Eating Cactus Takes Guts

Exploring the contributions of host evolutionary history and diet in shaping the gut microbiota of cactophilic flies

James G. DuBose¹, Thomas B. Crook², Luciano Matzkin³, Tamara S. Haselkorn²

¹Emory University, ²University of Central Arkansas, ³University of Arizona

Background

Gut microbial communities often provide functions that have significant implications for their host's fitness. However, understanding how a host's gut microbiome has been shaped by its evolutionary history can be difficult because the influence of diet can be lesser than, equal to, or greater than host genetic background.

Flies in the genus *Drosophila* have been previously used as model systems for understanding various factors pretaining to gut microbial community shape and function. We propose that the various species of **cactophilic** *Drosophila* **native to North America could be a powerful comparative model system** for discerning the contributions of host evolutionary and diet in shaping host gut microbial communities. In this study, we characterize the bacterial gut microbiome from five cactophilic *Drosophila* species and compare their diversity and composition to *D. melanogaster*.

Questions

Study Design

Compare the gut bacterial communities of generalist and cactus specialist flies across the *D. repleta* species group

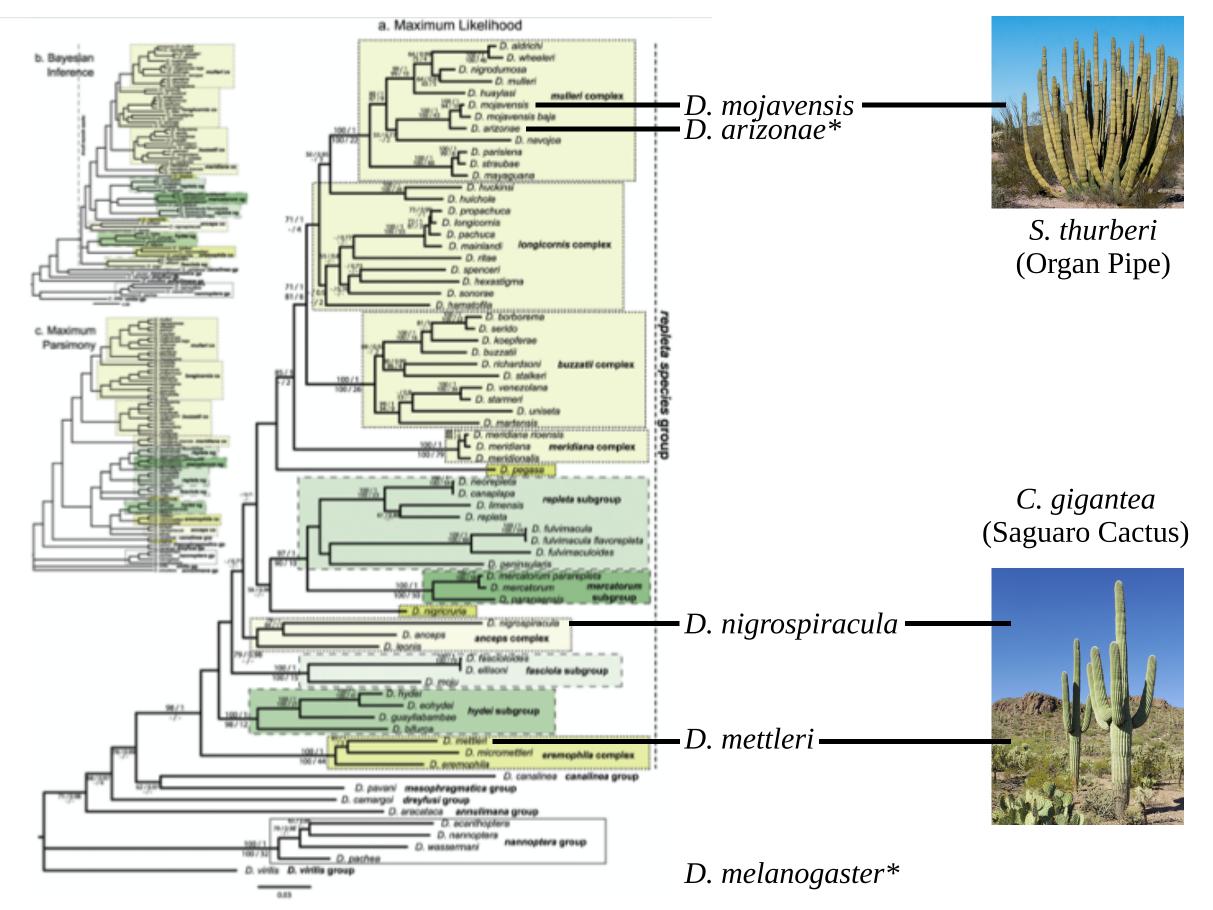


Figure 1: Phylogey of the *D. repleta* species group (1). Lines indicate the species sampeled in this study, as well as the cactus they specialize on. Species marked with an * indicate generalist species.

Alpha-Diversity Comparisons

Generalist flies do not have more diverse bacterial microbiomes

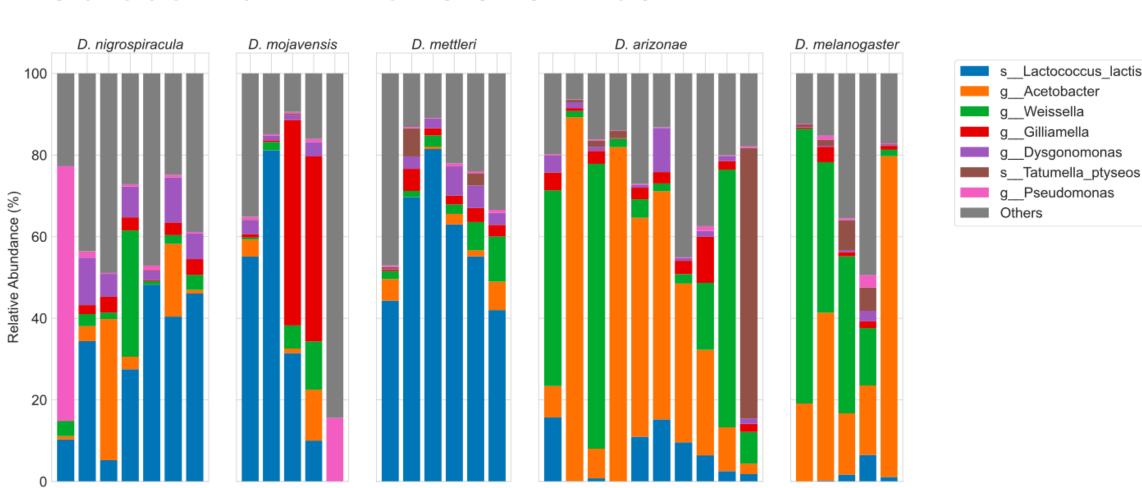


Figure 2: Taxonomy barplot showing the bacterial taxa and their relative abundances in each fly gut microbiome.

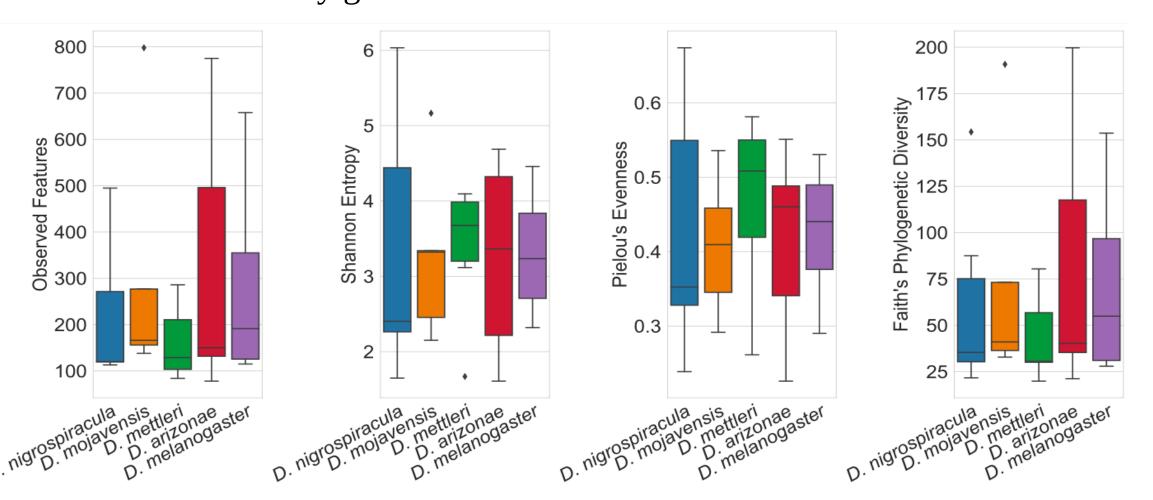


Figure 3: Boxplots showing the alpha-diversity of each fly species using different metrics. No statistically significant differences were observed (p \geq 0.24)

Beta-Diversity: Compositional and Structural Comparisons