

**Expressed genes  
and control, what  
new sequencing  
technologies can  
do for pest  
management.**



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# Summary

- Available technologies
  - Laboratory
  - Computacional
- Use in agriculture
- Possible benefits for pest management
  - Some avenues being explored
- What do we have in tobacco?
- What do we plan to do.



“Insect pest control will soon enter the genomic era with all its surprises and discoveries, as pest and parasitoids genomes are now available.”

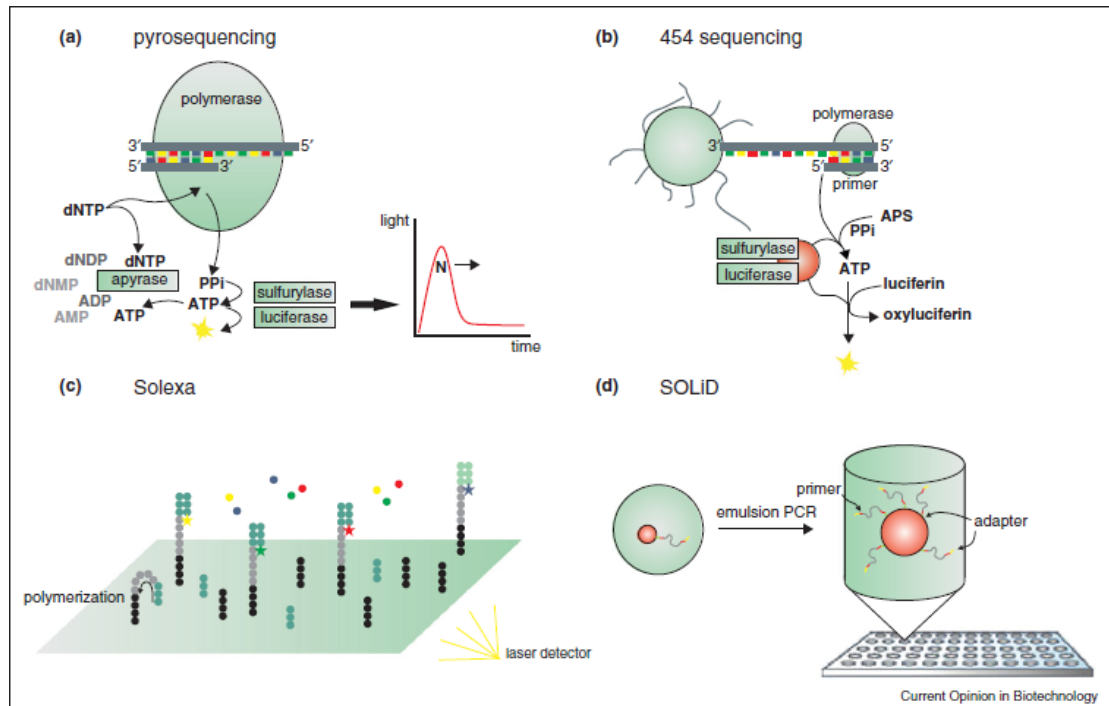
**Chilana *et al.* 2012. Current Science 104, 4.**

## Available technologies

DNA sequencing technologies keep evolving



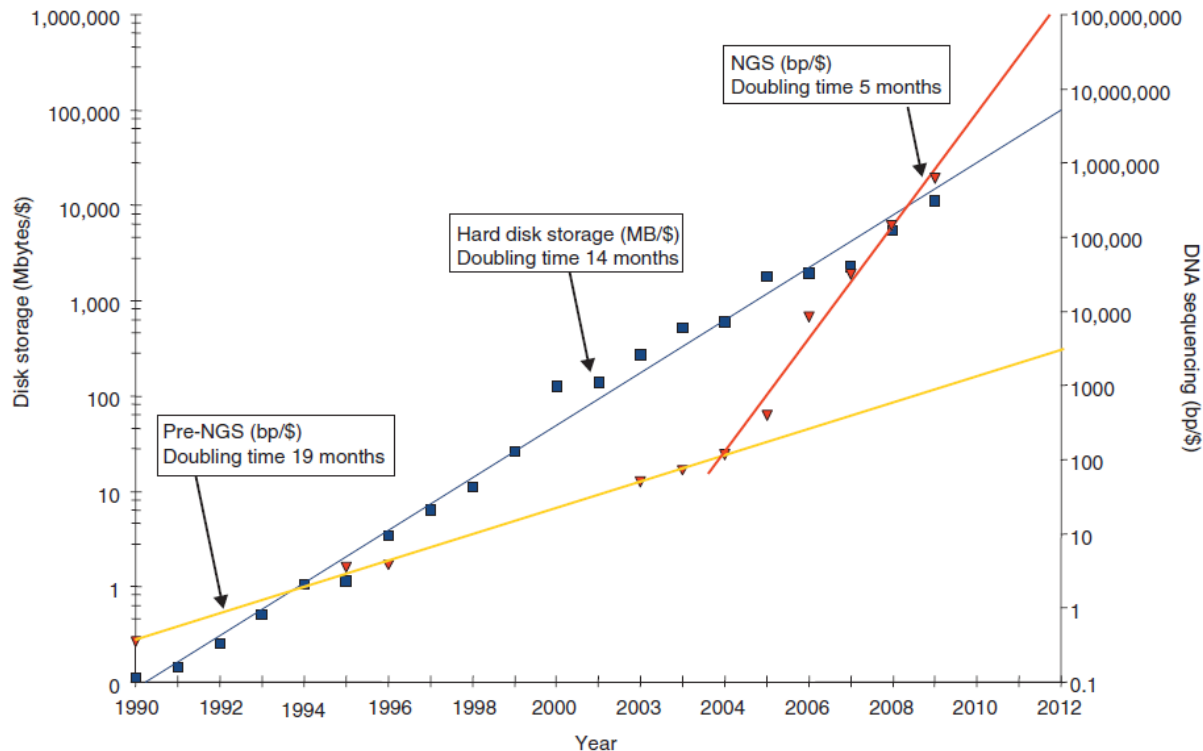
Sanger sequencing



Mutz *et al.* 2013. *Current Opinions in Biotechnology* 24

# Available technologies

And the cost per sequence is getting cheaper



Stein 2010, Genome Biology 11

## Available technologies

And now even a "small" project can be considered "big data"



<http://hawaiiigreenit.com/cloudcomputing.html>

# Use in Agriculture

- Genomes from cultivated plants tend to be “complicated”.
- Rice sequenced in 2002
- 38 crops sequenced (Michael & Jackson 2013)



# Use in Agriculture



- ~ 85 insect genomes, mostly *Drosophila* and disease vectors.
- Notables:
  - Med Fly
  - Diamondback Moth
  - Colorado Potato B.
- More coming in the near future



# Possible benefits for pest management

- Species identification

## **Development of a DNA microarray for species identification of quarantine aphids**

**Won Sun Lee,<sup>a†</sup> Hwalran Choi,<sup>b†</sup> JinSeok Kang,<sup>a</sup> Ji-Hoon Kim,<sup>a</sup> Si Hyeock Lee,<sup>b</sup> Seunghwan Lee<sup>b\*</sup> and Seung Yong Hwang<sup>a\*</sup>**

Rapid molecular diagnosis of the stored-product psocid *Liposcelis corrodens* (Psocodea: Liposcelididae): Species-specific PCR primers of 16S rDNA and COI

Qianqian Yang<sup>a</sup>, Shuo Zhao<sup>a,e</sup>, Zuzana Kučerová<sup>b</sup>, George Opit<sup>c</sup>, Yang Cao<sup>d</sup>, Václav Stejskal<sup>b</sup>, Zhihong Li<sup>a,\*</sup>

# Possible benefits for pest management

- Microbiome identification

## DNA Sequencing Reveals the Midgut Microbiota of Diamondback Moth, *Plutella xylostella* (L.) and a Possible Relationship with Insecticide Resistance

Xiaofeng Xia<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Dandan Zheng<sup>1,2</sup>, Huanzi Zhong<sup>4</sup>, Bingcai Qin<sup>4</sup>, Geoff M. Gurr<sup>1,5</sup>, Liette Vasseur<sup>1,6</sup>, Hailan Lin<sup>1,2</sup>, Jianlin Bai<sup>1,2</sup>, Weiyi He<sup>1,2</sup>, Minsheng You<sup>1,2\*</sup>

## Identification And Location Of Symbionts Associated With Potato Psyllid (*Bactericera cockerelli*) Lifestages

DAYMON HAIL,<sup>1,2</sup> SCOT E. DOWD,<sup>3</sup> AND BLAKE BEXTINE<sup>1</sup>

# Possible benefits for pest management

- And of course, transcriptomes

## **Development of Reference Transcriptomes for the Major Field Insect Pests of Cowpea: A Toolbox for Insect Pest Management Approaches in West Africa**

Tolulope A. Agunbiade<sup>1\*</sup>, Weilin Sun<sup>1</sup>, Brad S. Coates<sup>2</sup>, Rousseau Djouaka<sup>3</sup>, Manuele Tamò<sup>3</sup>, Malick N. Ba<sup>4</sup>, Clementine Binso-Dabire<sup>4</sup>, Ibrahim Baoua<sup>5</sup>, Brett P. Olds<sup>6</sup>, Barry R. Pittendrigh<sup>1</sup>

## **Transcriptome Analysis and Screening for Potential Target Genes for RNAi-Mediated Pest Control of the Beet Armyworm, *Spodoptera exigua***

Hang Li<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Weihua Jiang<sup>1,2\*</sup>, Zan Zhang<sup>1,2</sup>, Yanru Xing<sup>1,2</sup>, Fei Li<sup>1,2\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Department of Entomology, College of Plant Protection, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing, China, <sup>2</sup> Key Laboratory of Integrated Management of Crop Diseases and Pests, Ministry of Education, Nanjing Agricultural University, Nanjing, China

# Possible benefits for pest management

- Transcriptomes identify expressed genes.
- Useful for applied studies.
- Genetic responses to pesticides, plant chemicals, other control measures.
- New genetic markers, possible targets, new control approaches.
- Next step, correlate transcriptome with “metabolome” and biochemistry. Combined insect-plant response.

# What do we have in tobacco?

- *N. sylvestris* and *N. tomentosiformis* genomes
- Partially completed *N. tabacum* genome.
- *Manduca sexta* genomes and *Myzus persicae* partially completed.



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## What don't we have in tobacco?



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- Not all pests are covered.
- A centralized database.
- An organized effort as an industry to develop these tools.

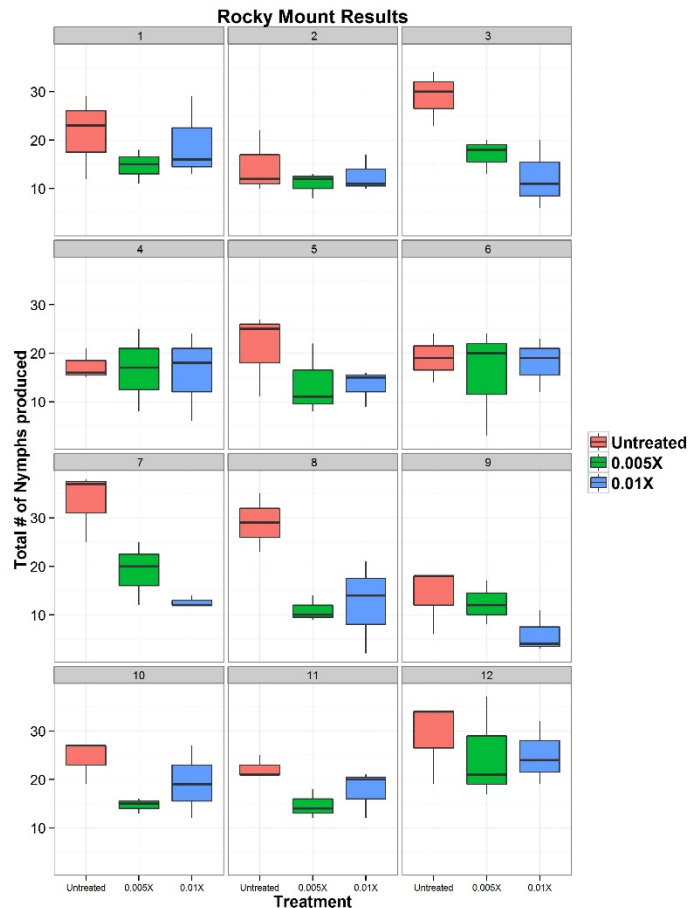


# What do we plan to do

- What is the genetic response to imidacloprid in *Myzus persicae*?
- How does it correlate with the response to nicotine?



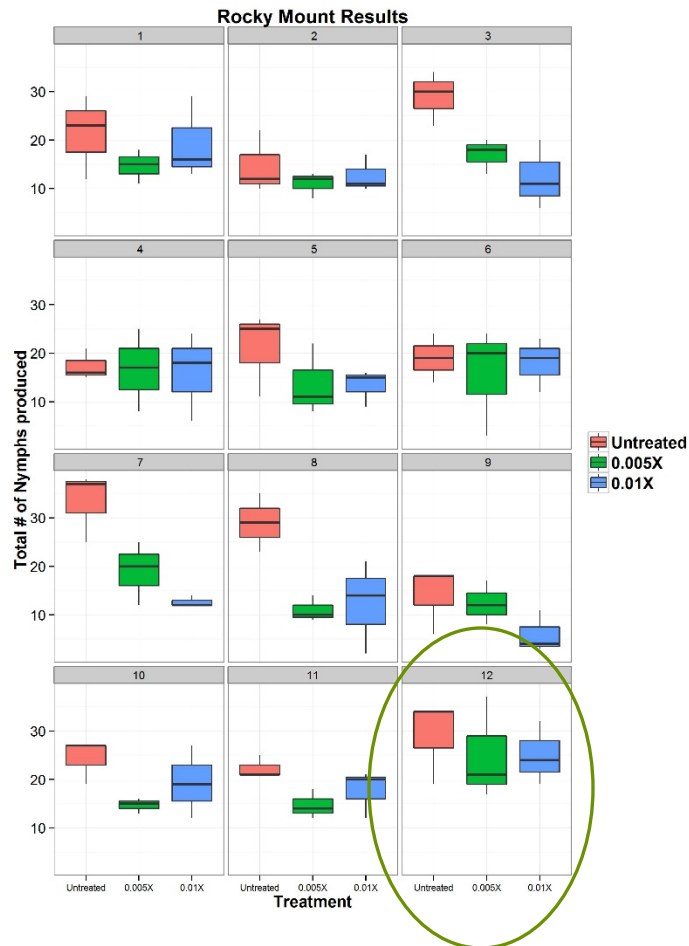
## What do we plan to do



- Collected 12 “clones” in 4 research stations.
- Exposed them to 3 leaves treated with 3 pesticides levels and measured fecundity.



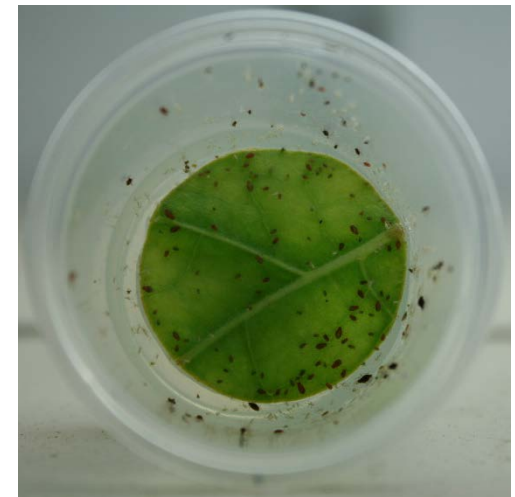
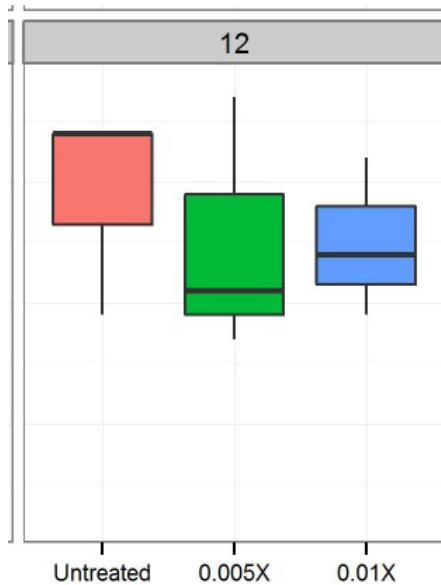
## What I plan to do



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## What I plan to do

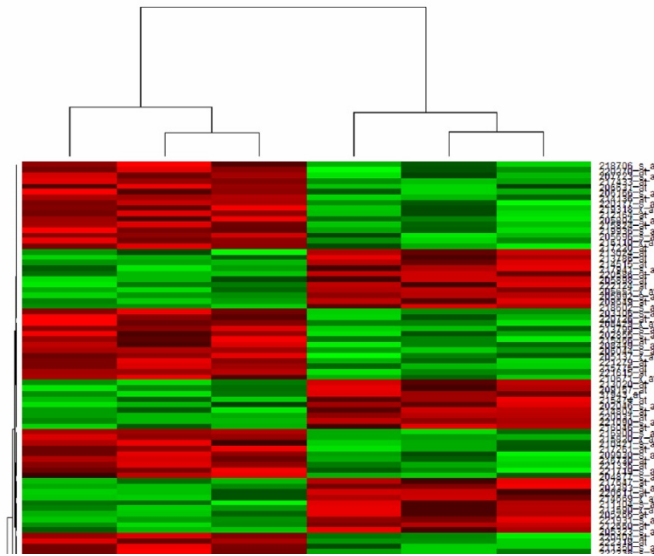
- 5 "clones" per research station are maintained in pesticide treated leaves.



Rocky Mount 12 at 0.005X

# What do we plan to do

- Expose “resistant” clones to imidacloprid and nicotine and measure changes in gene expression.



<http://accelrys.com/products/pipeline-pilot/component-collections/gene-expression.html>

# What do we plan to do

## Expected outcomes

- A better understanding about the genetic mechanisms involved in metabolic resistance.
- Comparison between pathways involved in pesticide and alkaloid resistance.
- New possible target that might help manage insecticide resistance and increase the life of neonicotinoids.

# Take home messages

- Genomics is an important tool for pest management and has the potential to affect different aspects about control strategies.
- Strong computing skills are becoming a requirement for students and researchers involved in genomics.
- Transcriptomes have the potential to produced useful data for applied science.

# Take home messages

- Do we need to centralize the genomic resources that relate to the tobacco industry?
- Does the industry need to fund more genomic research?
- Understanding resistance mechanisms through genomics can help us improve chemical control, host plant resistance and develop new control strategies (GMO's).

# Acknowledgments

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# Questions?

