

Fat body Lipid Profile in Male and Female Adults of *Leucopholis lepidophora*

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Abstract: The neutral lipids (NL) and phospholipids (PL) with their constituents were studied in the fat body of male and female adults of *Leucopholis lepidophora*, by employing thin layer chromatography (TLC) and bioassay technique. The fat body plays major roles in the life of insects. It is a dynamic tissue involved in multiple metabolic functions. One of these functions is to store and release energy in response to the energy demands of the insect. Insects store energy reserves in the form of glycogen and triglycerides in the adipocytes. The quantity of neutral lipids in male and female fat body was measured 30.12 and 42.212 mg/gm wet weight of tissues respectively. The main component of neutral lipids was triacylglycerol. The phospholipid values in male and female were 20.66 and 14.79 mg/gm wet weight of tissues respectively. Female adult fat body contains more lipids than male. The neutral lipid consists of six components. Triacylglycerol was the main component, monoacylglycerol, diacylglycerol, cholesterol, were moderate and cholesterol ester and free fatty acids low in quantity. Phospholipids exhibited seven constituents; phosphatidyl-choline and phosphatidyl-ethanolamine in high concentration, Lysophosphatidyl-choline and sphingomyelin in moderate concentration, and phosphatidyl-inositol, phosphatidyl-serine and phosphatidic acid low in quantity. The physiological significance of major constituents of neutral lipids and phospholipids has been discussed in relation to fat bodies.

Keywords: lipids, Fat body. Thin layer chromatography, and *Leucopholis lepidophora*

1. Introduction

The white grub larvae of *L. lepidophora* are important pest of sugar cane in general and south west Maharashtra in particular [2] The Larval development persists of 225-295 days. It damages the roots of different crops. So it becomes a problem of sugarcane cultivators, especially in Maharashtra. The white grub have become known polyphagous and found in a particular type of agro ecosystem. In India Lefray, [35] Ghosh [22] studied the white grubs of sugarcane. White grubs are most destructive insect pest all over the world.

Lipid is bio-chemically important component of the insect. Recently it has been observed that, many of the pesticides and the insecticides were accumulated in lipid. The role of sterol in insect development and metamorphosis was described by Madariaga, *et al*; [37] and Dwivedy [14], [15]. The significance of phospholipid with PC and PE was explained by Turunen [43],[35] [38]. The laboratory of the Department of zoology, Shivaji University Kolhapur is actively engaged in research on the white grubs. Bhanot [8] studied the biology of the white grub in Kolhapur region; while Patil [40] investigated biochemical aspects like proteins, carbohydrates and enzymes. The literature survey indicated that, lipid of this species have not been studied. Hence in the present study the lipid were investigated in the fat bodies of (which is the polyphagous pest) of *L.lepidophora*.

Lipid performs a variety of functions in insect physiology. Triacylglycerol is utilized for biological energy [18], [13]. The insect fat body plays an essential role in energy storage and utilization. It is an organ of great biosynthetic and metabolic activity [33]. Fatty acids stored in the lipid droplets of the fat body are mobilized for a number of purposes, to flight muscles, in the form of diglyceride; to the ovaries; and the overall maintenance of the metabolic

activity. Fat body lipids are commonly secreted into the hemolymph as diacylglycerol, which is transported to the tissues by the insect lipoprotein, lipophorin [39], [42]. The utilization of lipids in insects has been reviewed on several occasions [7], [16], [19]. Fat body is a multifunctional organ in *D. melanogaster* and *Bombyx mori* [12], [29]. Fat body cells control the synthesis and utilization of energy reserves. [31]. The fat body is structurally heterogeneous and functions of the fat body are present all over the tissue [25], [28]. Triglycerides are the major component of the lipid droplets, and Fatty acids stored as triglyceride can be used for energy production [17], [4]. Triglyceride is stored in an anhydrous form, and also has a higher caloric content. The conversion of carbohydrates, a major component of the insect diet, to lipid in the fat body is well documented [11],[26], [27], [32], [44], [41]. Almost all tissues can synthesize and store triglyceride in small lipid droplets, but adipocytes are specialized cells for lipid storage [36]. Fat body adiposities cells are able to store large amounts of triglycerides [17]. Accumulation of lipids by diapausing insects is well documented [19]. A lipid droplet consists of a core of neutral lipids (triglyceride and cholesterol esters) surrounded by a monolayer of phospholipid and cholesterol, [9], [10]. The significance of phospholipids with PC and PE was explained by Locke and Krishnan [34].

2. Materials and Methods

The male and female adults of *L. lepidophora* were collected from sugarcane field of Sangrul village (Dist-Kolhapur, M.S.) They kept in laboratory for acclimatization. The adults were dissected and fat bodies were accurately weighed and used for lipid extraction.

I) Extraction of Lipids

The fat body of male and female adults were weighed and homogenized with 20 ml of chloroform-methanol (2:1 v/v) at room temperature. Five male and five female adults were

taken for the present investigation The homogenates were allowed to stand for 2-3 hours at 4^oc and filtered. The filtrate was washed according to Floch *et.al*; [21] and evaporated in vacuum at 40^oc. The lipid samples were weighed and preserved at -20^oc until further use. The total lipid in the sample was determined gravimetrically.

II) Separation of Neutral Lipids and Phospholipids

The neutral lipids and phospholipids were separated by thin layer chromatography (TLC) using silica gel G and about 200 mesh containing CaSo₄, as a binder, (E Merck Germany). The TLC plates (20 X 20 cm) were prepared according to Wagner *et.al* [47]. The known quantities of samples dissolved in chloroform were applied with Hamilton's micro syringe (No.8206-B) on activated plates. For neutral lipid the plates were developed in hexane (B.P. 65-70^oc) diethyl ether - acetic acid (85:15:2 v/v) as recommended by Gloster and Flecter [23]. The phospholipid plates were developed in chloroform-methanol-ammonia (115:45:5 v/v) as recommended by Barwal and Kalra [5]. The standards of neutral lipids and phospholipids (Sigma,U.S.A.) were co-chromatographed in each respective run and then plates were kept in iodine chamber for identification of individual spots of lipids.

III) Estimation of Neutral Lipids and Phospholipids.

The iodine was allowed to evaporate and the silica gel from the individual spots of glycerides was scraped and eluted in 1 ml of diethyl-ether and assayed according to Viogue and Holman [45]. The cholesterol and its ester were estimated according to Abell *et.al* [1]. The rest of the neutral lipid components were assayed titrometrically by the method of Skipski *et.al* [42]. The phospholipid was determined by the method of Marinetti [36].

3. Results

i) Neutral Lipids

The TLC separation of various neutral lipid components are illustrated in plate No.1, Fig. A; whereas, Table No.1 exhibits quantitative variations in the neutral lipid components. The neutral lipids in male and female fat bodies were measured 30.12 ± 1.02 and 45.212 ± 2.23 mg/gm. wet weight of tissues respectively. The neutral lipids consists of six components; of these triacylglycerol (TG) being the major component. Monoacylglycerol (MG), diacylglycerol (DG) and cholesterol (CHO) were found moderate in concentration; whereas free fatty acids (FFA) and cholesterol ester (CE) were occurred low in quantities. The TG concentration in fat body of male and female was about 21.43 and 32.23 mg/gm wet weight of tissues respectively.

ii) Phospholipids

The phospholipids are illustrated in plate No.1, Fig B and Table 2. The phospholipids in male and female fat body were measured 20.663 ± 0.66 and 14.798 ± 0.73 mg/gm.wet weight of tissues respectively. The TLC separation of phospholipids included following constituents; phosphatidyl-choline (PC), phosphatidyl-ethanolamine (PE), Lysophosphatidyl-choline (LPC), sphingomyelin (SPG), phosphatidyl-inositol (PI), phosphatidyl-serine (PS) and phosphatidic acid (PA). Among the phospholipids PC and PE were predominant. In male and female fat bodies they

measures about 340.2 ± 3.57, 325.2 ± 10.01 µg -P/ gm and 250.1 + 10.9, 246.2 + 10.5 µg -P/ gm wet weight of tissues respectively. The LPC and SPG were estimated in moderate concentration, whereas PI, PS and PA less in amount.

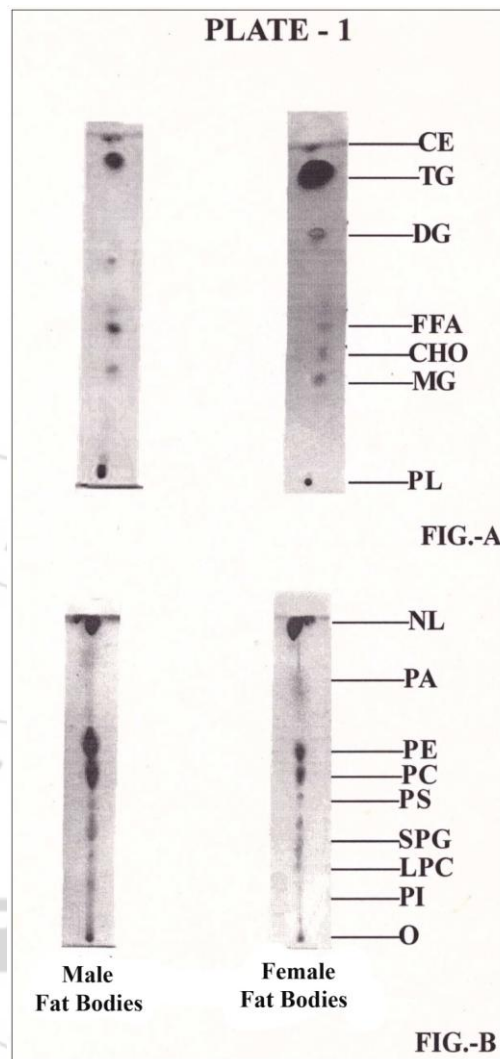


Table 1: Alterations in total lipids, neutral lipids and its components in the male and female Fat Bodies of *Leucopholis lepidophora*.

Lipid Type	Male Fat Bodies	Female Fat Bodies
Total Lipids	60.283 ± 2.64	60.014 ± 2.60
Neutral Lipids	30.12 ± 1.01	45.212 ± 2.23
MG	1.526 ± 0.16	4.325 ± 0.18
CHO	2.833 ± 0.10	1.783 ± 0.15
FFA	0.781 ± 0.04	2.318 ± 0.07
DG	2.848 ± 0.17	3.424 ± 0.03
TG	21.43 ± 1.80	32.23 ± 1.20
CE	0.702 ± 0.04	1.132 ± 0.11

The values for total lipids, neutral lipids and its components are expressed as mg/gm.wet weight of tissues.

Table 2: Alterations in phospholipids and its constituents in male and female Fat Bodies of *Leucopholis lepidophora*

Lipid Type	Male Fat Bodies	Female Fat Bodies
Phospholipids	20.663 ± 0.66	14.798 ± 0.73
PI	20.60 ± 0.65	10.70 ± 0.32
LPC	56.21 ± 2.31	25.74 ± 2.01
SPG	49.23 ± 2.16	30.22 ± 1.23
PS	14.18 ± 0.65	13.24 ± 0.42
PC	340.2 ± 3.37	250.1 ± 10.9
PE	325.2 ± 10.01	246.2 ± 10.5
PA	20.87 ± 0.53	15.70 ± 1.01

The values of phospholipids are expressed as mg/gm. wet weight of tissues; whereas, values of individual Constituents are expressed as µg-P/gm. wet weight of tissues.

4. Discussion

In male and female adult fat bodies; total lipid constitutes 50.283 and 60.014 mg/gm wet weight of tissues. Comparatively female fat bodies contain more lipids than male fat bodies. Our finding supports the findings of Joan Stadler Martin [30]. He stated that, in female fat body first accumulates lipid and then releases it for utilization by the ovary. Storage of lipid in the fat body represents an important physiological adaptation since it frees the insect from dependence on a constant food supply during vitellogenesis. The neutral lipids was dominated over the phospholipids. Among the neutral lipids TG constitute the major component. The TG of the neutral lipids in male and female fat bodies was 21.43 and 32.23 respectively. Phospholipids are expressed as mg/gm wet weight of tissues and their values in male and female fat bodies of *L. lepidophora* were 20.66 and 14.798 mg/gm, respectively. In the present investigation male fat bodies exhibited high phospholipid contents than female fat bodies. Among the phospholipids the PC and PE were major constituents. The PC: PE ratio was 1:1 which indicated that the PC and PE are equal in their values. Lipid stores remain stable during the remainder of larval life and are carried over into pupae and pharate adults This is good agreement with our findings. However, much of the glycogen serves as an energy source during the postfeeding larval period, and the rest is preserved to be utilized in pupae and adults [27]. A similar pattern in the utilization of energy reserves is reported for crickets during the final nymphal instar and the molt to the adult [3]. Therefore both triglyceride and glycogen are stored in the fat body. Fat reserves are used by insects to meet their energy demand during diapause [24], and to fuel prolonged periods of flight [6]. The fat body plays a major role in intermediary metabolism and it is the central storage depot of nutrients and energy reserves. Fat body energy reserves are mobilized in response to the energy demands of other tissues. Lipids always represent the major component of the fat body and the main source of metabolic fuel. Triglycerides, the major lipid form, are stored in the core of the lipid droplets; Lipid droplets are dynamic organelles whose metabolic activity is dependent on the protein components [20].

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