 88:75-86.
- DA CUNHA A.B., BURLA H., and DOBZHANSKY T., 1950. *Adaptive chromosomal polymorphism in Drosophila willistoni*. Evolution, 4:212-235.
- DA CUNHA A.B. and DOBZHANSKY T., 1954. *A further study of chromosomal polymorphism of Drosophila willistoni in its relation to the environment*. Evolution, 8:119-134.
- DA CUNHA A. B., DOBZHANSKY T., PAVLOVSKY O., and SPASSKY B., 1959. *Genetics of natural populations. XXVIII. Supplementary data on the chromosomal polymorphism in Drosophila willistoni in its relation to the environment*. Evolution, 13:389-404.
- DOBZHANSKY T., 1950. *The chromosomes of Drosophila willistoni*. J Heredity, 41:156-158.
- DOBZHANSKY T., 1957. *Genetics of natural populations. XXVI. Chromosomal variability in island and continental populations of Drosophila willistoni from Central America and the West Indies*. Evolution, 11:280-293.



FRANÇA, Z.M., DA CUNHA A.,B., and GARRIDO M.C., 1968. *Recombination in Drosophila willistoni*. *Heredity*, 23:199-204.

GATTI M. and GOLDBERG M.L., 1991. *Mutations affecting cell division in Drosophila*. *Methods Cell Biol*, 35:543-586.

GOLDSTEIN L.S.B., 1980. *Mechanisms of chromosome orientation revealed by two meiotic mutants in Drosophila melanogaster*. *Chromosoma*, 78:79-111.

GOÑI B. 1988. *Cytogenetic analysis of genetically controlled crossing over in males of Drosophila ananassae*. Dr. Sci. Thesis, Tokyo Metropolitan University, Japan.

GOÑI B., MARTINEZ M.E., VALENTE V.L.S., and VILELA C.R., 1998. *Preliminary data on the Drosophila species (Diptera, Drosophilidae) from Uruguay*. *Revta. Bras. Entomol.*, 42:131-140.

HENDERSON S.A., WOODRUFF R.C., and THOMPSON J.N., 1978. *Spontaneous chromosome breakage at male meiosis associated with male recombination in Drosophila melanogaster*. *Genetics*, 88:93-107.

HINTON C.W. and DOWNS J.E., 1975. *The mitotic, polytene, and meiotic chromosomes of Drosophila ananassae*. *J. Heredity*, 66:353-361.

IMAI H.T., CROZIER R.H., and TAYLOR R.W., 1977. *Karyotype evolution in Australian ants*. *Chromosoma*, 59:341-393.

IMAI, H.T., R.W. TAYLOR, M.W. CROSLAND, and R.H. CROZIER. 1988, *modes of spontaneous chromosomal mutation and karyotype evolution in ants with reference to the minimum interaction hypothesis* *Jpn. J. Genet.* 63: 159-185.

KIDWELL M.G., KIDWELL J.F., and SVED J.A., 1977. *Hybrid dysgenesis in Drosophila melanogaster: A syndrome of aberrant traits including mutation, sterility and male recombination*. *Genetics*, 36:813-833.

KLEIN, C.C. 2002. *Estudo de fenômenos possivelmente relacionados com a mobilização de elementos transponíveis e à presença de endoparasitas em populações de Drosophila willistoni*. Master's Thesis. Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil.

KREMER H., HENNIG W., and DIJKHOF R., 1986. *Chromatin organization in the male germ line of Drosophila hydei*. *Chromosoma*, 94:147-161.

LINDSLEY D.L. and TOKUYASU K.T., 1980. *Spermatogenesis*. In: *The Genetics and Biology of Drosophila*, vol 2 (Ashburner M. and Wright T.R., eds). Academic Press, New York; 225-294.

LORETO E.L.S., BASSO DA SILVA L., ZAHA A., and VALENTE V.L.S., 1998. *Distribution of transposable elements in neotropical species of Drosophila*. *Genetica*, 101:153-165.

MATSUDA M., IMAI H.T., and TOBARI Y.N., 1983. *Cytogenetic analysis of recombination in males of Drosophila ananassae*. *Chromosoma*, 88:286-92.

MARQUES E.K., NAPP M., WINGE H., and CORDEIRO, A.R., 1966. *A corn meal, soybean flour, wheat germ medium for Drosophila*. *Drosophila Information Service*, 41: 187.

MCKEE B. D., HABERA L., VRANA J.A., 1992. *Evidence that intergenic spacer repeats of Drosophila melanogaster rRNA genes function as X-Y pairing sites in male meiosis, and a general model for achiasmatic pairing*. *Genetics*, 132: 529-544.

METZ C.W., 1916. *Chromosome studies in the Diptera. III. Additional types of chromosome groups in the Drosophilidae*. *American Naturalist*, 50: 587-599.

PAPACEIT M. and JUAN E., 1998. *Fate of dot chromosome genes in Drosophila willistoni and Scaptodrosophila lebanonensis determined by in situ hybridization.* Chromosome Research, 6: 49-54.

PAVAN C., DOBZHANSKY T., DA CUNHA A. B., 1957. *Heterosis and the elimination of weak homozygotes in natural populations of three related species of Drosophila.* PNAS USA, 43: 226-234.

REGNER L. P., PEREIRA M.S.O., ALONSO C.E.V., ABDELHAY E., and VALENTE V.L.S., 1996. *Genomic distribution of P elements in Drosophila willistoni and a search for their relationship with chromosomal inversions.* J. Heredity, 87:191-198.

REGNER L. P., ABDELHAY E., ROHDE C., RODRIGUES J.J.S., and VALENTE V.L.S., 1999. *Temperature-dependent gonadal hybrid dysgenesis occurring in Drosophila willistoni.* Genetics and Molecular Biology, 22:205-211.

ROHDE C., 2000. *Polimorfismo cromossômico e elementos transponíveis em Drosophila willistoni.* PhD Thesis, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil.

SVOBODA Y.H.M., ROBSON M.K. and SVED J.A., 1995. *P element induced male recombination can be produced in Drosophila melanogaster by combining end-deficient elements in trans.* Genetics, 139:1601-1610.

SPASSKY B., RICHMOND R. C., PÉREZ-SALAS S., PAVLOVSKY O., MOURÃO C.A., Hunter A.S., HOENIGSBERG H., DOBZHANSKY T., and AYALA F.J., 1971. *Geography of the sibling species related with Drosophila willistoni and the semispecies of the Drosophila paulistorum complex.* Evolution, 25:129-143.

VALENTE V.L.S. and ARAÚJO A.M., 1986. *Chromosomal polymorphism, climatic factors and variation in population size of Drosophila willistoni.* Heredity, 57:149-160.

VALENTE V.L.S. and MORALES N.B., 1985. *New inversions and qualitative description of inversion heterozygotes in natural populations of Drosophila willistoni*. Rev. Bras. Genet., 8:167-173.

VALENTE V.L.S., RUSZCZYK A., and SANTOS R. A., 1993. *Chromosomal polymorphism in urban Drosophila willistoni*. Rev. Bras. Genet., 16:307-319.

VALENTE, V.L.S., ROHDE, C., VALIATI V.H., MORALES N.B. and GOÑI B., 2001. *Chromosomal inversions occurring in Uruguayan populations of Drosophila willistoni*. Drosophila Information Service, 84: 55-59.

VLASSOVA I.E., GRAPHODATSKY A.S., BELYAEVA E.S., and ZHIMULEV I.F., 1991. *Constitutive heterochromatin in early embryogenesis of Drosophila melanogaster*. Mol. Gen. Genet., 229:316-318.

WHARTON L.T., 1943. *Studies in the genetics of Drosophila. The Drosophilidae of the Southwest. III. Analysis of the metaphase and salivary chromosome morphology within the genus Drosophila*. Univ. Texas Publ., 4313:282-319.

### Figure Legends

Fig. 1 - Giemsa-stained mitotic chromosomes of *D. willistoni* (a) female and (b) male.

Bar =10 $\mu$ m.

Fig. 2 - Meiotic chromosomes in *D. willistoni* in experimental (a-f) and control (g-j) males. The meiotic stages are indicated in (a) prophase, (e, f and g) diplotene, (h) early anaphase I, (i) metaphase II and (j) anaphase II. First spermatocytes showing in (b), (c), and (d) a tangled morphology of the sex chromosome pair (arrow indicates the thread-like bubble structure of the X chromosome), and in (c) the arrow head indicates the large autosome bivalent with loops and twists; (e) well extended chromosomes in diplotene cells from F1 males hybrids (from crosses between males 17A2 x females WIP-4), (e, f and g) the visible sex pair is indicated (arrow indicates the pairing region between X and Y chromosomes). Bar =10  $\mu$ m.

Table 1- Meiotic stages in males of *D. willistoni*.

Male genotype*	Temperature (° C)	Total males examined	Percent of males with meioses	N° of primary spermatocytes in		N° of second spermatocytes in	
				diplotene	anaphase I	metaphase II	anaphase II
17A2	25	45	33.3	22	19	0	2
	29	32	28.1	16	4	0	22
WIP4	25	46	45.7	24	39	7	25
	29	37	3.9	3	0	0	0
F <sub>1</sub> WIP4/17A2	25	22	40.9	24	1	0	0
	29	89	32.6	47	6	3	30
F <sub>1</sub> 17A2/WIP4	25	21	19.0	8	0	0	8
	29	78	37.2	40	10	5	18

\* In F<sub>1</sub> males, the female contribution is on the left side of the column.

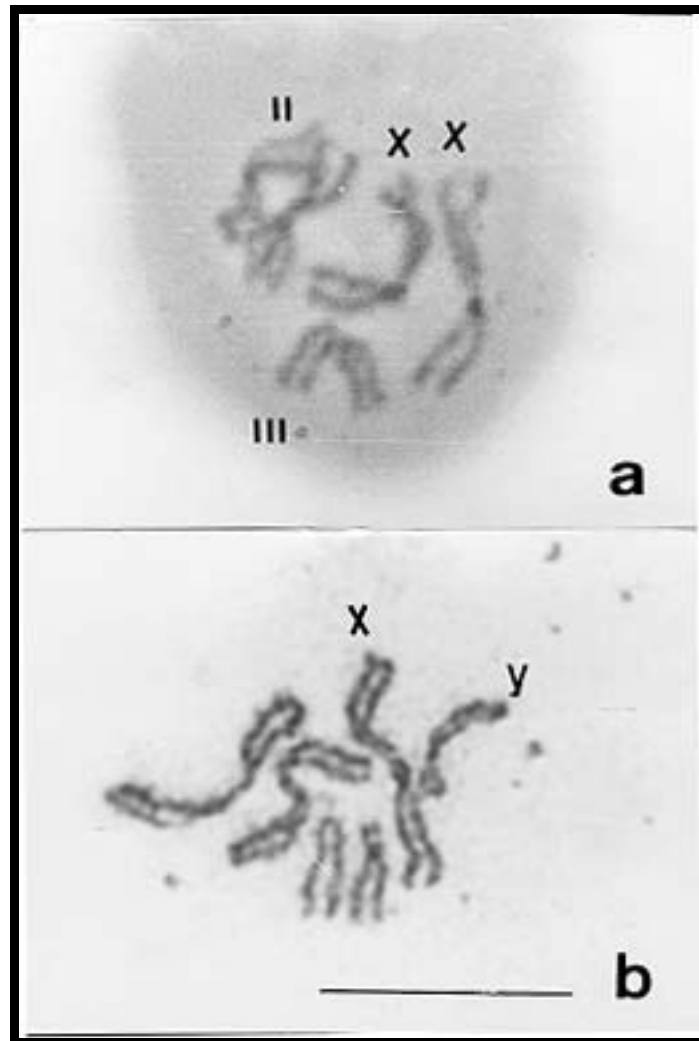


Fig.1

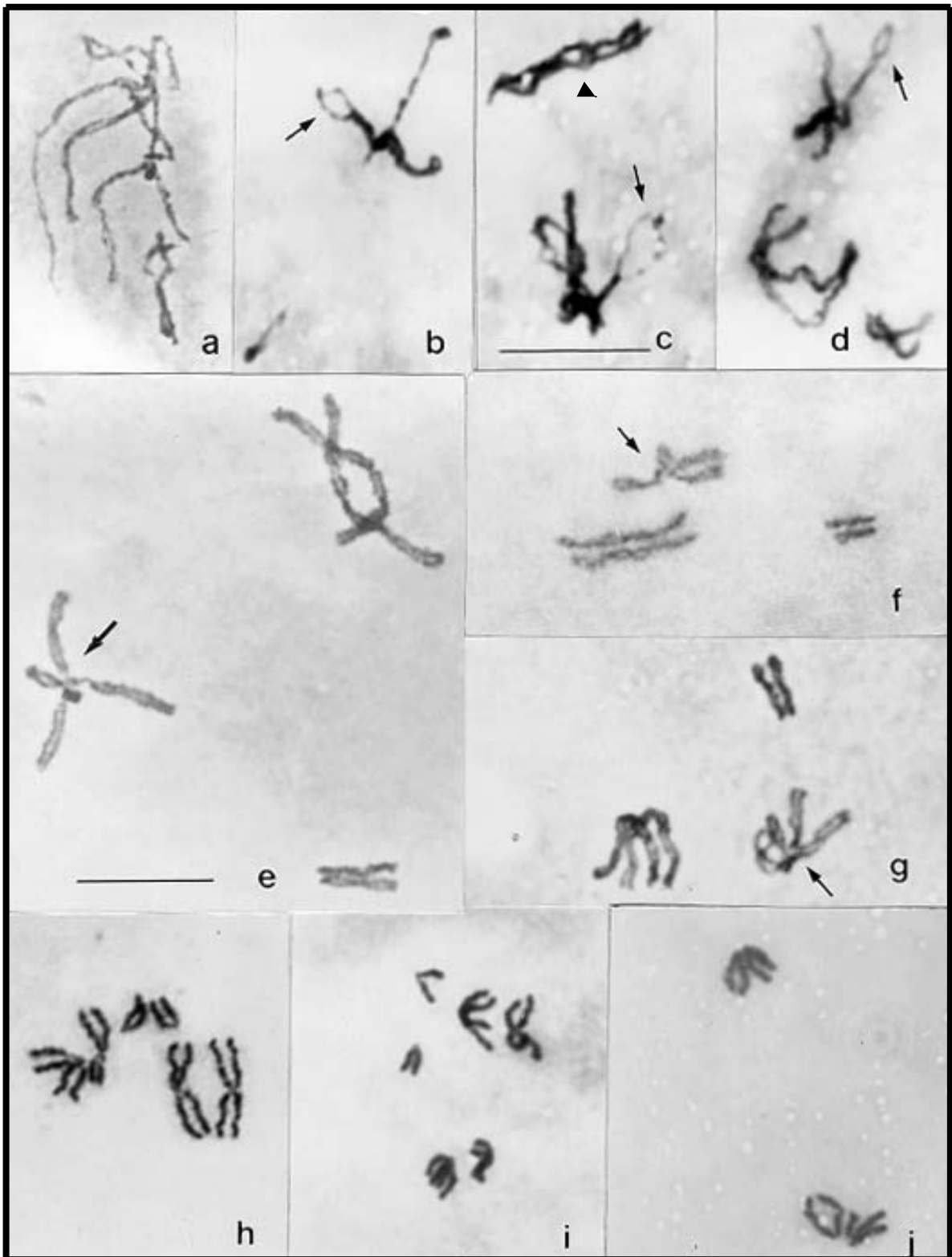


Fig.2



## **CAPÍTULO 4**

### ***X0 Male in *Drosophila willistoni****

(trabalho submetido à Drosophila Information Service)

**Santos-Colares, M.C<sup>1</sup>, and V.L.S.Valente<sup>1,2,3</sup>**. XO male in *Drosophila willistoni*.

<sup>1</sup> Programa de Pós Graduação em Biologia Animal; <sup>2</sup> Departamento de Genética, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil; <sup>3</sup> Corresponding author: E-mail: vera.gaiesky@ufrgs.br

As reviewed in Ashburner (1989), XO males found in *Drosophila melanogaster* are viable and phenotypically indistinguishable of the normal XY males, in spite of their sterility. We do not have information about the occurrence of this condition in *D. willistoni*, although a lot of sterility seems to occur in the offspring of several strains reared in laboratory. The XO chromosome configuration was found in several meiotic metaphasic plates obtained in gonads of a male larva of a laboratory stock (WIP4, from the State of Bahia, Brazil) of *D. willistoni*. This stock is normally reared as massal culture, at  $17^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$  C, 60% r.h. in Marques et al (1966) medium, and the slide was prepared according to the protocol of Imai et al. (1988), adjusted by us (Santos and Valente, submitted) to *D. willistoni*. In Figure 1a, a XY metaphasic plate of a normal male is shown. Note the high size of the Y chromosome. In 1b shows the aspect of an optical microscope field in which 13 metaphases present both second (II) and third (III) chromosomes and only one X chromosome, without pair.

The evolutionary meaning of this finding is still obscure, but it call attention to the fact that in several unproductive strains of *D. willistoni* collected in nature and maintained in laboratory, this phenomenon could be more common that we previously suspected.

Acknowledgements: This study was supported by the Brazilian Agencies CNPq, FAPERGS and PROPESQ-UFRGS (fellowships and grants).

References: Ashburner, M. 1989, *Drosophila, a Laboratory Handbook*, Academic Press; Imai, H., R.W. Taylor, M.W. Crosland, and R. Crozier 1988, *Jpn. J. Genet.* 63: 159-185; Marques, E.K., M. Napp, H. Winge, and A.R. Cordeiro 1966, *D.I.S.* 41: 187; Santos-Colares, M., and V.L.S. Valente 2003(Submitted).

Figure 1. Meiotic metaphases found in gonads of males of the stock WIP4 of *Drosophila willistoni*. a) XY male; b) XO male. Bars = 10  $\mu$ m.

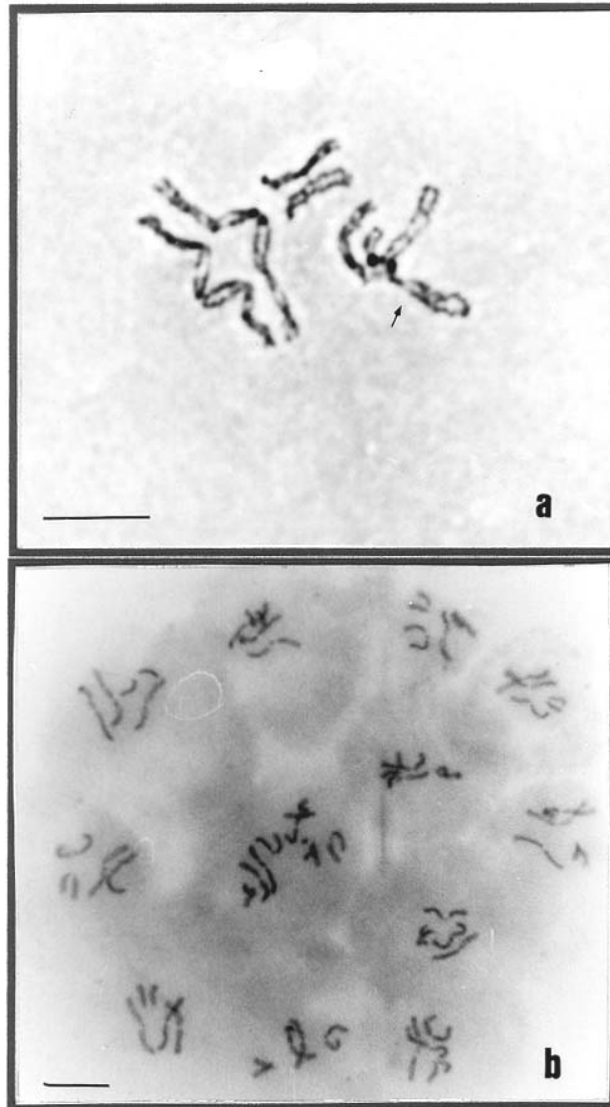


Fig.1

## **CAPÍTULO 5**

### **Meiosis in *Drosophila willistoni* and *D. paulistorum* females**

(trabalho a ser submetido à Hereditas)

## **Meiosis in *Drosophila willistoni* and *D. paulistorum* females**

M. C. SANTOS-COLARES<sup>1</sup> and V. L. S. VALENTE<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Programa de Pós Graduação em Biologia Animal – Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil, <sup>2</sup> Departamento de Genética, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. Caixa Postal 15053. CEP 91501-970. Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil. E-mails: [vera.gaiesky@ufrgs.br](mailto:vera.gaiesky@ufrgs.br); [vera.valente@bol.com.br](mailto:vera.valente@bol.com.br)

Female meiosis in *Drosophila* have has been a hard matter for study due to the intrinsic characteristics of this process, which includes very rapid phases, highly condensed chromosomes, and low quantity of meiotic figures available in the cytological preparations. In *Drosophila* females, the first events of the meiosis, the pairing of the homologues, the formation of the synaptonemal complex and chiasmata were visualized under Electronic Microscopy (EM) of serial sections of oocytes, but they are of difficult detection at the optical level (CARPENTER 1975, 1979). It was only after the studies of SUNNER et al. (1971), DÄVRING and SUNNER (1973, 1976, 1977) that the methods for analysis of the female meiosis at the Optical Microscopy (OM) were considerably improved. These authors described carefully the appearance of the meiotic female chromosomes of *Drosophila melanogaster*, each step of the process, and its particularities.

The study of the female meiosis in *Drosophila willistoni* and in its sibling species is extremely important for the comprehension of the evolutionary strategies employed by these species, to escape from the putative adverse consequences of crossing-over inside the loops formed by the pairing of homologous chromosomes in individuals heterozygous for paracentric inversions. The karyotypic plasticity of these species is expressed mainly by a successful chromosomal polymorphism for more than

70 paracentric inversions in *D. willistoni* and *D. paulistorum*, and is a paramount characteristic of this species group (reviews in EHRMAN and POWELL 1982; KRIMBAS and POWELL 1992).

The exploration of so wide a chromosomal polymorphism, however, needs to be accompanied by the parallel evolution of protective mechanisms against the production of unbalanced gametes (with deletions and duplications) formed by recombination inside the inverted region in heterozygotes for inversions. In *Sciara impatiens* (CARSON 1946) and in *D. melanogaster* (HINTON and LUCCHESI 1960), which also explore paracentric inversion polymorphisms the existence of a protective mechanism against gametic losses has been demonstrated. It consists of the preferential orientation of the achromatic spindle for one of the extremities of the oocyte, allowing that one of the two balanced chromatids (either that with the normal order, or that with the inverted order) to be always the first meiotic product to be eliminated as the first polar body. The putative dicentric chromatid, which is the product of recombination in the inverted region in heterozygotes is eliminated as a second polar body. By this mean, the functional nucleus of the gamete will be formed by the other balanced chromatid (normal or inverted), whereas the acentric fragment will be lost, due to its failure in orientation.

We have been studying chromosomal polymorphism in South American populations of *D. willistoni* and *D. paulistorum* during two decades (VALENTE and ARAÚJO 1985, 1986; VALENTE et al. 1993, 2001; VALIATI and VALENTE 1997). Along this time, we faced some complex inversion configurations, formed by the encounter of chromosomes highly rearranged, raising the need for well knowledge on the meiotic behavior of these heterozygotes, in order to understand the mechanism of meiosis in these species. The present report is the first study of meiosis in *D. willistoni* and *D.*

*paulistorum* females, and our scope was primarily to describe this process at the optical level in these species, and subsequently in their other sibling species.

## **MATERIAL AND METHODS**

Female flies used in this work were of the following stocks: *D. willistoni* (WIP4, 17A2, G3 and B9sc) and *D. paulistorum* (MS). Except the WIP4 strain, that is virtually monomorphic (only one inversion segregates in the third chromosome), all the others are very polymorphic for paracentric inversions. They are reared as massal cultures in the medium of MARQUES et al. (1966), in 17°C  $\pm$ 1°C chambers, with 60% R.H. The cultures were well-nourished daily with two drops of a Baker's yeast solution.

Ovaries of 4-6 days old females were dissected in saline solution (EPHRUSSI and BEADLE 1936) and processed according to PURO and NOKKALA (1977), with slight modifications, as follows: a) the dissected ovaries are transferred to a depression glass slide containing KCl 0.075M (0.559g in 100ml distilled water) recently prepared, during 10 minutes; b) the ovaries are then removed of the KCl solution using a needle with the hooked extremity, and placed in Carnoy fixative solution (60mL ethanol: 30mL chloroform: 10mL acetic acid during 2 hours; c) after this time, the material is transferred to a plastic tube containing ethanol 100 % (4°C) by 2 hours, at least; d) after, the ovaries should be placed in alcohol 70% at 4°C, overnight; e) in the next morning, treat the ovaries in a sequence of alcohols and water: 50% for 30 minutes, 30% for 5 minutes and distilled water for 1 minute; f) transfer the material for HCl 1N (3.64mLl in 100mL distilled water) at 25°C by 30 minutes and submit it to hydrolisis at 60°C by 8 minutes; g) immerse the ovaries in Feulgen for 10 minutes and soon after, transfer them to distilled water during 5 minutes; h) transfer the ovaries to a depression slide, and liberate the oocytes (13° and 14° stages of the ovary development, according King



[1970]), which will be after dechorionated; i) put the oocyte in a slide and add a drop of acetic acid 45% by 30 seconds; j) put the coverslip and squash the oocyte; l) remove the coverslip in liquid N<sub>2</sub>, transfer the slide to ethanol 100% for 3 minutes and after to glacial acetic acid for 20 seconds, air-dry for at least 1 hour; m) stain with Giemsa 3% in phosphate buffer pH 6.8 for 15 minutes; n) rinse the slide in distilled water to remove the excess of Giemsa, air-dry and analyse under optical microscope.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Good-quality female meiotic chromosomes were obtained from the four *D. willistoni* strains (WIP4, 17A2, B9sc e G3) and the one of *D. paulistorum* (MS), as shown in Table 1.

Due to the proper characteristic of *Drosophila* meiosis to maintain the chromosomes together, we were not able to detect all the meiotic phases in *D. willistoni* and in *D. paulistorum*. From the 16 individuals that presented chromosomal material, we only observed pictures compatible with prometaphase I, metaphase I and anaphase II (Fig.2).

Besides the phases above cited, some individuals presented also the karyosome stage, in which the chromosomes are strongly condensed (Fig. 1). This stage presents certain peculiarities: considering that the karyosome is a characteristic of all insects with meroistic ovaries (BIER et al. 1969), PURO and NOKKALA (1977) cited that in the end of the meiotic prophase, the centromeres associate in a common chromocenter, which persists until the start of the metaphase I starts, maintaining the bivalents together. HAWLEY et al. (1993) suggest that *Drosophila melanogaster* females escape of the common pattern of meiotic division, due to the absence of the diplotene-diakinesis phases. In these flies, instead of going through these phases, the

chromosomes condense in a dense mass, forming the karyosome, which starts in the stage 3 of the oocyte, so remaining until the formation of spindle during the prometaphase I, in the stage 13 of the oocyte development. Such particularity of the female meiosis in *Drosophila* (CHANDLEY 1966) renders the cytological detection of recombination enormously difficult. This was probably the reason why we were not able to detect differences in the meiotic behavior between the different strains of *D. willistoni*, with different inversions and levels of chromosomal polymorphism.

In several organisms, in which the chromosomes are able to pair but the chiasmata do not occur, bivalents can dissociate themselves precociously, as a consequence of the repulsion between the homologues in the diplotene-diakinesis phase. So, the organization of the karyosome appear to avoid the precocious dissociation, preventing chromosome losses (HAWLEY et al. 1993). In females of *Drosophila*, however, crossing-over occurs as a rule, as opposed to males, in which recombination is commonly abolish (review in ORR-WEAVER 1995) pointing to other functions for the karyosome.

Since the chromosomes of the *Drosophila* oocyte are not metabolically active, we can suppose that it acquired other functions along the evolutionary process, guaranting the correct distribution of the genetic material. For instance, it should be advantageous for the spindle mechanism function, that the chromosomes remain inside a small volume, as that of the karyosome, instead to remain freely fluctuating in the great space of the roomy nucleus (PURO and NOKKALA 1977).

In some individuals, we observed the endomitotic chromosomes of nurse cells (Fig. 3). These chromosomes are many times smaller, being not so wide as the salivary gland chromosomes of *Drosophila*, and did not present a chromocenter organized as that detected in the polytene nuclei of larval salivary glands. According to DEJ and

SPRADLING (1999), ovary cells are a suitable system to study the relationship between the chromosomal structure and the endomitotic cycles. In *D. melanogaster*, 15 nurse cells synthesize the most of the egg content that is transported to the oocyte in development. After 2.5 days, the nurse cells grow enormously, suffering 10-12 endocycles. The function of the nurse cells, is to nourish the oocyte and to synthesize the future content of the oocytes (mRNA and proteins) at extremely high rates, promoting the velocity of the oogenesis. DEJ and SPRADLING (1999) also established that the chromosomes of the nurse cells are polytene in the stages 2-4 of the oogenesis and dissociates during the stages 4-5. The duration of this stage in *D. willistoni* and *D. paulistorum* remains to be better defined.

#### ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the Brazilian agencies CNPq, FAPERGS, PROPESQ-UFRGS and FINEP for grants and fellowships.

#### REFERENCES

- Bier K, Kunz W and Ribbert D (1969). Insect oogenesis with and without lampbrush chromosomes. *Chromosome today* 2, 107-115.
- Carpenter AT, (1975). Electron microscopy of meiosis in *Drosophila melanogaster* females. I. Structure, arrangement and temporal change of the synaptonemal complex in wild type. *Chromosoma* 51: 157-182.
- Carpenter AT, (1979). Synaptonemal complex and recombination nodules in wild type *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Genetics* 92: 511-541.
- Carson HL, (1946). The selective elimination of inversion dicentric chromatids during meiosis in the eggs of *Sciara impatiens*. *Genetics* 31: 95-113.

- Chandley AC, (1966). Studies on oogenesis in *Drosophila melanogaster* females. Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. 72: 3186-3189.
- Dävring L and Sunner M, (1973). Female meiosis and embryonic mitosis in *Drosophila melanogaster*. I. meiosis and fertilization. Hereditas 73: 51-64.
- Dävring L and Sunner M, (1976). Early prophase in female meiosis of *Drosophila melanogaster*. Further studies. Hereditas 82: 129-131.
- Dävring L and Sunner M, (1977). Late prophase and first metaphase in female meiosis of *Drosophila melanogaster*. Hereditas 85: 25-32.
- Dej KJ and Spradling A C, (1999). The endocycle controls nurse cell polytene chromosome structure during *Drosophila* oogenesis. Development 126: 293-303.
- Ehrman L and Powell J, (1982). The *Drosophila willistoni* species group. In: The Genetics and Biology of *Drosophila*, 2b. (eds. M. Ashburner, HL Carson, JN Thompson Jr), Academic Press, New York, p. 193-225.
- Ephrussi B and Beadle GW, (1936). A technique of transplantation for *Drosophila*. Amer. Natur. 70: 218-225.
- Hawley RS, McKim KS and Arbel T, (1993). Meiotic segregation in *Drosophila melanogaster*: molecules, mechanisms and myths. Ann. Rev. Genet. 27: 281-317.
- Hinton CW and Lucchesi JC, (1960). A cytogenetic study of crossing over in inversion heterozygotes of *Drosophila melanogaster*. Genetics 45: 87-94.
- King RC, (1970) "Ovarian development in *Drosophila melanogaster*". Academic Press, New York, London and San Francisco.
- Krimbas CD and Powell JR, (1992). *Drosophila* Inversion Polymorphism. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida, pp. 560.
- Marques EK, Napp M, Winge H and Cordeiro AR, (1966). A cornmeal, soybean flour, wheat germ medium for *Drosophila*. *Drosophila* Information Service 41: 187.

- Orr-Weaver T, (1995). Meiosis in *Drosophila*: seeing is believing. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 92: 10443-10449.
- Sunner M, Melander Y and Hansen-Melander E, (1971). Chromosome staining procedure for whole mounts of eggs and early embryos. Hereditas 67: 150-152.
- Puro J and Nokkala S, (1977). Meiotic segregation of chromosomes in *Drosophila melanogaster* oocytes. Chromosoma 63: 273-286.
- Valente VLS and Araújo AM, (1985). Observations on the chromosomal polymorphism of natural populations of *Drosophila willistoni* and its association with breeding and feeding sites preference. Revista Brasileira de Genética 8:271-284.
- Valente VLS and Araújo AM, (1986). Chromosomal polymorphism, climatic factors and variation in population size of *Drosophila willistoni*. Heredity 57: 149-160.
- Valente VLS, Ruszczyk A and Santos RA, (1993). Chromosomal polymorphism in urban *Drosophila willistoni*. Revista Brasileira de Genética 16: 307-319.
- Valente VLS, Rohde C, Valiati VH, Morales NB and Goñi B, (2001). Chromosome inversions occurring in Uruguayan populations of *Drosophila willistoni*. *Drosophila Information Service* 84: 55-59.
- Valiati VH and Valente VLS, (1997). Chromosomal polymorphism in urban populations of *Drosophila paulistorum*. Braz. J. Genet 20 567-581.

**Table 1.** Meiotic figures detected in oocytes of *D. willistoni* (WIP4, 17A2, B9sc and G3) and *D. paulistorum* (MS) females.

<b>Strains</b>	<b>Number of slides</b>	<b>Number of slides with chromosomal material</b>	<b>Meiotic phases observed</b>
WIP4	25	5	karyosome, anaphase II
17A2	9	2	metaphase I
B9sc	14	4	karyosome, metaphase I
G3	18	1	karyosome, prometaphase
MS	8	2	karyosome
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>16</b>	

## Figure Legends

**Fig. 1** - Karyosome in females. a) *D. paulistorum*; b) and d) *D. willistoni* G3; c) *D. willistoni* B9sc. Bars=10 $\mu$ m.

**Fig.2** - a) prometaphase I of 17A2; b) metaphase I of 17A2; c) anaphase II of 17A2; d) anaphase II of WIP4. Bars=10 $\mu$ m.

**Fig 3** - Endomitotic chromosomes of nurse cells of *D. willistoni*. a) 17A2; b) WIP4. Bars=10 $\mu$ m.

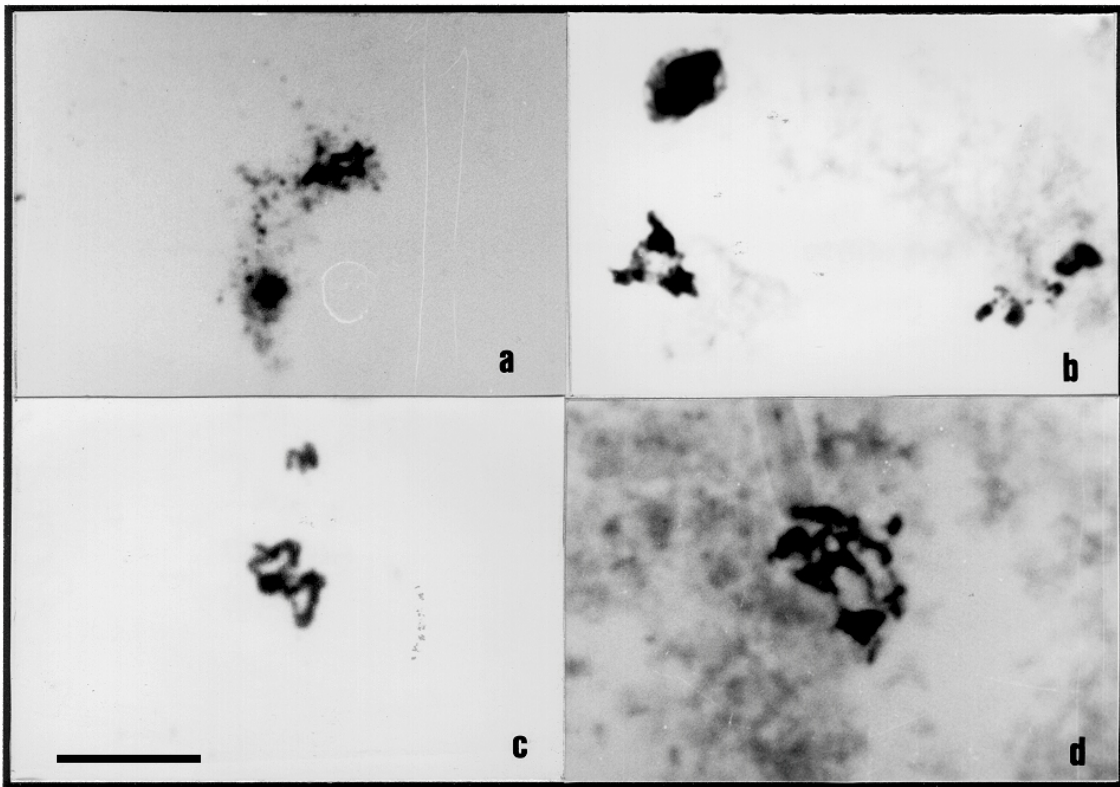


Fig.1

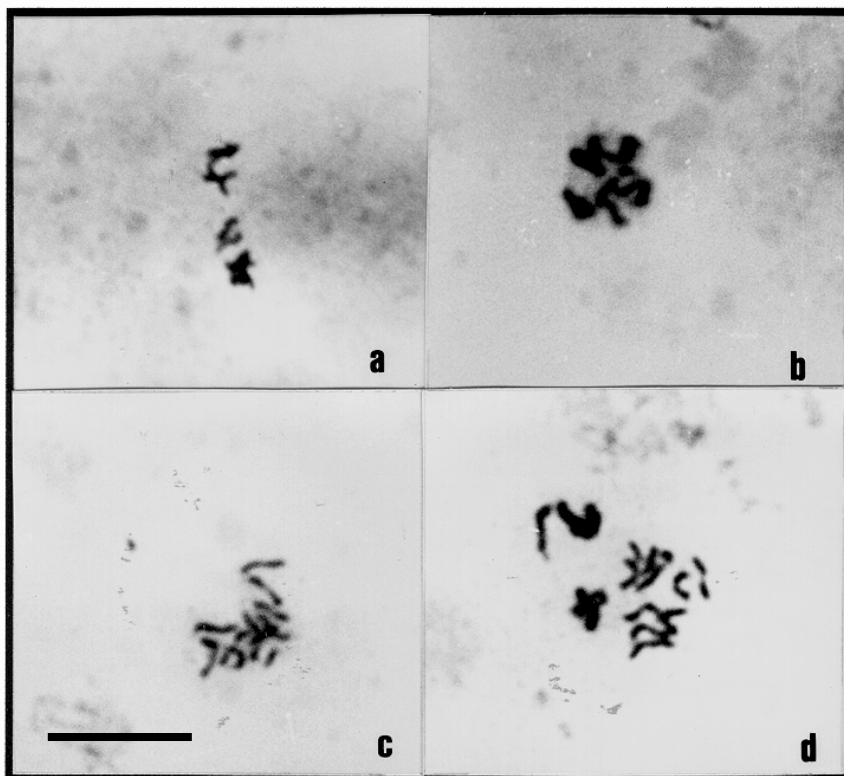


Fig.2





Fig.3

## **CAPÍTULO 6**

### **Cytological detection of male recombination in *Drosophila willistoni***

(trabalho a ser submetido à Cytologia)

# Cytological Detection of Male Recombination in *Drosophila willistoni*

Marisa Conceição dos Santos-Colares<sup>1</sup>, Tiago Hoerbe Degrandi<sup>2</sup> and Vera Lúcia S. Valente<sup>2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Programa de Pós Graduação em Biologia Animal, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul

<sup>2</sup>Departamento de Genética, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. Caixa Postal 15053. CEP 91501-970 Porto Alegre, RS, BRAZIL.

\*Corresponding author. E-mail: vera.gaiiesky@ufrgs.br

**Key words** *Drosophila willistoni*, meiotic chromosomes, male recombination

---

**Summary** Present report aims to record the occurrence of male recombination, detected in cytological preparations of testes in two *Drosophila willistoni* population samples. By comparatively analyzing meiotic figures in imaginal discs of testes and the salivary gland polytene chromosomes of male third instar larvae, we observed anaphasic bridges, suggestion of chiasmata and fragmented chromatids involving the second chromosomal pair and the heterozygous inversions IILF and IILD+E, segregating in the same individuals. This finding was observed in non-stressed larvae maintained in physiological temperature, and opens a wide field to study the factors that regulate crossing-over in natural populations of the highly polymorphic *D. willistoni*. We also observed suggestion of crossing-over in the tip of chromosomal arm IIL, in one male heterozygote for the inversion IILH of the G3 natural population.

Male recombination is an uncommon phenomenon in *Drosophila* (Morgan 1912, 1914). This absence of recombination in males is probably a consequence of mechanisms that improve the successful exploration of paracentric inversion polymorphism in the great majority of *Drosophila* species around the world. It seems to be advantageous for *Drosophila* to be polymorphic for paracentric inversions, since heterozygous larvae seem to be succeed better in several fitness components (reviews in Sperlich and Pfriem, 1986 and Krimbas and Powell 1992). In females, the strategy used to prevent recombination between chromosomal sections involved in paracentric inversions, was the dislocation of the acromatic spindle position towards one of the extremities of the oocyte (Hinton and Lucchesi 1960). This preferential orientation of the division apparatus promotes the expulsion of one non-recombined chromatid (with the standard or the inverted order) as the first polar body, and the compulsory expulsion of the dicentric chromatid resultant of a putative recombination inside the inverted segment as the second polar body. Consequently, this results in the maintenance of a balanced chromatid as the functional nucleus of the oocyte, since the acentric fragment generated by the same recombination process will be lost in the cytoplasm.

The refinement of this mechanism, accompanied by the increasing repression of male recombination in *Drosophila*, is certainly the result of strong selective pressures operating along the time of evolutionary diversification of these insects. Nevertheless, some *Drosophila* species tolerate a certain degree of recombination in males. This is the case of *D. ananassae*, in which crossing-over in male meiosis seems to be a common event (Kikkawa 1937, Moriwaki 1937, Matsuda *et al.* 1983, Goñi 1988) and genetic factors influencing this process were discovered in widespread natural populations (reviews in Matsuda *et al.*, 1993, Tobarí *et al.* 1993).

In *D. willistoni*, the highly adaptive chromosomal polymorphism for paracentric inversions, holds properties that differ from those of *D. melanogaster* and other non-Neotropical species. For instance, in this fly, male recombination has been detected (França *et al.* 1968), as well as a high rate of crossing-over between inversions (Battaglia and Birch 1956, França *et al.* 1968). The first authors reported 19.7% recombination between two inversions in the second chromosomes and 11.7% between two others in the third chromosomes, and França *et al.* (1968) reported the occurrence of a certain level of male recombination (one recombinant in 207 chromosomes), detected as the result of segregation of certain inversions. This rate of recombination is considerably higher than those obtained in other *Drosophila* species, such as *D. melanogaster*, in which Patterson and Suche (1954) detected one recombinant in 8329 chromosomes. Findings such as those render difficult the use of the ordinary methods to produce homozygous flies and stocks, based on the assumptions that no crossing-over occurs in males and that heterozygous inversions suppress crossing-over outside the limits of inversions (França *et al.* 1968).

Genetic evidences of male recombination are difficult to be obtained, due to the extremely high level of reorganization of the *D. willistoni* karyotype and the lack of stable balanced stocks. We recently (Santos-Colares *et al.* submitted) described the male meiotic chromosomes of *Drosophila willistoni*, comparing the meiotic behavior of males of two strains, one monomorphic and other chromosomally polymorphic for paracentric inversions, and their offspring reared both at 25°C and at a restrictive temperature (29°C). In the offspring of this type of cross, we previously detected the occurrence of a gonadal dysgenesis-like phenomenon (Regner *et al.* 1999). The analyses of the meiotic behavior of these strains were performed in an attempt to detect clues to a possible role of transposable element promoting male recombination, which is a well-

known characteristic of the classical hybrid dysgenesis phenomenon described in *D. melanogaster* by Kidwell *et al.* (1977). No cytological evidence of *D. willistoni* male recombination was gathered from that study. The hybrid stock, however, was maintained in the laboratory and some mutations have been occasionally detected (data not shown) suggesting genetic instability. With a view to chromosomally characterize this derived population and to monitor the effect of the cross along time, we studied both the male meiotic and polytene chromosomes. Males of a recently collected strain of *D. willistoni* were also included in our analysis, in which a pericentric inversion in the X chromosome is segregating (Rohde *et al.*, 1998), and which have been studied for other purposes.

#### Material and methods

The “hybrid” *Drosophila willistoni* strain studied was descendent of the cross between 17A2 and WIP4, corresponding to flies collected respectively in Eldorado county (30°05’S-51°39’W) in 1991, State of Rio Grande do Sul, and in Ipitanga, State of Bahia (12°54’S-38°19’W) Brazil, in the 1960’s decade by Drs. Antonio Cordeiro and Helga Winge, used by Regner *et al.* (1999) and by Santos-Colares *et al.* (submitted). The G3 stock was collected by Dr. Daniela De Toni in the Arvoredo Island (27°17’S; 48°21’W) in the Brazilian State of Santa Catarina, in 2000.

The stocks were reared as mass culture in the medium described in Marques *et al.* (1966), in a constant-temperature chamber (17°C  $\pm$ 1°C), under 60% relative humidity and for a 24h- photo-period. Third instar male larvae were dissected in physiological solution (Ephrussi and Beadle 1936) and the primordia of testes were subject to the technique described in Imai *et al.* (1988), Matsuda *et al.* (1983), Santos-

Colares *et al.* (2002) for *Drosophila*. The salivary glands of each dissected larva were also processed according to the method described in Ashburner (1967). All good preparations were analyzed, computed, and the meiotic figures were photomicrographed. The configurations of all chromosomal arms, and the presence/absence of each inversions in the slides obtained of the male larval salivary glands, were registered.

### Results and discussion

Table I shows the characterization of the *Drosophila willistoni* samples. The ubiquity of bridges and fragments can be observed in the anaphasic meiotic figures studied. The aspect of these bridges is shown in Fig. 1. The meiotic figures obtained allows to identify the three chromosomal pairs of *D. willistoni*: (i) the sexual pair X (metacentric) and Y (submetacentric), (ii) the second pair, metacentric, apparently involved in the bridge formation, and (iii) the acrocentric third chromosome.

When we analyzed both the meiotic and the salivary gland polytene chromosome configurations in each male individual larvae, we observed that in those individuals in which bridges were detected (suggesting the occurrence of crossing-over inside the inversion loop), the presence of heterozygotes inversions IILF and IILD+E (Fig. 2), in the left arm of the second chromosome was likewise detected. These inversions are extremely common in natural populations of *D. willistoni* studied by since Da Cunha *et al.* (1950, 1959); Da Cunha and Dobzhansky (1954); Dobzhansky (1957), and more recently by members of our research group (Valente and Araújo 1985, 1986, Valente *et al.* 1993, 2001). Inversion IILF occurs in the short arm (the left one-IIL) of the second chromosome of *D. willistoni*, involving sections 50 to 53 (Da Cunha

*et al.* 1950). The complex arrangement D+E involves the sections 42 to 48, and the individual inversions (D or E) are rarely detected in homozygosis. When this separation occurs, the E inversion is the most commonly detected (Valente *et al.* 1993). In the hybrid WIP4 x 17A2 population, a break in the distal part of the left arm of the second chromosome (IIL) was clearly observed (Fig. 3). Such meiotic instability could be paralleled with other characteristics of this hybrid population (Regner *et al.* 1999). Along the time after its establishment in laboratory, several mutant phenotypes appeared (Regner *et al.* 1999) but as the temperature was kept at 29°C, they presented very low viability and it was not possible to rear these flies and to perform crosses between them. At physiological temperature (25°C±1°C, or 17°C±1°C), however, some spontaneous mutants have been detected and studied (Goñi *et al.* 2002). The causal agent of this genetic instability, however, remains unknown.

In a male larva of the population G3, heterozygote for the inversion IILH, involving sections 53 to 55 in the distal tip of the short arm of the second chromosome (Da Cunha *et al.* 1950), we observed in diplotene, a probable consequence of chiasma in the tip of IIL chromosomal arm, suggesting the occurrence of recombination inside the inversion loop of IILH (Fig. 4). The explanation of this phenomenon in a natural population by itself should be different, since this strain was recently collected in a natural environment: in this case, we need to evoke previous studies of França and Da Cunha (1968), França *et al.* (1968) that registered recombination between heterozygous inversions in males and females of *D. willistoni*. Though not so common as in *D. ananassae*, in which the genetic basis of the control of crossing-over is well known (review in Tobarí *et al.* 1993), male recombination in *D. willistoni* could be imagined as a by-product of the highly adaptive chromosomal polymorphism of this species.



Considering these findings and the fact that heterozygous inversions in one chromosome may increase crossing-over in others, as a way to maintain the integrity of the genetic system of polymorphic species (as reviewed by Da Cunha 1955, 1956), Krimbas and Powell (1992), we set forth the proposal that a small fraction of male recombination in *D. willistoni* should be desirable.

#### Acknowledgements

The authors are indebted to the Brazilian agencies CNPq, FAPERGS, PROPESQ-UFRGS and FINEP, for grants and fellowships.

#### References

- Ashburner, M. 1967. Patterns of puffing activity in the salivary gland chromosomes of *Drosophila*. I. Autosomal puffing patterns in a laboratory stock of *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Chromosoma* **27**: 47-63.
- Battaglia, B. and Birch, L.C. 1956. Crossing-over in *Drosophila willistoni*. *Nature* **178**: 1005.
- Da Cunha, A.B., Burla, H. and Dobzhansky, T. 1950. Adaptive chromosomal polymorphism in *Drosophila willistoni*. *Evolution* **4**: 212-235.
- Da Cunha, A.B., and Dobzhansky, T. 1954. A further study of chromosomal polymorphism of *Drosophila willistoni* in its relation to the environment. *Evolution* **8**:119-134.

- Da Cunha, A. B. 1955. Chromosomal polymorphism in the Diptera. *Advances Genet.* **7**: 93-138.
- Da Cunha, A.B. 1960. Chromosomal variation and adaptation in insects. *Ann. Rev. Entomol.* **5**: 85-110.
- Da Cunha, A.B., Dobzhansky, T., Pavlovsky O. and Spassky B. 1959. Genetics of natural populations. XXVIII. Supplementary data on the chromosomal polymorphism in *Drosophila willistoni* in its relation to the environment. *Evolution* **13**: 389-404.
- Dobzhansky, T. 1957. Genetics of natural populations. XXVI. Chromosomal variability in island and continental populations of *Drosophila willistoni* from Central America and the West Indies. *Evolution* **11**: 280-293.
- Ephrussi B. and Beadle G.W. 1936. A technique of transplantation for *Drosophila melanogaster*. *American Naturalist* **70**: 218-225.
- França, Z.M. and Da Cunha, A.B. 1968. Crossing-over between heterozygous inversions and its relation with polymorphism in *Drosophila willistoni*. *Revista Brasileira de Biologia* **28**: 495-497.
- França, Z.M., Da Cunha, A.B. and Garrido, M.C. 1968. Recombination in *Drosophila willistoni*. *Heredity* **23**: 199-204.
- Goñi, B. 1988. Cytogenetic analysis of genetically controlled crossing-over in males of *Drosophila ananassae*. Dr. Sci. thesis (Tokyo Metropolitan University).
- Goñi, B.; Parada, C.; Rohde, C. & Valente, V.L.S. 2002. Genetic characterization of spontaneous mutations in *Drosophila willistoni*. I. Exchange and non-disjunction of the X chromosome. *Drosophila Information Service*, Norman, 85: in press.

- Hinton C.W. and Lucchesi J.C. 1960. A cytogenetic study of crossing over in inversion heterozygotes of *Drosophila melanogaster*. *Genetics* **45**: 87-94.
- Imai, H.T., Taylor, R.W., Crossland, M.W.J. and Crozier R.H. 1988. Modes of spontaneous chromosomal mutation and karyotype evolution in ants with reference to the minimum interaction hypothesis. *Jpn. J. Genet.* **63**: 159-185.
- Kidwell, M.G., Kidwell, J.F. and Sved J.A. 1977. Hybrid dysgenesis in *Drosophila melanogaster*: a syndrome of aberrant traits including mutation, sterility and male recombination. *Genetics* **36**: 813-833.
- Kikkawa, H. 1937. Spontaneous crossing-over in male of *Drosophila ananassae*. *Zool. Mag.* **49**: 159-160.
- Krimbas, C.D. and Powell, J.R. 1992. *Drosophila Inversion Polymorphism*. Boca Raton, Florida: CRC Press.
- Marques, E.K., Napp M., Winge H. and Cordeiro A.R. 1966. A cornmeal, soybean flour, wheat germ medium for *Drosophila*. *Drosophila Information Service* **41**: 187.
- Matsuda, M., Imai H.T. and Tobari, Y.N. 1983. Cytogenetic analysis recombination in male of *Drosophila ananassae*. *Chromosoma* **88**: 286-292.
- Matsuda, M., Sato, H. and Tobari, Y.N. 1993. Crossing over in males. In: Tobari, Y.N. (ed.), *Drosophila ananassae. Genetic and Biological Aspects*. Japan Scientific Societies Press, Tokyo. pp. 53-73.
- Morgan, T.H. 1912. Complete linkage in the second chromosome of the male *Drosophila*. *Science* **36**: 719-720.
- Morgan T.H. 1914. No crossing-over in the male of *Drosophila* of genes in the second and third pairs of chromosomes. *Biol. Bull.* **26**: 195-204.

- Moriwaki, D. 1937. A high ratio of crossing over in *Drosophila ananassae*. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA **92**: 10443-10449.
- Patterson J.T. and Suche, M.L. 1934. Crossing over induced by X-rays in *Drosophila* males. Genetics **19**: 223-236.
- Regner, L.P., Abdelhay, E., Rohde, C., Rodrigues, J.J.S. and Valente, V.L.S. 1999. Temperature-dependent gonadal dysgenesis occurring in *Drosophila willistoni*. Genetics and Molecular Biology **22**: 205-211.
- Rohde C., De Toni D.C., & Valente V.L.S. 1998. Um caso raro de inversão pericêntrica em populações naturais de *Drosophila willistoni*. Genetics and Molecular Biology, **21** (3) (Suppl.): 54.
- Santos-Colares, M.; Goñi, B and Valente, V.L.S. 2002. An improved technique for mitotic and meiotic chromosomes of Neotropical species of *Drosophila*. Drosophila Information Service **85**. (in press).
- Santos-Colares, M.C., Valente, V.L.S. and Goñi, B. Male meiosis in *Drosophila willistoni*. Submitted.
- Sperlich, D. and Pfriem, P.1986. Chromosomal polymorphism in natural and experimental populations. In: Ashburner M., Carson H.L., Thompson Jr, J.N. (eds.), The Genetics and Biology of *Drosophila* vol 3e, Academic Press, London, pp. 257-309.
- Tobari, Y.N., Goñi, B., Tomimura, Y. and Matsuda, M. 1993. Chromosomes. In: Tobari, Y.N. (ed.) *Drosophila ananassae*. Genetical and Biological Aspects. Japan Scientific Societies Press, Tokyo., pp. 23-51.
- Valente, V.L.S., Ruzszyk, A. and Santos, R.A. 1993. Chromosomal polymorphism in urban populations of *Drosophila paulistorum*. Brazilian Journal of Genetics **16**: 307-317.

- Valente, V.L.S., Rohde, C., Valiati, V.H., Morales, N.B. Goñi, B. 2001. Chromosome inversions occurring in Uruguayan populations of *Drosophila willistoni*. *Drosophila Information Service* **84**: 55-59.
- Valente, V.L.S. and Araújo, A.M. 1985. Observations on the chromosomal polymorphism of natural populations of *Drosophila willistoni* and its associations with the choice of feeding and breeding sites. *Rev. Bras. Genet.* **8**: 271-284.
- Valente V.L.S. and Araújo, A.M. 1986. Chromosomal polymorphism, climatic factors, and variation in population size of *Drosophila willistoni* in Southern Brazil. *Heredity* **57**: 149-159.

#### Figure legends

Fig. 1. Anaphasic bridges in meiotic chromosomes of male larvae of the hybrid (WIP4 x17A2) population of *Drosophila willistoni*. Bars=10  $\mu$ m.

Fig. 2. Analysis of anaphase I male meiotic chromosomes in parallel with the polytene chromosomes of the same individual larvae of the hybrid (WIP4x17A2) population of *Drosophila willistoni*. Arrow and arrowhead indicates heterozygotes inversions in IIL arm. Bars = 10  $\mu$ m.

Fig. 3. Male meiotic nucleus of the hybrid (WIP4x17A2) population of *D. willistoni* showing breaks at the second pair. Bar = 10  $\mu$ m.

Fig. 4. Diplotene bivalents of spermatocytes of *Drosophila willistoni* male of population G3. a) arrow indicates probable consequence of chiasma between bivalents of the second pair (II); b) salivary gland polytene chromosome, heterozygote for the inversion IIL-H (arrowhead), in the terminal portion of the second chromosome segregating in the same individual. Bar = 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**Table 1 .** Characterization of the male meiotic behavior of two samples of *Drosophila willistoni*

<b>Strains</b>	<b>Number of slides</b>	<b>Number of slides with chromosomal material</b>	<b>Number of slides with anaphasic bridges</b>
hybrid	513	154 (30%)	32 (20,78%)
G3	73	25 (34.25%)	4 (16%)

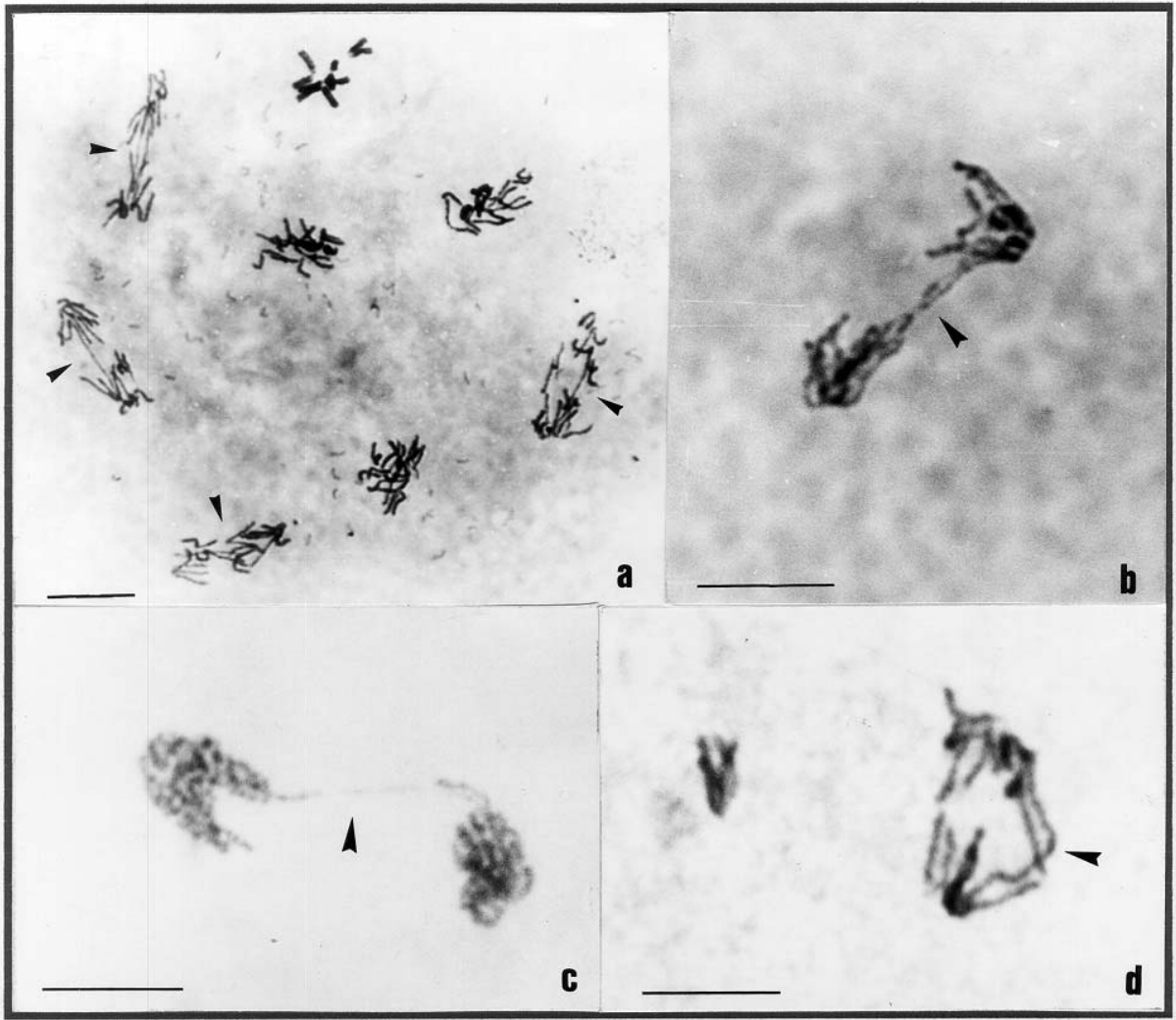


Fig.1



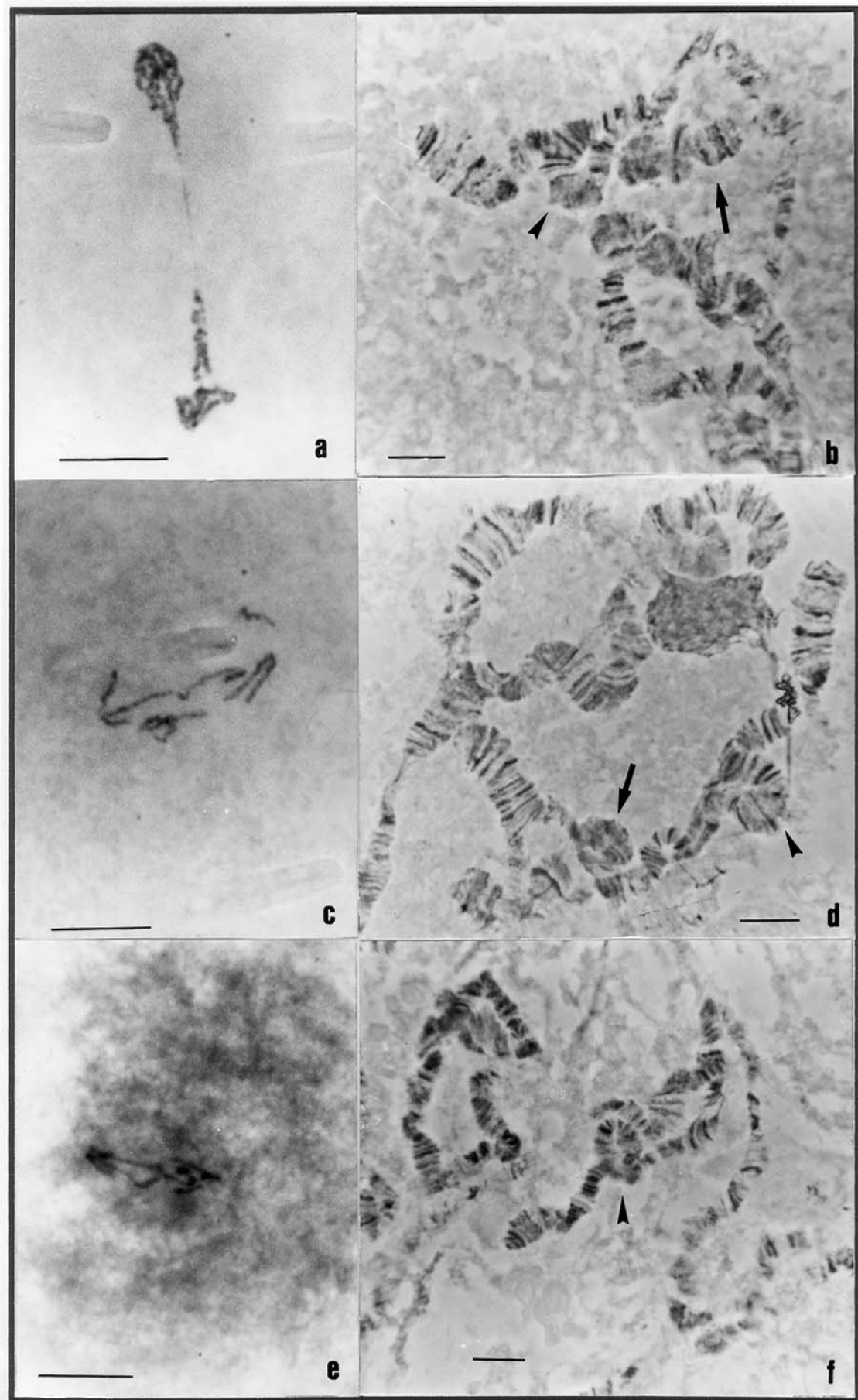


Fig.2

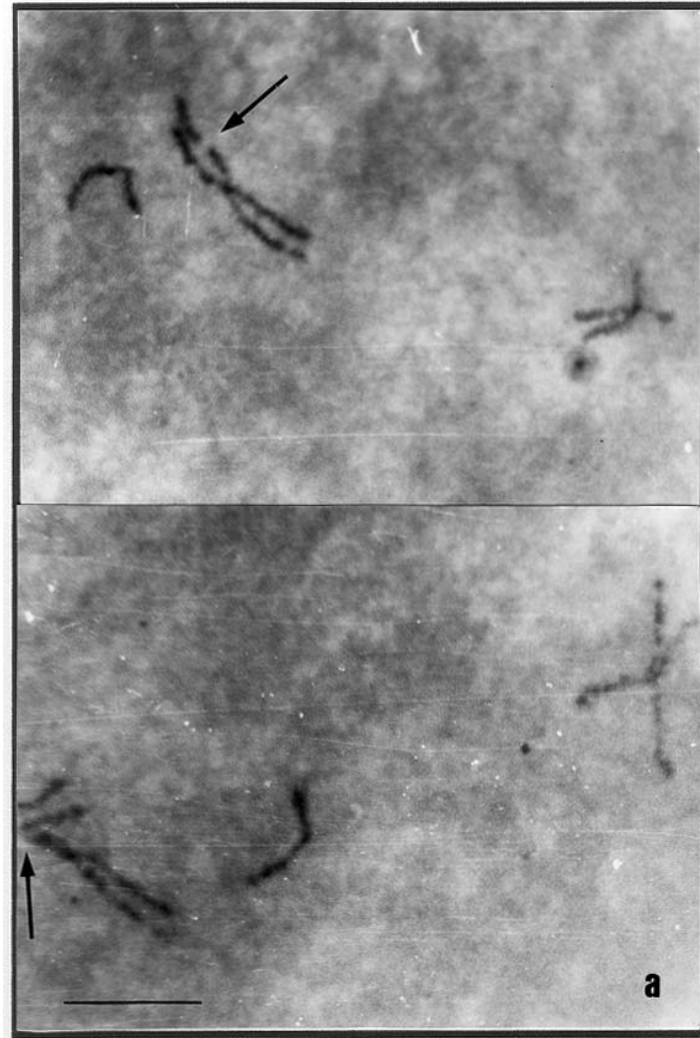


Fig.3

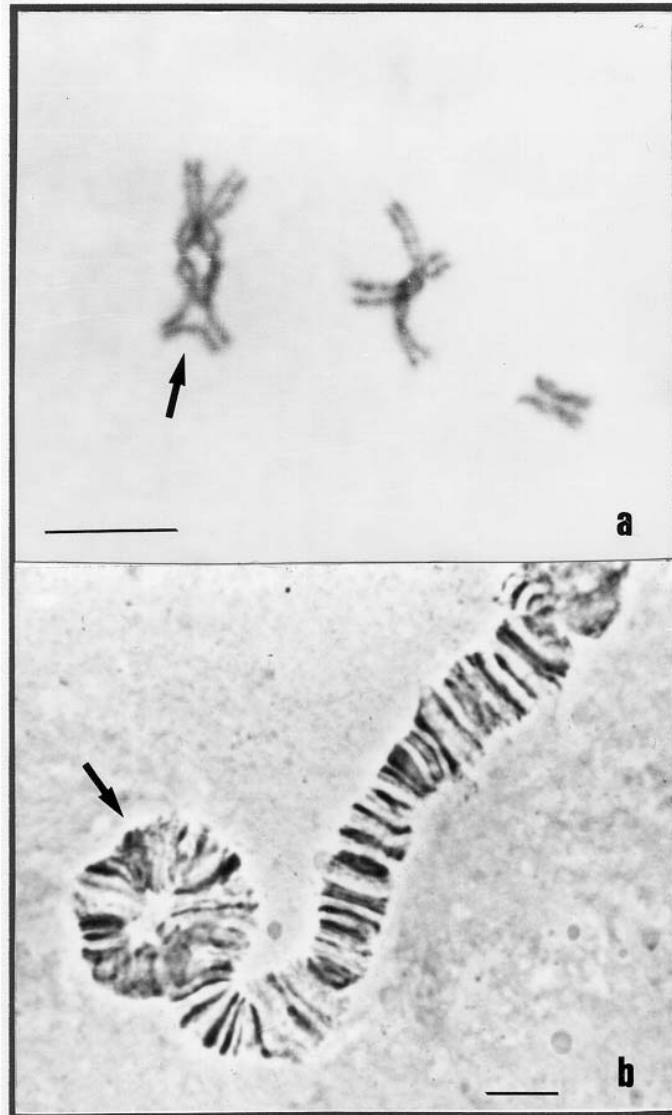


Fig.4

## **CAPÍTULO 7**

**Male meiotic chromosomes of five species of the *Drosophila willistoni***

**Sturtevant, 1916 (Diptera, Drosophilidae) Group**

(trabalho em preparação para ser submetido à Iheringia)

**MALE MEIOTIC CHROMOSOMES OF FIVE SPECIES OF THE  
*DROSOPHILA WILLISTONI* STURTEVANT, 1916 (DIPTERA,  
DROSOPHILIDAE) GROUP**

**Marisa Conceição dos Santos-Colares<sup>1</sup>**

**Beatriz Goñi<sup>2</sup>**

**Vera Lúcia S. Valente<sup>1,3</sup>**

**ABSTRACT**

Meiotic chromosomes were obtained from gonads of male *Drosophila paulistorum*, *D. tropicalis*, *D. equinoxialis*, *D. insularis* (sibling) and *D. nebulosa* (non-sibling) species of the Neotropical *Drosophila willistoni* group, and comparatively analyzed with *D. willistoni*, trying to well know their meiotic behavior and to understand the mechanisms used by these species to deal with their vast chromosomal polymorphism for paracentric inversions. Regular meiotic chromosomal behavior was found in all species studied, including *D. willistoni*, for comparative purposes, suggesting well buffered genetic control.

**KEY WORDS:** *Drosophila willistoni* species group, Drosophilidae, male meiosis

- 
1. Programa de Pós Graduação em Biologia Animal. Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil.
  2. Sección Genética Evolutiva, Facultad de Ciencias, Universidad de La Republica, Montevideo, Uruguay
  3. Departamento de Genética, Instituto de Biociências, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. Caixa Postal 15053. CEP 91501-970. Porto Alegre, RS, Brazil. E-mail: vera.gaiiesky@ufrgs.br

## INTRODUCTION

The *Drosophila willistoni* species group is highly represented in forests and other environments along all the Neotropical region (SPASSKY *et al.*, 1971). One of its paramount characteristics is the rich chromosomal polymorphism for paracentric inversions, well recognized as adaptive (BURLA *et al.*, 1949; DA CUNHA *et al.*, 1950, 1959; DA CUNHA & DOBZHANSKY, 1954; DOBZHANSKY 1957; PAVAN *et al.*, 1957; KRIMBAS & POWELL, 1992). The interest in their meiotic behavior became from the putative risk of to occur unbalanced gametes, if crossing-over events were produced inside the inversion loops formed by pairing in heterozygous individuals. In *Drosophila* males, however, male recombination is normally absent or restricted (MORGAN, 1912, 1914), although in species such as *D. ananassae*, (review in TOBARI, 1993) it is very common and subject to rigid genetic control. In *Drosophila willistoni*, FRANÇA & DA CUNHA (1968), FRANÇA *et al.* (1968) reported male recombination through analysis of genetic segregation of inversions. We also recently detected cytologically (SANTOS-COLARES *et al.*, submitted) the occurrence of anaphasic bridges and chromosome breaks in male meiosis of a hybrid population between two strains of *D. willistoni* from different geographical origin, which promoted the appearance of genetic instabilities: hypermutability and gonadal atrophy (REGNER *et al.*, 1999). The objective of the present report is to contribute to the characterization of the meiotic behavior of other species related, with *D. willistoni* whose also explore chromosomal polymorphism, as: *D. paulistorum* (BURLA *et al.*, 1949; PAVAN *et al.*, 1957; KASTRITSIS 1966, 1967, 1969; SANTOS & VALENTE 1990, VALIATI & VALENTE 1997), *D. tropicalis* and *D. equinoxialis* (PAVAN *et al.*, 1957) and *D. nebulosa* (PAVAN, 1946; REGNER *et al.*, 1991; BONORINO *et al.*, 1993).

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

Fly stocks used were also reared at the same culture medium (MARQUES *et al.*, 1966) in controlled temperature and humidity conditions ( $17^{\circ}\text{C}\pm 1^{\circ}\text{C}$ , 60% R.H.). They were: *Drosophila willistoni* WIP4 (Bahia State, Northeastern Brazil); *D. paulistorum* (Morro Santana, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil); *D. insularis* (St. Kitts, Antilles); *D. tropicalis* (Caribe, Boowling Green Stock Center); *D. equinoxialis* (Panamá) and *D. nebulosa*. (Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil). Imaginal discs of gonads were dissected from male third instar larvae, directly in sodium citrate (1%), submitted to a “air drying” technique according to SANTOS-COLARES *et al.*, (2002a), adapted to the species of the *D. willistoni* group of the protocol of IMAI *et al.* (1988), Giemsa stained, and photomicrographed.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Good-quality diplotene figures were obtained in male gonads of all studied species (fig.1), and several other phases, allowing to observe regular meiotic chromosome behavior. Evidences of non-disjunction of the sexual pair in *D. willistoni* were genetically detected by LANCEFIELD & METZ (1921) and recently by GOÑI *et al.*(2002), and cytologically by the finding of the X0 males by SANTOS-COLARES & VALENTE, (2002b). Besides those studies, we recently also detected meiotic bridges and chromosomal breaks in the offspring of certain inter-strain crosses and in one natural populations of *D. willistoni* (SANTOS-COLARES *et al.*, submitted). In the present study, we did not observed none of such irregularities in the meiosis of all specimens and

species dissected. In fig. 1, the three chromosomal pairs, characteristic of the *D. willistoni* species group (METZ, 1916; DOBZHANSKY, 1950) are clearly identified, as can also be observed in mitotic cells of brain ganglia of larvae exemplified by *D. willistoni* and *D. paulistorum* males (fig.2).

The proper staining with Giemsa allowed the induction of bands that revealed certain chromosomal regions rich in centromeric heterochromatin mainly in the X chromosome (exemplified by *D. willistoni* and *D. equinoxialis* in figs.3 a and b) as also found by GARCIA *et al.*, 2000, after C, *AluI* and *HaeIII* banding techniques applied to *D. willistoni* mitotic chromosomes of brain ganglia.

The regularity of the meiotic behavior of species chromosomally polymorphic is not unexpected, since natural selection have been operating at long time to optimize the levels of variability and the integrity of their genetic systems. We are interested, however, in to know what is the level of naturally-occurring male recombination in species related to *D. willistoni*. The analysis of different populations of each species of the *willistoni* group (in progress) could be useful to confirm or not our present observations.



## REFERENCES

- BONORINO, C.B.C., CALLEGARI-JACQUES, S.M. & VALENTE, V.L.S. 1993. Urbanization and chromosomal polymorphism of *Drosophila nebulosa*. **Revista Brasileira de Genética**, Ribeirão Preto, **16**: 59-70.
- BURLA, H.; DA CUNHA, A.B.; CORDEIRO, A.R.; DOBZHANSKY, T.; MALAGOLOWKIN, C. & PAVAN, C. 1949. The *willistoni* group of sibling species of *Drosophila*. **Evolution**, Lancaster, **3**: 300-314.
- DA CUNHA, A.B.; BURLA, H. & DOBZHANSKY, T. 1950. Adaptive chromosomal polymorphism in *Drosophila willistoni*. **Evolution**, Lancaster, **4**: 212-235.
- DA CUNHA, A.B.; DOBZHANSKY, T.; PAVLOVSKY, O. & SPASSKY, B. 1959. Genetics of natural populations. XXVIII. Supplementary data on the chromosomal polymorphism in *Drosophila willistoni* in its relation to the environment. **Evolution**, Lancaster, **13**: 389-404.
- DA CUNHA, A.B. & DOBZHANSKY, T. 1954. A further study of chromosomal polymorphism in *Drosophila willistoni* in its relation to the environment. **Evolution**, Lancaster, **8**: 119-134.
- DOBZHANSKY, T. 1950. The chromosomes of *Drosophila willistoni*. **J. Heredity**, Washington, **41**: 156-158.
- DOBZHANSKY, T. 1957. Genetics of natural populations. XXVI. Chromosomal variability in island and continental populations of *Drosophila willistoni* from Central America and the West Indies. **Evolution**, Lancaster, **11**: 280-293.
- FRANÇA, Z.M. & DA CUNHA, A.B. 1968. Crossing-over between heterozygous inversions and its relation with polymorphism in *Drosophila willistoni*. **Rev. Bras. Biol.**, Rio de Janeiro, **28**: 495-497.

- FRANÇA, Z.M.; DA CUNHA, A.B. & GARRIDO, M.C. 1968. Recombination in *Drosophila willistoni*. **Heredity**, Nottingham, **23**: 199-204.
- GARCIA, R.N.; BASSO DA SILVA, L. & VALENTE, V.L.S. 2000. Banding techniques for *Drosophila willistoni* mitotic chromosomes. **Drosophila Information Service**, Norman, **83**: 191-194.
- GOÑI, B.; PARADA, C.; ROHDE, C. & VALENTE, V.L.S. 2002. Genetic characterization of spontaneous mutations in *Drosophila willistoni*. I. Exchange and non-disjunction of the X chromosome. **Drosophila Information Service**, Norman, **85**: *in press*.
- IMAI, H.T., R.W. TAYLOR, M.W. CROSLAND, and R.H. CROZIER. 1988, modes of spontaneous chromosomal mutation and karyotype evolution in ants with reference to the minimum interaction hypothesis **Jpn. J. Genet.**, Tokyo, **63**: 159-185.
- KASTRITSIS, C.D.1966. A comparative chromosome study in the incipient species of the *Drosophila paulistorum* complex. **Chromosoma**, New York, **19**: 208-222.
- KASTRITSIS, C.D. 1967. A comparative study of the chromosomal polymorphs in the incipient species of the *Drosophila paulistorum* complex. **Chromosoma**, New York, **23**: 180-202.
- KASTRITSIS, C.D.1969. A cytological study on some recently collected strains of *Drosophila paulistorum*. **Evolution**, Lancaster, **23**: 663-675.
- KRIMBAS, C.B. & POWELL, J.R. 1992. *Drosophila Inversion Polymorphism*. CR Press, Boca Raton, Florida.
- LANCEFIELD, R.C. & METZ, C.W.1921 Non-disjunction and the chromosome relationships of *Drosophila willistoni*. **Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA**, New York.,**7**:225-229.

MARQUES, E.K.; NAPP, M.; WINGE, H. & CORDEIRO, A.R. 1966. A corn meal, soybean flour, wheat germ medium for *Drosophila*. **Drosophila Information Service**, Norman, **41**: 187.

METZ, C.W. 1916. Chromosome studies in the Diptera. III. Additional types of chromosome groups in the Drosophilidae. **Amer. Natur.**, New York, **50**: 587-599.

MORGAN, T.H. 1912. Complete linkage in the second chromosome of the male *Drosophila*. **Science**, Oxford, **36**: 719-720.

MORGAN T.H. 1914. No crossing-over in the male of *Drosophila* of genes in the second and third pairs of chromosomes. **Biol. Bull.**, New York, **26**: 195-204.

PAVAN, C. 1946. Chromosomal variation in *Drosophila nebulosa*. **Genetics**, Rockville Pike, Bethesda, **31**: 546-557.

PAVAN, C.; DOBZHANSKY, T. & DA CUNHA, A.B. 1957. Heterosis and elimination of weak homozygotes in natural populations of three related species of *Drosophila*. **Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA**, New York, **43**: 226-234.

REGNER, L.P.; BONORINO, C.B.C. & VALENTE, V.L.S. 1991. Note on the chromosome arrangements of *Drosophila nebulosa*. **Drosophila Information Service**, Norman, **69**: 186-188.

REGNER, L.P.; ABDELHAY, E.; ROHDE, C.; RODRIGUES, J.J.S. & VALENTE, V.L.S. 1999. Temperature-dependent gonadal hybrid dysgenesis in *Drosophila willistoni*. **Genetics and Molecular Biology**, Ribeirão Preto, **22**: 205-211.

SANTOS-COLARES, M. DEGRANDI, T.H. & VALENTE, V.L.S. Cytological detection of male recombination in *Drosophila willistoni*. **Cytologia**, Tokyo, submitted.

SANTOS-COLARES, M.; GOÑI, B & VALENTE, V.L.S. 2002a. An improved technique for mitotic and meiotic chromosomes of Neotropical species of *Drosophila*. **Drosophila Information Service**, Norman, **85**. (*in press*).

SANTOS-COLARES M. & VALENTE, V.L.S. 2002b. X0 male in *Drosophila willistoni*.

**Drosophila Information Service**, Norman, **85**. (*in press*).

SANTOS, R.A. & VALENTE, V.L.S. 1990. On the occurrence of *Drosophila paulistorum* Dobzhansky & Pavan (Diptera, Drosophilidae) in an urban environment: Ecological and cytological observations. **Evolución Biológica**, Bogotá, **4**; 253-268.

SPASSKY, B.; RICHMOND, R.C.; PÉREZ-SALAS, S.; PAVLOVSKY, O.; MOURÃO, C.A.; HUNTER, A.S.; HOENIGSBERG, H.; DOBZHANSKY, T. & AYALA, F.J. 1971. Geography of the sibling species related to *Drosophila willistoni*, and the semispecies of the *Drosophila paulistorum* complex. **Evolution**, Lancaster, **25**: 129-143.

TOBARI, Y.N., GOÑI, B., TOMIMURA, Y. and MATSUDA, M. 1993. Chromosomes.

In: Tobar, Y.N. (ed.) *Drosophila ananassae*. Genetical and Biological Aspects.

**Japan Scientific Societies Press**, Tokyo, pp. 23-51.

VALIATI, V.H. & VALENTE, V.L.S. 1997. Chromosomal polymorphism in urban populations of *Drosophila paulistorum*. **Brazilian Journal of Genetics**, Ribeirão Preto, **20**: 567-581.

#### Figure legends

Fig. 1. Giemsa stained diplotene in male larvae gonads of a) *Drosophila willistoni*; b) *D. insularis*; c) *D. equinoxialis*; d and e) *D. paulistorum*; f) *D. nebulosa* and g) *D. tropicalis*. Bars = 10 µm.

Fig.2. Giemsa stained mitotic metaphases of larvae brain ganglia in a) *D. willistoni* and b) *D. paulistorum*. Bars = 10 µm.

Fig.3. Giemsa stained meiotic chromosomes of a) *D. willistoni* and b) *D. equinoxialis* showing a heavy band in the X chromosome (arrows). Bar = 10 µm.

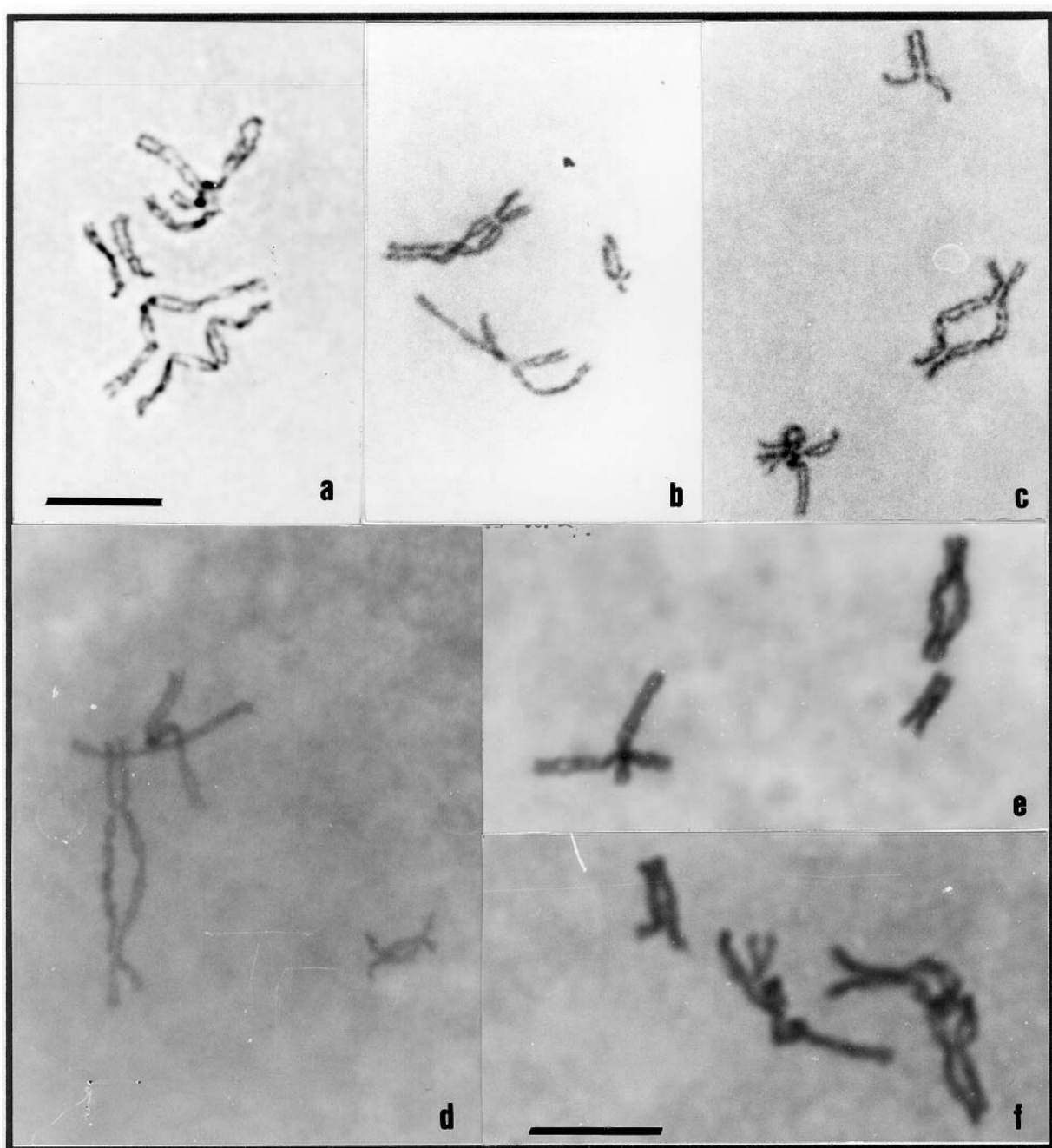


Fig.1

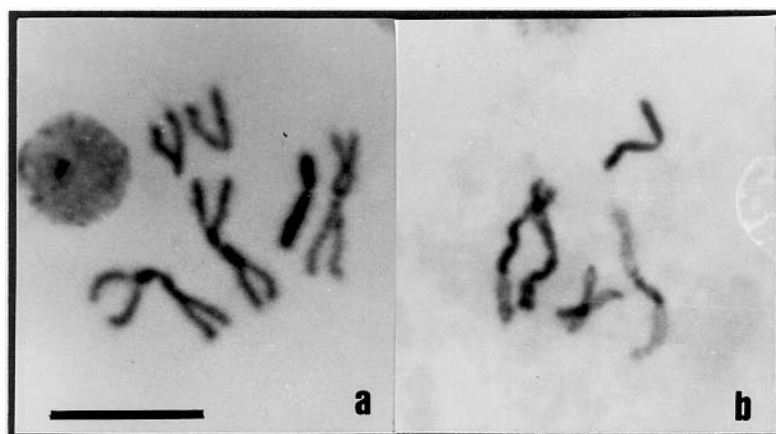


Fig.2

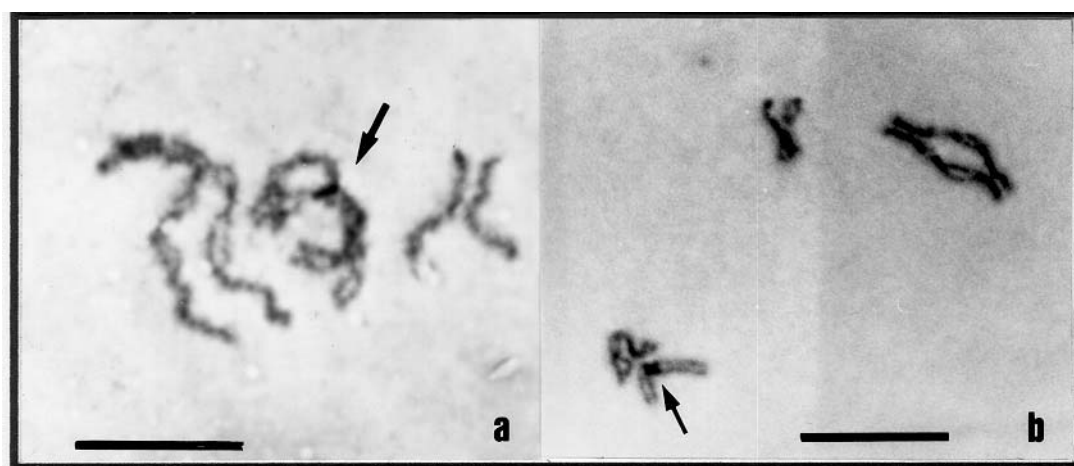


Fig.3

## **APÊNDICES**

### **Normas das Revistas**



## *Drosophila Information Service*

### *Guide to Authors*

PDF file

Doc. File

DIS HOME

To Order

Technique Articles

Teaching Articles

*Drosophila Information Service* prints short research, technique, and teaching articles, descriptions of mutations, stock lists, directory information, and other material of general interest to *Drosophila* researchers. The current publication schedule for regular issues is annually, with the official publication date being December. The annual issue will include material submitted during the calendar year. To us meet this target date, we request that submissions be sent by 15 December, but articles are accepted at any time. A receipt deadline of 31 December is a firm deadline, due to printer submission schedules. Electronic submissions are encouraged, and may be required for lengthy or complex articles.

Manuscripts, orders, and inquiries concerning the regular annual DIS issue should be sent to James Thompson, Department of Zoology, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019. Telephone (405)-4821; email [jthompson@ou.edu](mailto:jthompson@ou.edu); FAX (405)-325-7560.

**Submission:** Articles should be submitted electronically, if possible. Alternatively, we ask that a be included with an article mailed to us. MS Word or Rich Text Formats are preferred. To help editorial costs, proofs will not be sent to authors unless there is some question that needs to be clarified they are specifically requested by the authors at the time of submission. The editor reserves the right to make minor grammatical and stylistic changes if necessary to conform to DIS format. If the article tables, line figures, or black and white half tones, we ask that a printed copy be mailed to us, even if the article is submitted electronically. Sometimes differences in printer format or software releases causes misalignment errors, and a printed copy allows us to recognize these.

**Citation of References:** Citation should be by name and date in the text of an article (Smith, 1989; Jin Brown, 1990; Waters *et al.*, 1990). At the end of the article, references should be listed alphabetically senior author, listing all authors with initials, date, journal, volume and page numbers. Titles will not be included except for books, unpublished theses, and articles in press. An example format is:

Waters, R.L., J.T. Smith, and R.R. Brown 1990, *J. Genet.* 47: 123-134.  
Green, R.L., 1998, *Heredity* 121: 430-442.

**Stock Lists, Specialized Bibliographies, and Long Technical Articles:** Long or complex material can generally not be accepted unless it is submitted electronically or on diskette, with a printed copy for editorial guidance. There is no technical staff for this journal, so all set up is done in person by the We encourage submission of lists and other documentary material to complement presentations in other journals that might have more restrictive space limits or costs. That is, some have published the of an appendix in DIS, referencing the principal article in another journal. Special justification will, however, be needed for material like bibliographic lists that are now often readily available by other Inquiries about formats for this kind of submission are welcomed.

**Figures and Tables:** Both line drawings and black and white half-tone illustrations will be accepted, half-tones should be provided in high contrast black and white. We are currently unable to publish

<http://www.ou.edu/journals/dis/GuidetoAuthor/GuidetoAuthors.htm>

13/11/2002

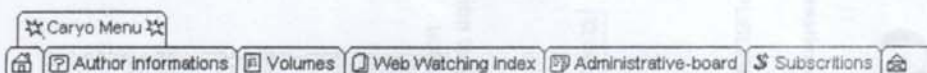


in color, and color originals seldom make attractive black and white half-tones. Tonal figures can also be submitted electronically, but resolution is often not as clear as when we are able to make professional tones from high contrast black and white photographs. All tables are retyped by us to fit a uniform style, and it is critical that all numbers and symbols be clearly arranged and legible.

# CARYOLOGIA

International Journal of Cytology, Cytosystematics and Cytogenetics

PUBLISHED IN ITALY BY THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORENCE



Founded by Alberto Chiarugi - Published in Italy by The University of Florence -

## EDITOR

	Massimo Bigazzi - Florence, Italy
Associate Editors	Canio G. Vosa-Oxford, U.K. Katsuhiko Kondo-Higashi-Hiroshima, Japan Don Hauber- New Orleans, U.S.A
Editorial Assistant	Federico Selvi - Florence, Italy
Technical Assistants	Patrizio Nuti -Florence, Italy Gilberto Montori-Florence, Italy
Secretary	Daniela Nardini - Florence, Italy
Web Page	<a href="http://www.unifi.it/unifi/bioveg/Caryo/vai.html">http://www.unifi.it/unifi/bioveg/Caryo/vai.html</a>
Web Watching	Mauro Mandrioli -Modena, Italy

## Editorial Advisory Board

N.B. ATKIN(Northwood, U.K.)	A. HAGBERG (Lund, Sweden)
B. BACCETTI (Siena, Italy)	W. HENEEN (Lund, Sweden)
A. BAJER(Eugene, U.S.A.)	A. LEVAN (Lund, Sweden)
E. BATTAGLIA (Roma, Italy)	A. LIMA DE FARIA (Lund, Sweden)
Y.F. BOGDANOV (Moscow, Russia)	P.MARCHI (Roma, Italy)
A. BRITO DA CUNHA (Sao Paulo, Brazil)	G. OSTERGREN (Uppsala, Sweden)
E.CAPANNA (Roma, Italy)	J.S. PARKER(Cambridge, U.K.)
E.H.Y. CHU (Ann Arbor, U.S.A.)	R. RILEY(London, U.K.)
F.A.L. CLOWES (Oxford, U.K.)	M.W. STEER (Dublin1, Ireland)
M. CRESTI (Siena, Italy)	J.H. TJIO(Bethesda, U.S.A.)
N.P. DUBININ (Moscow, Russia)	E. TSCHERMAK-WOESS (Wien, Austria)
L. GALLENI (Pisa, Italy)	
F.M. GEROLA (Milano, Italy)	

**MANUSCRIPTS**

as short and concise as possible, should be written in English. Correct language is the responsibility of the authors. Manuscripts must be typed, with wide margins, and double-spaced throughout. All pages should be numbered. Authors must submit two copies (original and one photostatic copy). When a paper has joint authorship, one author must accept responsibility for all correspondence: the full postal address of the author who is to check proofs should be provided. Papers should conform to the following general layout

This should contain (a) the full title of the paper, (b) authors listed in the order in which they are to appear at the head of the printed article, (c) affiliation and address for each author, (d) telephone number, fax number and electronic mail address of the author responsible for correspondence and (d) a short running title.

*Title page**Abstract*

The abstract is of great importance as it may be reproduced elsewhere and is all that many may see of your work. The summary, not exceeding 250 words, will be published at the beginning of each paper; it should contain no discursive matter or references. The abstract should be followed by 5 (max 7) key words, identifying the subject matter for retrieval systems.

Literature citations in the text should be in chronological order. Where there are more than two authors, only the first should be named, followed by "*et al.*". The list of references should include only publications cited in the text. In the list of references, titles of periodicals must be given in full, not abbreviated. The references should be arranged alphabetically and according to the following order: author's surname, name initials, year of publication, original title of the work, journal name, volume number, inclusive pages. References should conform as exactly as possible to one of these styles:

*Reference*

- LEVAN A., FREDGA K. and SANDBERG A.A., 1964. - *Nomenclature for centromeric position on chromosomes*.  
*Hereditas*, 52: 201-220.
- STUESSY T.F., 1990. - *Plant taxonomy*. Columbia University Press, New York, Oxford.
- GREILHUBER J., 1984. - *Chromosomal evidence in taxonomy*. In: V.H. Heywood and D.M. Moore (Eds),  
 "Current concepts in plant taxonomy", Systematic Association n. 25, p. 157-180. Academic Press, London.

Other citations such as papers 'in press' may appear on the list but not papers 'submitted' or 'in preparation'. A personal communication may be cited in the text but not in the reference list.

**Table**

Keep Tables as simple as possible and avoid vertical rules. Data matrices and complex tables should be submitted on high quality paper in a form suitable for photographic reproduction.

Two sets of figures mounted on white illustration board must be submitted as sharp, glossy, high-quality photographic prints. Each figure or group of figures should be planned to fit, after appropriate reduction, into the area of either one or two columns of text. The dimension of the printed page (160 x 222 mm) should be kept in mind when preparing the figures for publication. The maximum finished size of a one-column illustration is 76 x 222 mm and that of a two-column illustration, corresponding to the whole printed page, is 160 x 222 mm. The figures must be numbered consecutively, and each one must be referred to in the text and the combined figure and legend must be self-explanatory. Only essential labelling should be used, with detailed information given in the caption. Each illustration must be identified by the figure number and the authors' names on the back of the page or in the left-hand corner, well away from the illustration area.

The reviewers are invited, in confidence, to recommend on the suitability of the submission and provide comments for the authors. They are asked to make one of four recommendations: accept, accept after minor revision, accept after major revision, do not accept. The decision to accept a paper is made primarily on scientific content. The decision to ask for revisions is made in light of the reviewers' comments and recommendations, and after evaluation by the Associate Editor.

The final decision on acceptance or rejection is made by the Editor on the advice of the Associate Editor.

This decision, together with any relevant reasons, will be communicated by e-mail, fax or letter from the Editor to the corresponding author. One copy of the original submission is retained by the Editor. Do not send disks with the original submission. On acceptance, authors must return their manuscript with a 3.5" high density PC-compatible diskettes containing only the text. Documents should preferably be in Word for Windows format.

One set of galley proofs and a reprint order form are sent to corresponding author. Galley proofs must be checked very carefully and must be returned within one week from receipt. The proof stage is not the time to make extensive corrections, additions, or deletions.

To order reprints, the completed order form must be returned with payment together with the corrected proofs. The Journal does not provide free reprints and they may be obtained at cost specified in the order form.

*Illustrations***GALLERY PROOFS****REPRINTS****ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD****SUBSCRIPTION**



# Information to contributors to Hereditas

## Addresses

**Papers and Brief reports**, written in English, must be as short and concise as possible.

## Contents

**Manuscripts in four copies**, should be sent to the Managing Editor Lars Dävring, Department of Genetics, Sölvegatan 29, S-223 62 Lund, Sweden. Typesetting cost and accuracy are improved if a disc is provided. A description of the hardware and software must be included. Discs will not be returned.

## Homepage

**Manuscripts** should include a separate title page, a separate abstract page, references on separate sheets and must be completely ready for press typewritten, with wide margins, and **doublespaced throughout**. Latin names of genera, species and intraspecific taxa in the text are printed in italics (to be underlined once in the manuscript). Names of authors should be capitalised in the text.

**Abstract** of paper, except Brief reports, should not exceed 250 words. It should be written in accordance with the style of the journal from volume 126 (1997).

**Tables and legends and Figure legends** should be written on separate sheets and in accordance with the style of the journal. As a rule, tables should be made without vertical lines.

**Footnotes** should preferably be avoided.

**Illustrations.** Photographs, charts and diagrams are referred to as "figures" (Fig. 1, 2, 3 etc.), and should be kept at a minimum. Excessive size should be avoided. Each figure should be submitted in original and two good copies. Photo- and micrographs must be submitted as glossy prints. Small photographs should be trimmed, eliminating unnecessary parts, grouped into composite figures with the edges touching, and mounted on white pasteboard, with lower-case letters inserted in the lower left corners of the figures with detachable letter-press symbols. Single or composite photographs should be prepared so that they will fit, as original or after reduction, one-column width (8.1 cm) or page width (16.8 cm). All or part of the height of the page (23.1 cm) may be used, but space should be allowed for legends. A composite figure is provided with a common legend following the style of the journal. Colour photographs are accepted but the authors must cover the extra printing costs.

India-ink drawings should be submitted as originals. Size of letters, numerals, symbols and thickness of lines should be chosen to suit reduction, usually to column width or to page width when necessary.

Add to the micrographic figures a bar of suitable length, but state the corresponding

micrographic length only in the legend. Indicate marginally in the manuscript the desired position of the figures.

**References** are arranged alphabetically for single authors and double authors, references "et al." then arranged after publication year, in accordance with the style of the journal.

**Sample journal citation:**

Busch W, Martin R, Herman RG and Hohmann U, (1995). Repeated DNA sequences isolated by microdissection. I. Katyotyping of barley (*Hordeum vulgare* L.) *Genome* 38: 1082-1090.

**Sample book citation:**

Birkhead TR and Møller AP, (1992). *Sperm Competition in Birds: Evolutionary causes and Consequences*. Academic Press, London.

**Sample chapter-in-book citation:**

Hagberg A and Hagberg P, (1991). Production and analysis of chromosome duplications in barley. In: *Developments in Plant Genetics and Breeding, 2A. Chromosome Engineering in Plants: Genetics, Breeding, Evolution. Part A* (eds PK Gupta and T Tsuchiya), Elsevier, Amsterdam, p. 401-410.

**Proofs** should be checked without delay and returned together with the manuscript. As a rule, only one proof is sent to the author.

**Reprints.** Fifty reprints will be supplied free of charge. Additional reprints at the current price may be obtained and should be ordered when returning the proof.

# CYTOLOGIA

International Journal of Cytogenetics and Cell Biology

## Founding Editors

Kenjiro Fujii

Yosito Sinotô

Bungo Wada

## Honorary Members

Dyûhei Satô

Syôiti Satô

Nobunori Tanaka

Akira Yuasa

Editor-in-Chief Tsuneyoshi Kuroiwa (Tokyo)

Managing Editor Yukihiro H. Yoshida (Tokyo)

Editors Tetsuo Iino (Tokyo) Koichiro Tsunewaki (Fukui) Tadashi Hirano (Tokyo)

## Editorial Advisory Board

Hiromu Akai (Tokyo)

Ichiro Fukuda (Tokyo)

Yohichi Hashimoto (Tokyo)

Kohji Hasunuma (Yokohama)

Masahiro Hizume (Matsuyama)

Tatsuo Ishikawa (Tokyo)

Shigeyuki Kawano (Tokyo)

Takeo Mizuno (Tokyo)

Singo Nakazawa (Kyoto)

Soryu Nishibayashi (Tokyo)

Yoshio Ojima (Ashiya)

Chozo Oshima (Osaka)

Yoshitaka Shimizu (Sendai)

Ryuso Tanaka (Hiroshima)

Akio Toh-e (Tokyo)

Susumu Toyama (Tokyo)

Hideo Toriyama (Tokyo)

Taro Shoji (Tokyo)

Takuzo Yamada (Hyogo)

Y. Yotsuyanagi (Gif-sur-Yvette)

Makoto Watanabe (Tokyo)

**CYTOLOGIA**, International Journal of Cytogenetics and Cell Biology, is open to all original contributions and 'collective reviews' in the whole field of cytology of plants and animals, covering cyto-morphology, cyto-physiology, physical chemistry of the cell and cell constituents, biocolloid study, serology, vital staining, biochemistry and biophysics of cells and tissues, electron microscopy, microdissection, tissue culture, microtechnique and all other research methods concerning the study of protoplasts and cell-membranes. Genetical study on a cytological basis will also find an appropriate place. Thus the scope of the Journal includes both descriptive and experimental cytology, research on the cell and cell constituents in living and fixed conditions, and dynamic as well as static treatment of subjects connected with cellular phenomena.

**Mode of appearance:** The Journal is issued at irregular intervals, one volume appearing annually in 4 numbers.

**Manuscript:** Contributions should be written in English. The authors are earnestly requested to present the text of their papers as concisely as possible and use figures only where they are actually unavoidable. MSS. should be typewritten, and submitted in complete and finished form. Papers exceeding 8 pages including figures, will not be accepted for publication in the Journal, unless the author is prepared to defray the additional cost. Illustrations and photographs are generally reproduced as offsets and *non-coloured* half-tones, and offsets exceeding one page will be charged at cost. References to literature are not to be given in the form of foot-notes, but collected into a list at the end of the article.

**Proofs:** Only one proof is sent both inland and abroad. Alterations in the proof from the copy originally submitted will be charged to the author.

**Reprints:** 20 reprints will be supplied, free of charge, for each contribution provided that it does not exceed 8 pages including figures. For a longer contribution only 15 reprints will be supplied. Additional copies are supplied at cost price.

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced or stored in a retrieval system in any form or by any means, without permission in writing from the copyright holder.

© Copyright 1998, The Japan Mendel Society.

The publication of this issue is supported in part by a Grant-in-Aid for Publication of Scientific Research Result from the Ministry of Education, Science, Sports and Culture of Japan.

O periódico IHERINGIA, SÉRIE ZOOLOGIA, editado pelo Museu de Ciências Naturais da Fundação Zoobotânica do Rio Grande do Sul, destina-se a publicar trabalhos originais em Zoologia. É distribuído a Instituições congêneres em regime de permuta.

#### RECOMENDAÇÕES AOS AUTORES

1. Os manuscritos devem ser encaminhados com exclusividade ao Editor, em três vias, via ofício assinado por todos os autores, em forma definitiva, impressos em papel ofício, em espaços duplos, redigidos preferencialmente em português, inglês, espanhol ou francês. A correção gramatical é de inteira responsabilidade do(s) autor(es).

2. Os trabalhos, sempre que possível, devem compreender os seguintes tópicos: Título; Nome(s) do(s) autor(es) (alinhados à direita e em coluna; nome e sobrenome por extenso e demais preferencialmente abreviados); Abstract (em inglês, inclusive o título do trabalho); Keywords (no máximo cinco); Introdução; Material e Métodos; Resultados e Discussão; Agradecimentos e Referências Bibliográficas. À exceção do(s) nome(s) do(s) autor(es) e agradecimentos, todos os demais elementos acima devem ser escritos em CAIXA ALTA. Todos os tópicos devem estar em negrito, exceto Keywords.

3. Não usar notas de rodapé, exceto a da primeira página, que deve conter apenas o endereço completo do(s) autor(es).

4. Os nomes genéricos e específicos, em itálico, ao serem citados pela primeira vez no texto, devem estar acompanhados pelo nome do autor e do ano da publicação.

5. Citar a Instituição depositária dos espécimens que fundamentam a pesquisa, preferencialmente em Instituição com tradição e infra-estrutura para manter Coleções Científicas e com políticas de curadoria bem-definidas.

6. As referências citadas no texto (não usar Resumos, Teses e similares) devem ser feitas em VERSALETE (caixa alta reduzida): FONSECA (1987), (FONSECA, 1987), FONSECA (1987:54). As referências bibliográficas devem ser dispostas em ordem alfabética e cronológica, segundo as normas da ABNT, salvo o ano da publicação, que deve seguir o nome do autor. Devem iniciar junto à margem esquerda e deslocamento de 0,6 cm. As abreviaturas dos nomes de periódicos devem obedecer o "World List of Scientific Periodicals". Exemplos:

SANTOS, E. 1952. *Da ema ao beija-flor*. 2. ed. rev. ampl. Rio de Janeiro, F. Briguiet. 335p.

BERTCHINGER, R.B.E. & THOMÉ, J.W. 1987. Contribuição à caracterização de *Phyllocaulis soleiformis* (Orbigny, 1835) (Gastropodiá, Veronicelidae). *Revta bras. Zool.*, São Paulo, 4 (3): 215-223.

Referências incompletas ou de trabalhos não publicados não serão aceitas.

7. As ilustrações devem ser feitas preferencialmente a traço com nanquim, em papel vegetal e acompanhadas de escalas em mm.

As ilustrações (desenhos, fotografias, gráficos e mapas) devem ser tratadas como figuras e numeradas com algarismos arábicos sequenciais; devem ser montadas em cartolina branca, proporcionais às dimensões (12,5cm x 17cm), não ultrapassando o dobro, adotando o critério de rigorosa economia de espaço. A Comissão Editorial reserva-se o direito de efetuar alterações na montagem das pranchas ou solicitar nova montagem dos autores. As legendas devem ser impressas em folha(s) a parte. Ilustrações a cores devem ser combinadas previamente e seu custo fica a cargo do(s) autor(es). As tabelas devem permitir uma redução para um máximo de 12,5 cm x 7cm; devem ser numeradas com algarismos romanos e apresentar título conciso e claras explicações que permitam sua compreensão, sem consultas ao texto. As figuras e tabelas devem se restringir ao estritamente necessário.

8. A elaboração da listagem do material examinado deve dispor as localidades de Norte ao Sul e de Oeste a Leste e as siglas das Instituições compostas de 4 letras, segundo o modelo abaixo:

VENEZUELA, Sucre: San Antonio del Golfe, 5 ♀, 8.VI.1942, S. Karpinski col. (MNHN, 2547). PANAMÁ, Chiriquí: Bugaba (Volcán de Chiriquí) 3 ♂, 3 ♀, 24.VI.1901, Champion col. (BMNH, 1091). BRASIL, Goiás: Jataí, (Fazenda Aceiro), 3 ♂, 15.XI.1915, C. Bueno col. (MZSP); Paraná: Curitiba, 1 ♀, 10.XII.1925, F. Silveira col. (MNRJ); Rio Grande do Sul: Viamão, 5 ♂, 17.XI.1943, S. Carvalho col. (MCNZ, 2147).

9. A seleção dos manuscritos far-se-á pela Comissão Editorial, após parecer de, no mínimo, dois consultores. As alterações de pequena monta serão feitas pela própria Comissão. Alterações mais substanciais serão solicitadas aos autores, mediante a devolução dos originais, acompanhadas das sugestões. As provas tipográficas não serão enviadas ao(s) autor(es), exceto em casos excepcionais.

10. Enviar cópia em disquete, devidamente identificado, junto com a versão final do manuscrito.

11. Para cada artigo será fornecido, gratuitamente, um número fixo de 50 separatas, sem capa, que serão enviadas preferencialmente para o primeiro autor.