

**KARYOMORPHOLOGY OF THE PHILIPPINE ROCK GOBY,
Glossogobius giuris (GOBIIDAE) FROM LAKE TAAL
AND SOME RIVERS OF CAVITE, LUZON ISLAND**

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ABSTRACT

The karyomorphology of *Glossogobius giuris* (Gobiidae) obtained from Lake Taal and some rivers of Cavite in Luzon Island, Philippines was described. Metaphase chromosome analysis (colchicine-sodium citrate-Carnoy's fixation-Giemsa staining procedures) of the hematopoietic cells in the anterior kidneys revealed that the diploid chromosome number was $2n=46$ (46A). Fundamental Number (FN) is also 46, since all chromosomal morphology were acrocentrics without any distinguishable heteromorphic pair of chromosomes in the metaphase spreads from both dry and wet preparations. This study confirms previous reports on the chromosomal sets of *G. giuris* from India.

Keywords : Philippines / Lake Taal / Genetics / Karyomorphology / *Glossogobius giuris*

INTRODUCTION

Gobies such as *Glossogobius giuris* and *G. celebius* have been the subjects of rapidly increasing number of pollution and genetic investigations because of their readily adaptable characteristics to laboratory studies. The present karyomorpho-logical study of this popular food fish (locally named as "biya" in the Philippines) was conducted to fill in the wide gaps on fish cytogenetics in the country. Several species of gobies and other gobioid fishes (e.g. eleotrids) have been described in terms of their karyomorphological characters such as *Boleophthalmus pectinirostris*, *Gobius abei* and *Periophthalmus cantonensis* (Kirpichnikov 1981; Nogusa 1960).

This study sought to provide relevant information on the basic cytogenetics of *Glossogobius giuris* (Gobiidae), specifically, 1) to ascertain the chromosome number and fundamental number of *G. giurus*; 2) to construct the tentative karyo-type or ideograms of representative samples of the test fish under consideration; and 3) to describe the karyomorphological characters of the test fish.

Glossogobius giuris was the test fish selected for our chromosomal investigation since no study so far has been reported on its karyomorphology in the Philippines. Selecting *G. giuris* from the teleosts of Lake Taal and rivers of Cavite can be justified since cytogenetical investigations of these fishes would explain possible changes in the genetic constitution brought about by incipient speciation in our ongoing chromosome evolution studies. Moreover, empirical data gathered in this study will add to the growing body of literature on fish chromosomes that are

needed in future studies related to cytotaxonomy, aquaculture breeding and genotoxic testing with the use of chromosomes as biomarkers.

METHODOLOGY

Fish samples of *G. giuris* were obtained in the waters off the Volcano Island or "Pulo" in Lake Taal and some rivers of Cavite (Dasmariñas-Indang Area and Maragondon Riverine Area). The methods used in the study basically followed the rapid flame drying techniques (with colchicine-sodium citrate-Carnoy's fixation-Giemsa staining procedures) used in the previous works of Masagca (2000) and Masagca & Sumantadinata (1994).

Sample Preparation

Fish specimens were pre-treated by intra-muscular injection with colchicine (0.05% in 0.8% NaCl) at 1 ml/100g body weight and allowed to swim in well-aerated glass aquaria (40 liters) for 5-6 hours (h). After treatment, the specimens were sacrificed by decapitation or hypothermia (in cracked ice) and kidneys were dissected out, carefully cleared of blood vessels and placed in a petri dish with 0.5-0.6% sodium citrate for hypotonization. Anterior kidney tissues were minced into smaller pieces for 16 to 20 minutes in the dish with the hypotonic solution. Cell suspensions are transferred to a 10-ml polypropylene tubes and centrifuged for 4-5 minutes at 2500-3500 rpm. The supernatant was removed using a Pasteur pipette without disturbing the cell pellet or cell button. About 4 ml of the cold freshly prepared Carnoy's fixative (3 absolute methanol: 1 glacial acetic acid) was poured into the tube. After 15 minutes of periodic agitation, the cells were centrifuged again, the supernatant was removed and replaced with fresh fixative. The cell pellet was disturbed gently with a fine point needle of a disposable syringe or dissecting needle, the tube was labeled and stored in a refrigerator for 24 to 30 h before slide plating.

Slide Plating, Staining and Chromosome Analysis

Pre-cleaned microscope glass slides previously soaked in a 50% ethanol and chilled in the refrigerator overnight were used. After final centrifugation, cells were re-suspended in a small volume of the fixative (about 0.5 to 0.95 ml, depending on the size of the cell button). Three to four drops of the suspension were plated on the chilled slide with a pipette and air-dried. Wet and dried slides were stained by dipping them into staining jars containing 4% Giemsa stock solution (at pH 6.8) for 30-40 minutes. Stained glass slides were rinsed with de-ionized water and dried for

30 minutes in an improvised slide dryer. The slides are then placed in a xylene (or xylol) for 10 minutes. Slides were air dried for 15 minutes. Some slides were mounted using Entellan B. Stained slides were examined under LPO (10 x) and HPO (100x) to locate well-spread metaphase chromosomes. Suitable or well-spread chromosomes were screened to count the diploid chromosomes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows the frequency distribution of chromosome counts of *G. giurus* fish samples obtained from Lake Taal and selected rivers of Cavite. Using three (3) samples of *G. giurus* obtained from the Dasmariñas-Indang riverine areas, a total of 71 well-suited metaphase cells were screened to determine the chromosomal number (CN) as shown by the modal chromosome count. Out of this number, 52 cells or 73.24% showed a characteristic count of $2n=46$; 12 cells or 16.9% with $2n=44$; 5 cells with the characteristic count of 45; and 1 cell each for counts 43 and 47.

Of the six (6) fish samples of *G. giurus* obtained from Maragondon area, there were 126 metaphase plates with 104 or 82.54% showing a CN of $2n=46$, 8 or 6.35% with $2n=44$, 10 or 7.94% with $2n=45$; and 4 cells with 47.

From the 12 samples of *G. giurus* from Lake Taal, a total of 314 well-spread metaphase cells were obtained for chromosomal analysis. Out of this number, 246 cells (78.1%) have the characteristic count of $2n=46$; 39 cells or 12.4% with $2n=45$; 12 or 3.8% with $2n=47$; 11 or 3.5% with $2n=44$ and 6 cells or 1.9% with a chromosome count of 43.

In sum, of the 511 metaphase cells (71 metaphase cells from fish samples obtained in Dasmariñas-Indang Areas, 126 metaphase cells from Maragondon Areas and 314 metaphase cells from Lake Taal) screened, there were 402 cells or 78.7% have the diploid number of 46; 54 cells (10.5%) have 45; 31 cells (6.1%) have 44; 17 cells (3.3%) have 47 and 7 cells (1.4%) have 43 chromosomes.

Modal Chromosome Number

Based on the data presented, the chromosomal number of the Philippine rock goby, *G. giurus* obtained from 3 areas showed that the diploid modal chromosome number is $2n=46$. NF is also 46 (FN=46), since all chromosomes are mono-armed. The predominant chromosome number from the 3 locations was consistently observed at $2n=46$ (Figure 1). This finding confirms the work of Manna (1989) from Indian samples and earlier reports of Kaur & Srivastava (1965, as cited by Denton 1972). Although characteristic counts of 43, 44, 45 and 47 were noted in wet preparations of slides, the majority of the metaphase cells showed the chromosome count of 46.

The chromosomal count of 45 was known in 39 cells or 12.42% of the total number of metaphase spreads. In counting chromosomes, there are instances when

overlapping cannot be avoided. There are also possible technical reasons like a missing chromosome during slide plating.

Denton (1972) reported that within family and genus there seems to be a tendency of reduction in chromosome number to parallel speciations. Furthermore, Gold (1979) surmised that chromosome numbers and variations in chromosome number do distinguish certain taxonomic groupings, as in the case of Salmoniformes (e.g. *Salmo trutta*). Generalizations have already been made on chromosome numbers among the members of orders Cyprinodontiformes, Cypriniformes, Siluriformes and Perciformes (Rishi 1989). However, it seems that gobies and eleotrids tended to show the common chromosome number of 44 to 46.

Table 1. Frequency of metaphases (n=511) with different chromosome number in the kidney cells of *G. giuris*.

Collection Area	Specimen No. of <i>G. giuris</i>	Diploid Chromosome Number					Total Metaphase cells
		43	44	45	46	47	
Dasmariñas-Indang Areas	1	1	6	4	15	1	27
	2	-	1	1	9	-	11
	3	-	5	-	28	-	33
	Total	1	12	5	52	1	71
Maragondon Areas	1	-	2	1	7	2	12
	2	-	1	3	32	-	36
	3	-	1	-	19	1	21
	4	-	-	4	12	-	16
	5	-	3	2	6	1	12
	6	-	1	-	28	-	29
Total	0	8	10	104	4	126	
Pulo, Lake Taal	1	3	2	1	5	1	12
	2	-	1	-	23	-	24
	3	-	-	3	51	-	54
	4	-	-	1	8	1	10
	5	1	5	-	17	-	23
	6	2	-	1	44	-	47
	7	-	-	-	9	3	12
	8	-	-	-	7	4	11
	9	-	2	3	26	1	32
	10	-	-	7	10	-	17
	11	-	-	9	34	-	43
	12	-	1	14	12	2	29
Total	6	11	39	246	12	314	

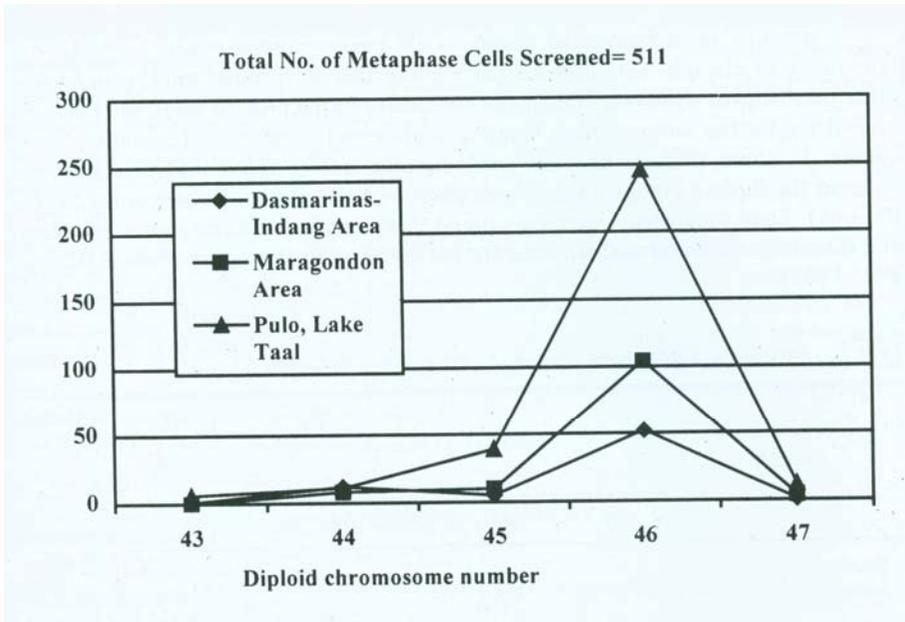


Figure 1. Chromosome counts of *G. giuris* from different locations in Cavite and Lake Taal.

The karyotype of *G. giuris* consists of 46 acrocentric chromosomes. Since an acrocentric chromosome is counted as only one arm, the total number of arms will also be 46. The centromere of acrocentric type of chromosome is terminal on which produces a chromosome with one long arm. The karyotypes of the gobies *Boleophthalmus pectinirostris*, *Gobius abei* and *Periophthalmus cantonensis* were also found to have $2n=46$ (all acrocentrics) as reported in the studies of Kirpichnikov (1981) and Nogusa (1960).

Karyomorphological Characters of *G. giuris*

As shown in Tables 1 and 2, the diploid chromosome number, $2n=46$ obtained for *G. giuris* was consistent in 3 locations (Dasmariñas-Indang Areas, Maragondon Areas and Pulo (I and II) in Lake Taal.

In the Gobiidae family, most of the genera have chromosome number of $2n=44$ to $2n=48$, such as in *Bathygobius fuscus* ($2n=48$) and *Chaetogobius annularis* ($2n=44$). The chromosomes of gobies and eleotrids show variability from $2n=43$ to 62 (Masagca 2000), with most of the chromosome numbers are $2n=44$, 46 and 48. In another study, the karyotype of *G. microdon* has a diploid number of $2n=56$ and NF of 66 with a chromosome formula of $4M+6SM+46ST, A$.

Variability in chromosomal counts would lead to certain generalization of the possibility of changes in chromosomal number due to fusions, translocations and other mechanisms. However, this is not conclusive in the present study since there is a need for further chromosomal banding studies and constancy of variation in the counts. In some studies, like the paedomorphic goby, *Aphia minuta* (Gobiidae) wherein the diploid complement ranged from 44 to 41 due to Robertsonian fusions (NF=44). Data on spermatogenesis suggest that structural heterozygotes are fertile and that these chromosomal changes are not involved in speciation process (Caputo *et al.* 1999).

Table 2. Summary of chromosome counts for *G. giurus* from 3 locations.

Location	Diploid (2n) Chromosome Number					Total No. of Metaphase Cells
	43	44	45	46	47	
Dasmariñas Indang Area	1	12	5	52	1	71
Maragondon Areas	0	8	10	104	4	126
Pulo I & 11, Lake Taal	6	11	39	246	12	314
Total	7	31	54	402	17	511
Percent (%)	(1.4)	(6.1)	(10.5)	(78.7)	(3.3)	(100)

In this study, characteristic counts of 41, 42, 43, 44 and counts higher than 46 in the test animals (*G. giurus*) were observed. Variations in chromosome number maybe attributed to several factors: (1) handling techniques; (2) chemically induced; and (3) inherent genetic characteristic of the test fishes. Handling techniques would explain the variability in chromosome counts.

The karyotypes of two other teleosts, *G. giurus* previously described in Japan, India and elsewhere could permit the researchers to have further comparison using the conventionally stained chromosomes and in the future the banded chromosomes from fully elongated chromosomes.

Diploid chromosome number of the Philippine common goby, *G. giurus* is $2n=46$ and NF of 46. All of the chromosomes are acrocentric (mono-armed). The chromosome number of 46 is common to the order Perciformes. Diploid chromosome number of *Oxyeleotris aporos* is $2n=46$, which is also similar to the chromosomes of *Selene setapinnis* (family Carangidae) as described by Netto & Pauls (2000).

In fishes, 48 rod-like chromosomes have been considered to be the modal number as shown in the works of Nogusa (1960), Roberts (1967) and Ohno & Atkin

(1968). Recently Manna (1989) advocated that 48 chromosomes mixed morphology and only rods were the modal ones from which the evolution of different karyotypes can be envisaged.

CONCLUSION

This study concluded that the Philippine rock goby, *G. giuris* has a diploid chromosome formula of $2n=46$ (A) and having the fundamental number of 46. Karyomorphological characters of the goby under study reveal that majority of the chromosomal spreads consist of all acrocentric chromosomes, which are common among the gobiids and eleotrids. No heteromorphic pair of chromosomes was observed in the ideograms prepared. Characteristic chromosome counts of *G. giuris* range from 41 to 48.

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