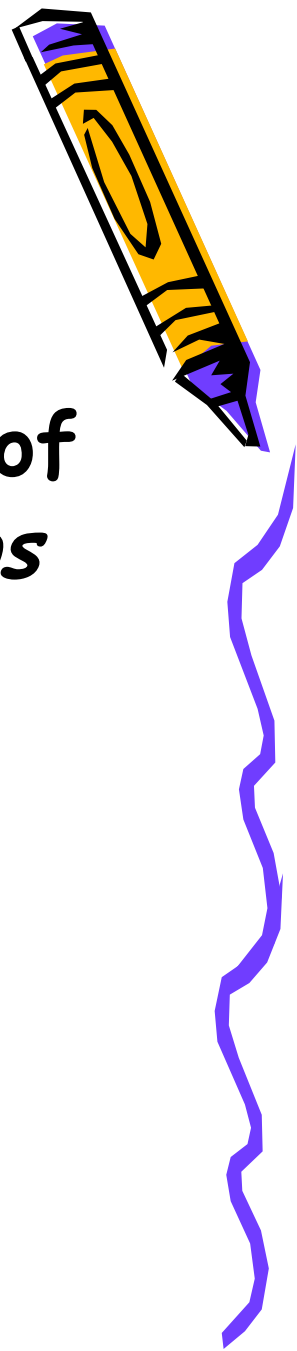


# Interspecific Horizontal Transfer of *Wolbachia* in *Trichogramma* wasps

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- *Wolbachia* is a common and widespread group of **bacteria** found in reproductive tissues of arthropods. These bacteria are transmitted through the cytoplasm of eggs and have evolved various mechanisms for manipulating reproduction of their hosts. Among them, **the thelytokous parthenogenesis of *Trichogramma*** induced by *Wolbachia* is expected to be an effective way to improve bio-control efficiency of *Trichogramma* wasps.



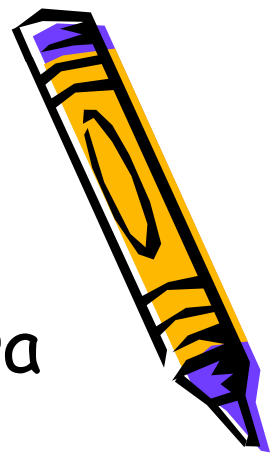
# MATERIALS

- **Wolbachia-doner** : *Trichogramma pretiosum* Riley, thelytokous parthenogenesis. Life period is 11 days.
- **Wolbachia-recipient**: *T. confusum* Viggiani, without Wolbachia. Life period is 8 days
- **Host-egg**: eggs of *Corcyra cephalonica* Stainton, irradiated for about 50 min by 30w ultraviolet lamp. Its PCR product of *Wolbachia wsp* gene are negative.



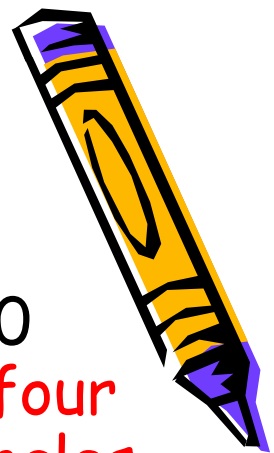
# METHODS

- **Methods of synparasitism:** enough mated females of *T. confusum* for eggs of *Corcyra cephalonica* Stainton (females :eggs=1 :50); then *T. pretiosum* for the same eggs.
- **Methods of detection:** a. **observation** of *Wolbachia*-recipient *T. confusum* reproductive biology for every generation; b. **molecular detection** of *Wolbachia* *wsp* gene for every generation. *wsp* 81F: 5'-TGGTCC AATAAG TGA AGA AAC-3', : *wsp* 691R: 5'-AAA AAT TAA ACG CTA CTC CA-3'



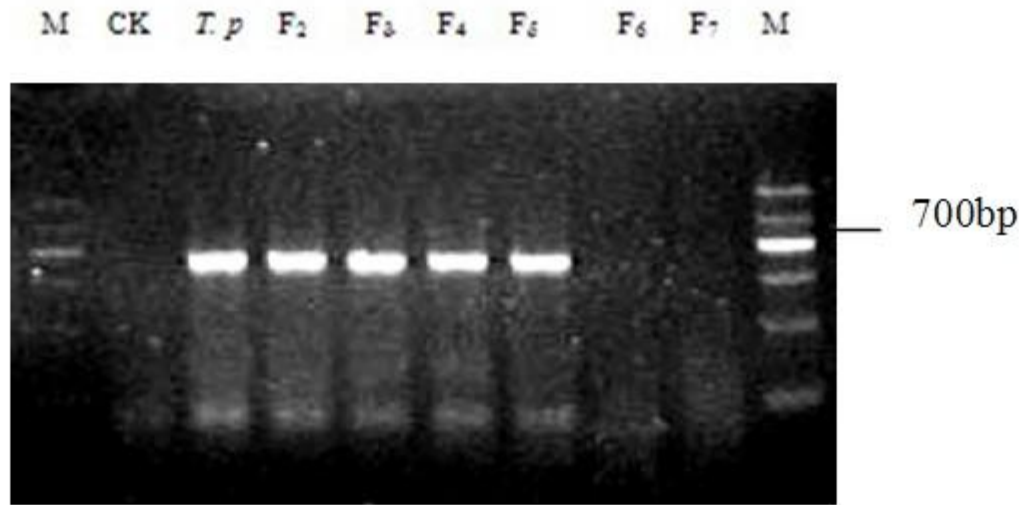
# RESULTS

- **Observation for every generation.** Among 38870 virgins obtained from synparasitism, there were **four virgins *T. confusum* producing both females and males.** One virgin female also produced an **intersexual** individual. Therefore, *Wolbachia* from an infected species, *T. pretiosum*, were successfully transferred into an uninfected species, *T. confusum*.
- **Molecular detection.** *Wolbachia* was detected by PCR of *wsp* gene of *Wolbachia* for up to 5 generations after transferring. PCR product of *Wolbachia wsp* gene turned to be negative after 5 generations. *wsp* gene PCR product of specific amplification in *Wolbachia*-donor is similar to that in *Wolbachia*-recipient.





a Typical male; b Typical female; c Intersexes



F<sub>2</sub>-F<sub>7</sub>: 第 2-7 代 *Wolbachia* 受体拟澳洲赤眼蜂后代; *T. p.*: 短管赤眼蜂阳性对照 CK: 水阴性对照; M: 标准分子量 Marker

F<sub>2</sub>-F<sub>7</sub>: The second to seventh generation of *Wolbachia*-recipient *T. confusum*;

*T. p.*: *T. pretiosum* as Positive contrast ; CK: water as negative contrast; M: Maker

图 1 *Wolbachia* 在受体拟澳洲赤眼蜂后代 *wsp* 基因 PCR 特异性扩增片断

Fig. 1 Specific amplification of *wsp* gene in *Wolbachia*-recipient *T. confusum*

- **Blast results.** Neighbor—Joining tree based on *Wolbachia wsp* gene. *Wolbachia* we got from *Wolbachia*-donor *T. pretiosum* and *Wolbachia*-recipient *T. confusum* are close to that of *T. pretiosum* from Uruguay in GenBank, belonging to Sib of group B.



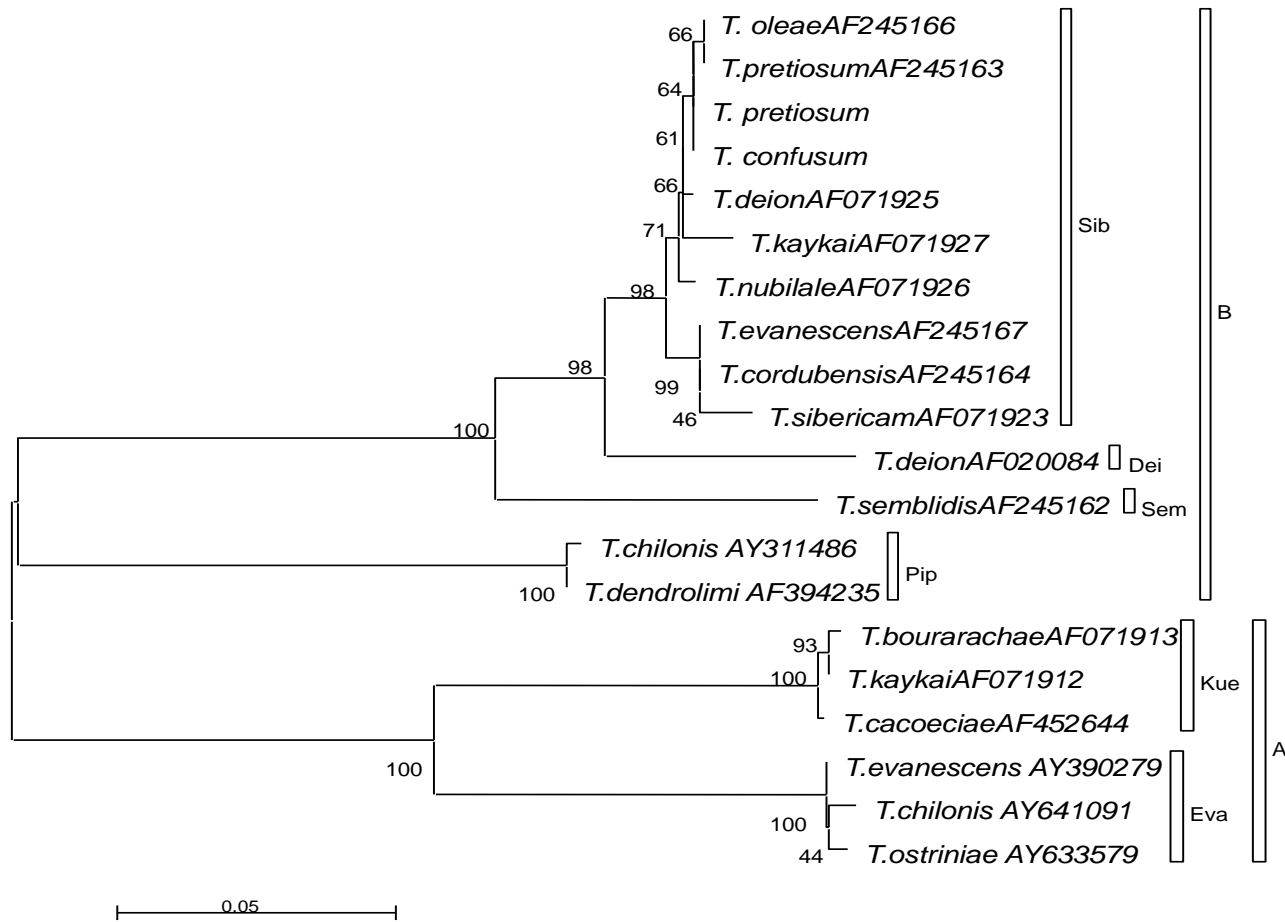
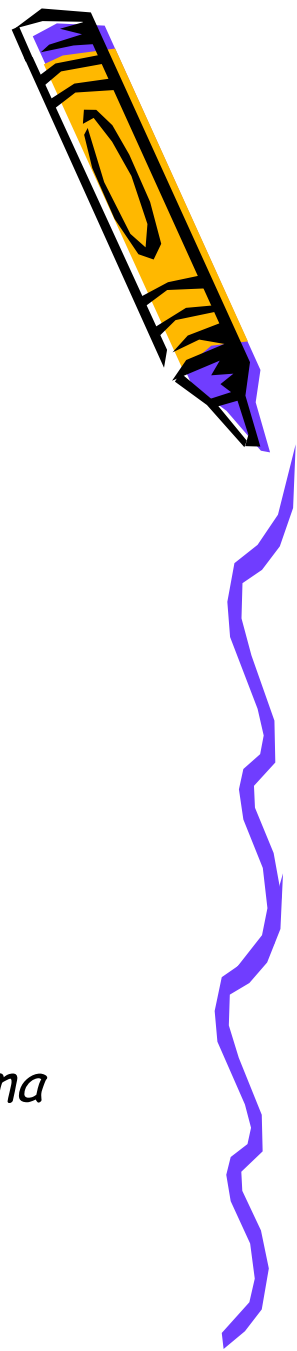


Fig. 2 NJ tree based on *Wolbachia* *wsp* gene in *Trichogramma*





# DISCUSSION

- interspecific horizontal transfer of *Wolbachia* between *Trichogramma* wasps was proved successful. One virgin female also produced an **intersexual** individual. Eggs of *Corcyra cephalonica* are small. Usually there is one survival wasp in one egg, sometimes two wasps. Synparasitism of *T. confusum* and *T. pretiosum* on one egg might result in death of *T. pretiosum*, then absorbed by *T. confusum*. Consequently interspecific horizontal transfer of *Wolbachia* happened. The conclusion need more studying.



- PCR product in *Wolbachia*-recipient *T. confusum* turned to be negative after 5 generations. The ability of vertical transfer of *Wolbachia* in new hosts, *T. confusum*, decreased with increasing transfer generations. We deduced that *Wolbachia* in new hosts has instability.



Effects of *Wolbachia* on its' new host were also studied in another paper (published)



Effect of *Wolbachia* infection on longevity, fecundity and olfactory response of *T. confusum* (Hymenoptera: Trichogrammatidae).

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• Thank you for your attention!

