THE INVOLVEMENT OF DEUTERIUM PRESENCE IN THE Drosophila melanogaster EVOLUTION I. EFFECTS OF DEUTERIUM CONCENTRATIONS UPON THE White (w¹¹¹⁸) GENOTYPE

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Abstract: To determine the action of different deuterium concentrations on the phenotype of drosophila individuals, the w¹¹¹⁸ genotype was used over 5 generations. D concentrations ranged from 30ppm up to 24.22% [1%= 1,000ppm], creating 6 gradients. The observation has been done at: female prolificacy, larvae motility, pupation height, number of female and male adults and finally sex ratio was establish. The obtained data were statistically processed. Generally the low percent of D (30ppm) improved the average lifespan of descendants and had a favorable effect on all their developmental traits. Compared to the control (140ppm) the reaction of the individuals was divided into 3 groups: - significantly better than it when the amount of D was small (30ppm); - significantly lower if the concentration of D was high (24.22%) and - higher than the control, but without statistical assurance, at all other concentrations. If in larvae and adults the amount of D was unexpectedly high in the DNA the amount of D remained at the natural state as in control.

Keywords: Deuterium, *Drosophila melanogaster* w¹¹¹⁸ genotype, phenotype reaction.

1. Introduction

Environmental factors as well as hydrogen isotopes can significantly affect the organism biological parameters [18]. The water is an interchangeable mixture of hydrogen and oxygen isopologues. The hydrogen-related isotopologues are: *light water* or *normal water* (H₂O), *semi-heavy water* (HDO), *heavy water* (D₂O), and *super-heavy water* or *tritiated water* (T₂O) [25]. The oxygen isotopologues of water are light and heavy ¹⁶O and ¹⁷O&¹⁸O respectively [10]. Their peculiarities are used as marker for authenticity of food and other economic purposes [9]. The ratio of D/H in water shows substantial geographical variation, which could affect the plants and animal's evolution [4]. The spatial isotopic distribution in tap

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