

How insecticide exposure can affect "pathogen-blocking" in Wolbachia-carrying insecticide-resistant Ae. aegypti

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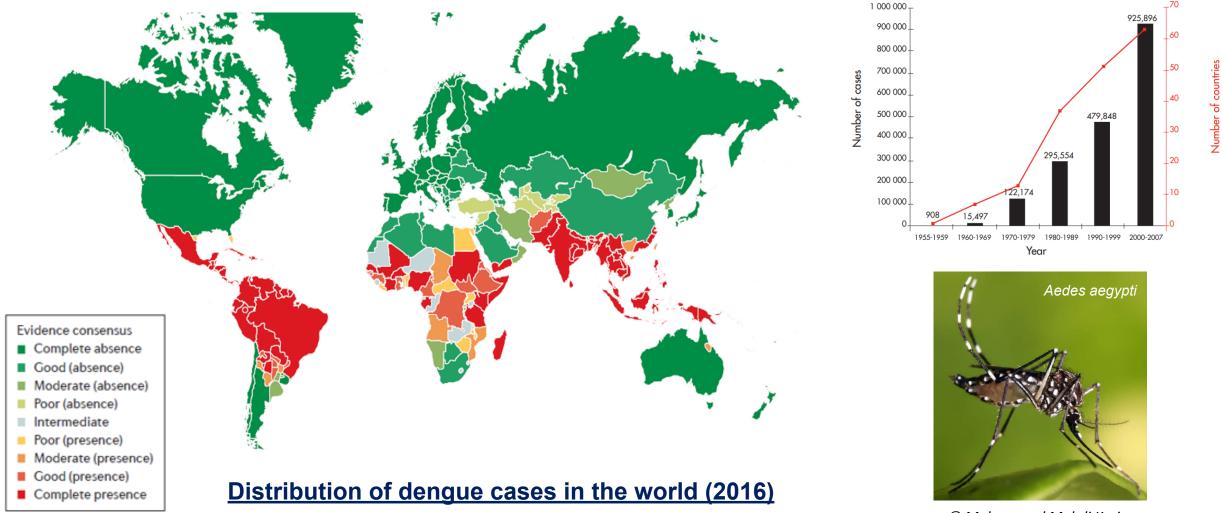
Institut Pasteur Department of Virology

Arboviruses and Insect Vectors (AIV)

Global context

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Adapted from Guzman et al. (2016)



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OMS, 2009

Vector control







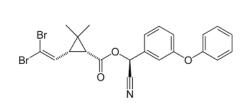


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Mechanical control	Chemical control (authorized in France)	Biotechnological alternatives
\rightarrow Reduction of breeding sites	 → Larvicide (<i>Bti</i>) → Adulticide (Deltamethrin : Pyrethroid type II) 	 → Sterile mosquitoes → Use of <i>Wolbachia</i>



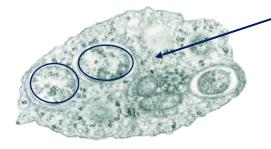




Deltamethrin



Wolbachia



Crédit : Scott O'Neill

Insecticide resistance

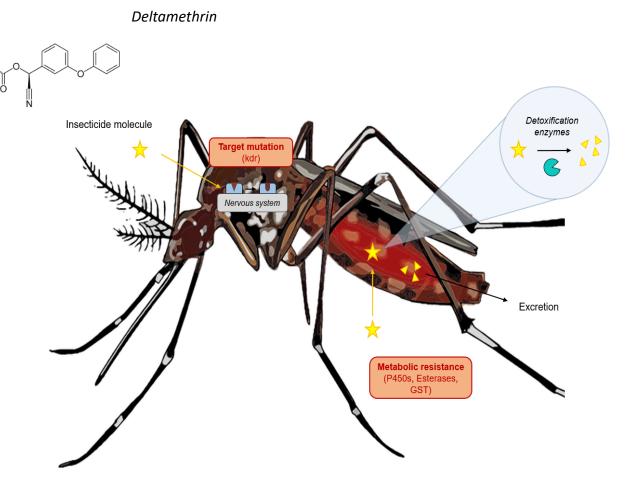
Deltamethrin (pyrethroid type II):

Target: Sodium channels (nervous system)

Action: Kinetic opening modification (alteration of action potentials)

Classical types of resistance in New Caledonia:

- Mutation in sodium channels channels (*kdr* alleles : NaV gene): (Dusfour et *al*. 2015; Cattel et *al*. 2021)
 - **I1011M**: Highly present in NC
 - F1534C: High increase in frequency in NC
- Overexpression of detoxification genes (P450s (oxydase), GST (glutathion S-transférase)) (Cattel et *al.* 2021)

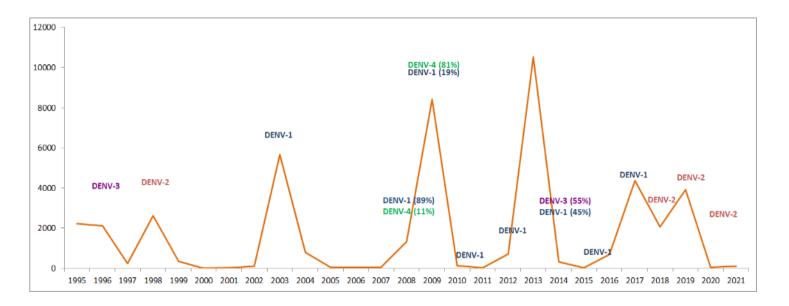


Specific context in New Caledonia

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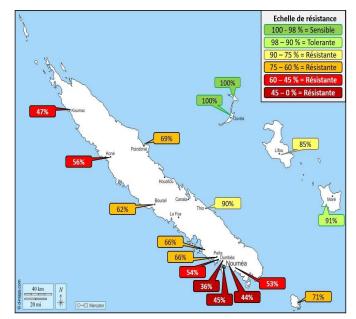
Source: DASS-NC

Confirmed cases of dengue since 1995 in New Caledonia



- Before 2019, numerous dengue epidemics (DENV-1, 2, 3, 4) in New Caledonia
 - \rightarrow Use of insecticide (deltamethrin) and <u>selection of resistance</u>
- Almost all Ae. aegypti populations in New Caledonia are resistant to deltamethrin, except on the Ouvéa Island

New Caledonia



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Atlas of New Caledonia

Specific context in New Caledonia

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Source: WMP-NC

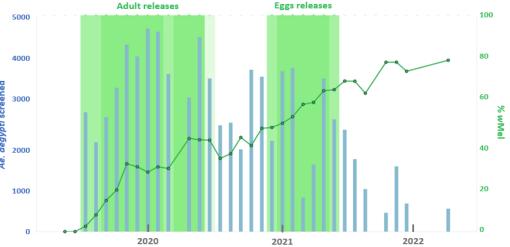
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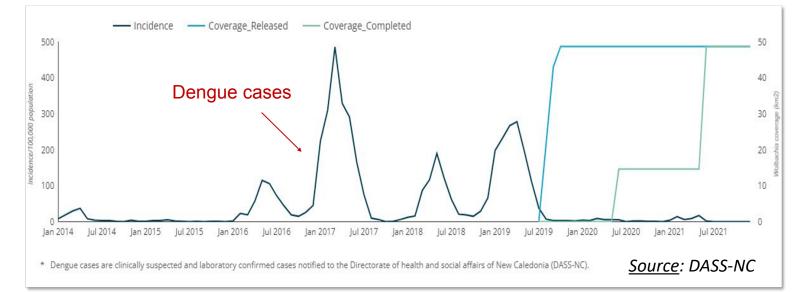
- In 2019, World Mosquito Program: Release of Wolbachia-carrying mosquitoes
 - → Wolbachia: endosymbiotic bacteria
 - \rightarrow Vertical transmission

Objective: Spreading *Wolbachia* in *Aedes aegypti* populations in New Caledonia to benefit from the pathogen-blocking effect

- Decrease in the number of dengue cases in New Caledonia since the *Wolbachia* strategy was implemented (DASS-NC)
- In 2022, 80% of Ae. aegypti of Nouméa are infected by Wolbachia

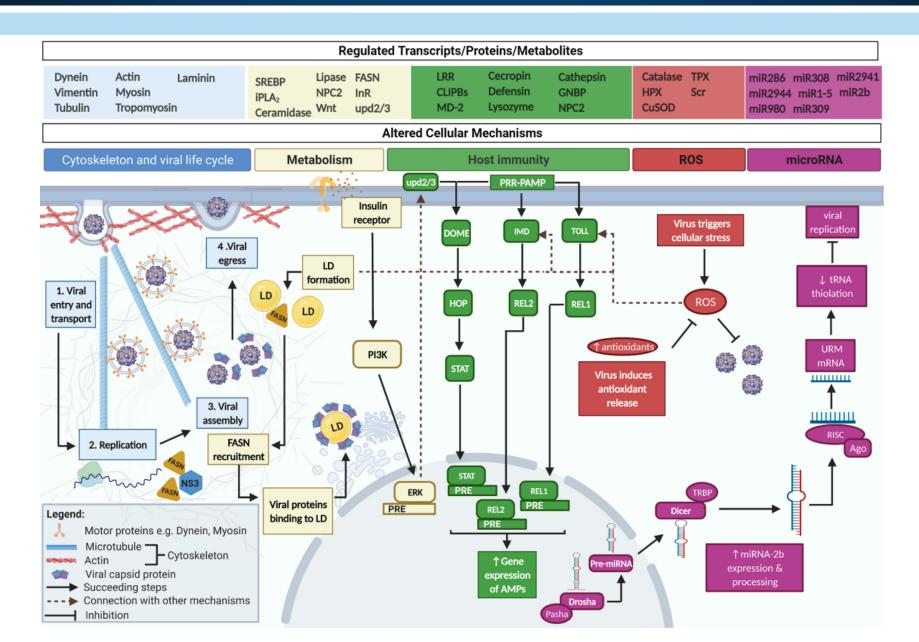






Wolbachia-Host-Arbovirus relationship

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Reyes et al. (2021)

Reactive oxygen species (ROS) and oxidative stress

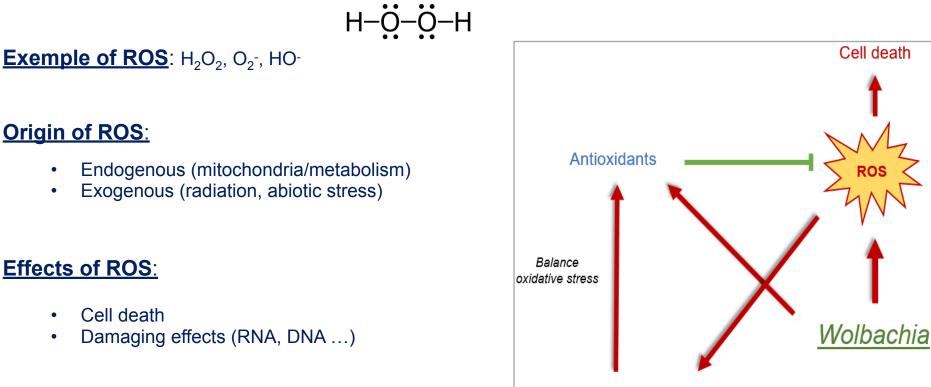
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Pathogen interference

Inhibit denaue virus

Effectors (Defensin and

Crecropin)



Toll and IMD pathways

Origin of ROS:

- Endogenous (mitochondria/metabolism) .
- Exogenous (radiation, abiotic stress)

Effects of ROS:

- Cell death
- Damaging effects (RNA, DNA ...)

Elimination of ROS:

- Antioxidant enzymes (Superoxide dismutase)
- Antioxidant molécules (vitamin A ...) ٠

Relationship between Wolbachia and ROS

- -

Hypothesis and objectives of the project

Hypothesis:

- Exposure to an insecticide treatment (deltamethrin) may alter the "pathogen-blocking" effect induced by Wolbachia in insecticide-resistant Ae. aegypti carrying Wolbachia
 - Presence of Wolbachia \rightarrow Oxidative stress
 - Insecticide resistance \rightarrow Oxidative stress (P450) or protection against ROS (GST) ???
 - Insecticide exposure → Oxidative stress ???
 - Is there an accumulation of oxidative stress ? Does this high oxidative stress impact the "pathogen-blocking" effect ?

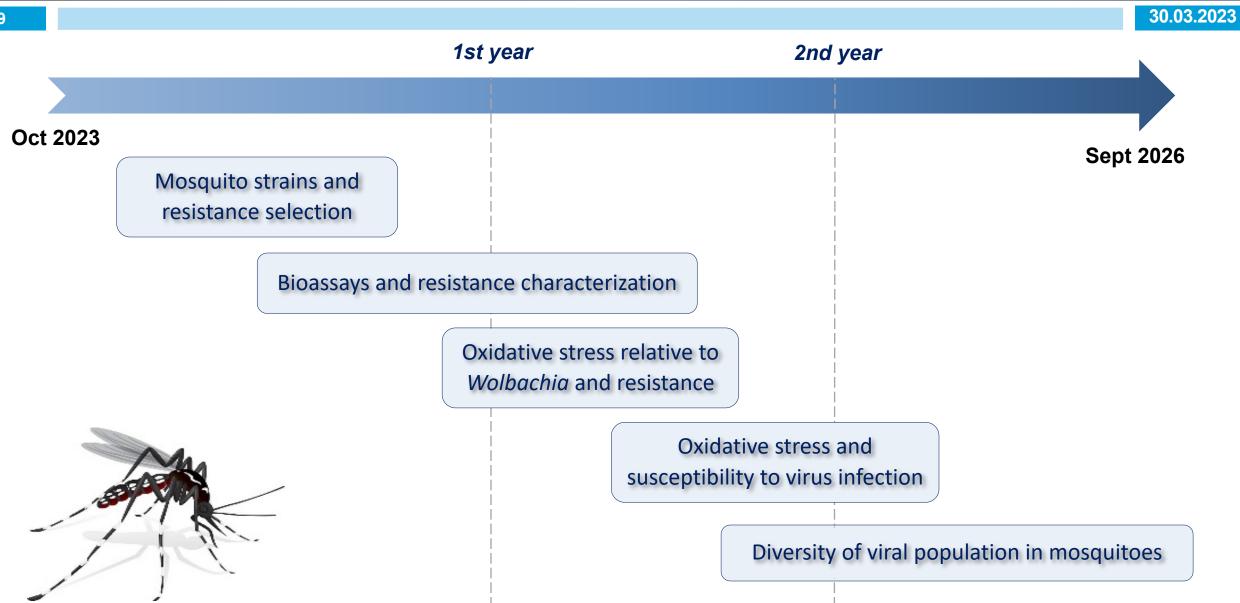
Main objectives:

- 1. Assess the impact of insecticide resistance on oxidative stress (ROS) in Wolbachia-carrying Ae. aegypti
- Ensure that insecticide exposure of resistant mosquitoes does not alter the blockage of viral replication by Wolbachia





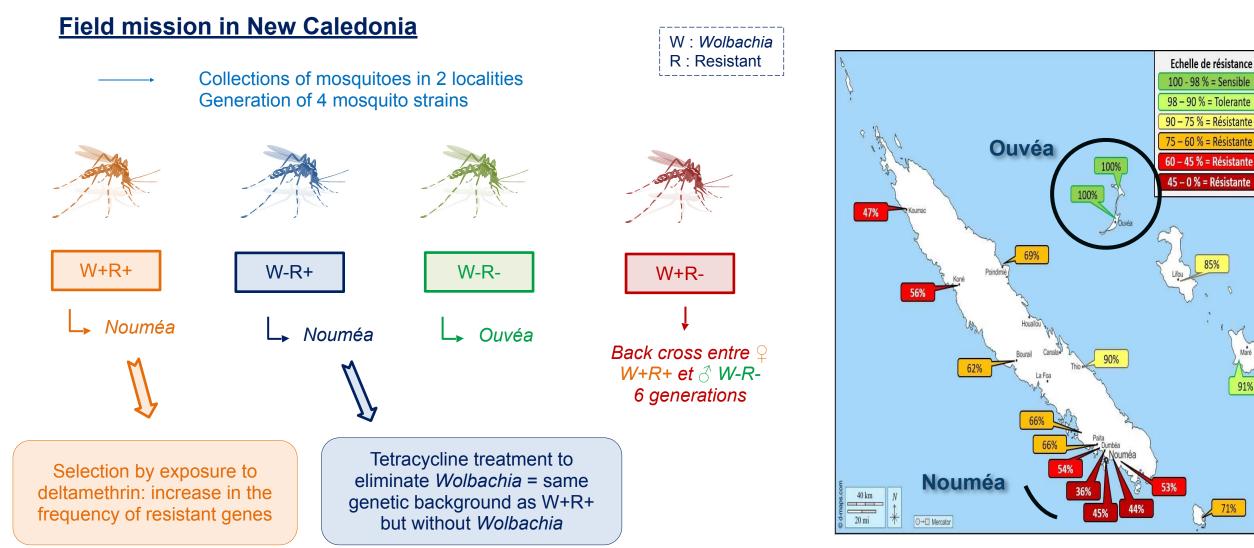
General method planned



Mosquito strains and resistance selection

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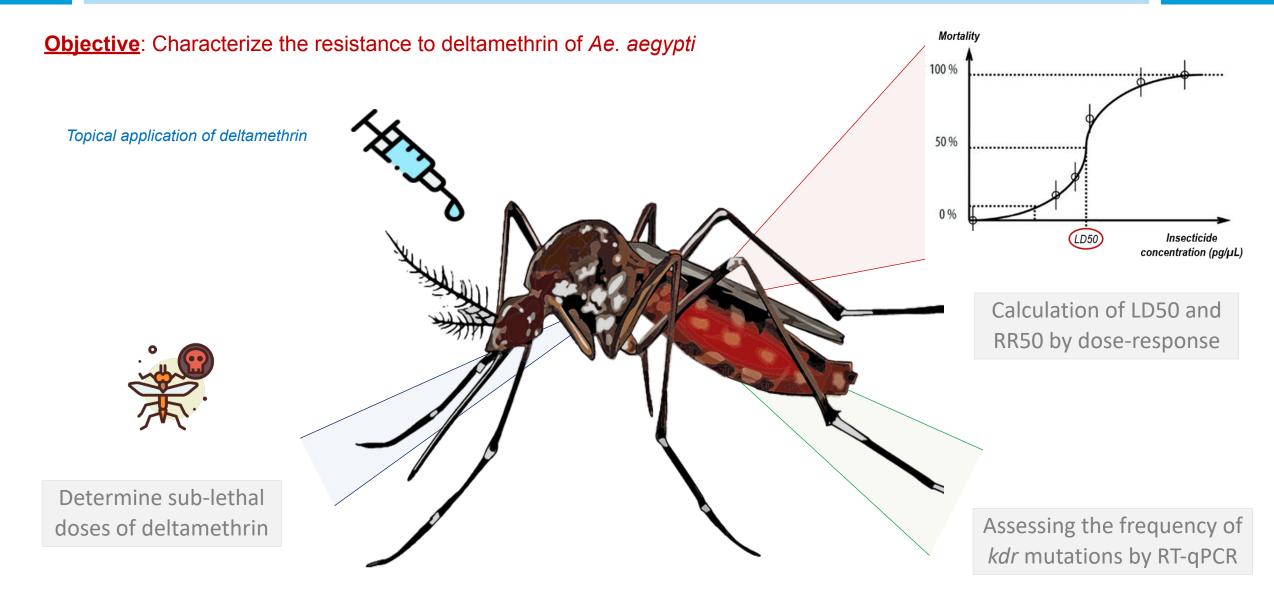
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91%

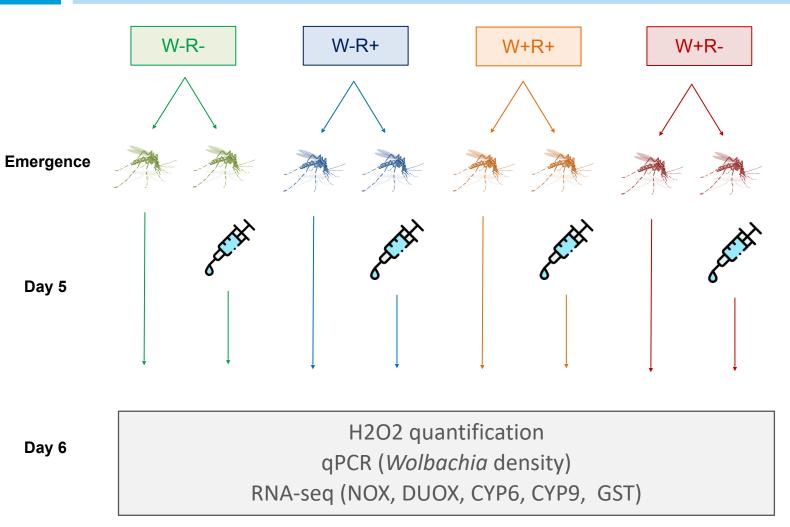
Bioassays and resistance characterization

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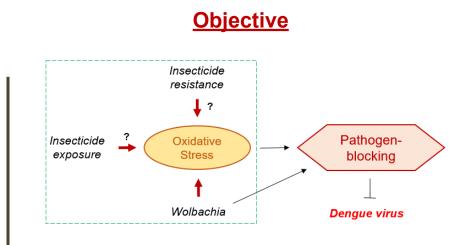


Oxidative stress relative to Wolbachia and resistance

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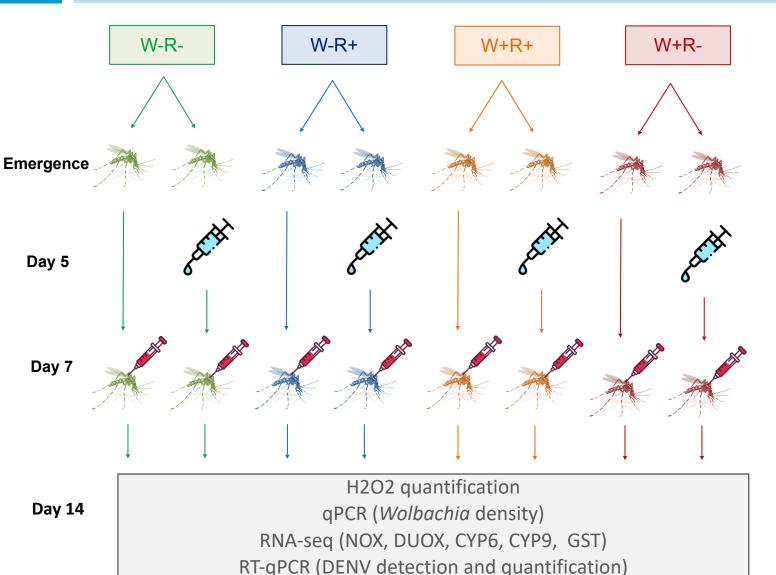


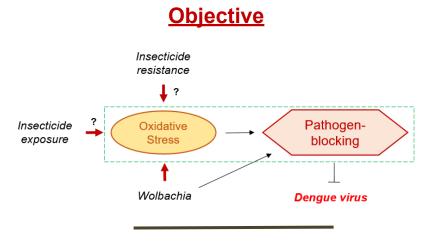


- H2O2 quantification: direct indicator of oxidative stress
- Wolbachia density: to understand if there is an impact of insecticide exposure on Wolbachia density and hence potentially "pathogen-blocking" effect
- Genes expression by RNAseq:
 - Oxidative stress markers (NADPH oxydase, dual oxydase, P450s)
 - Enzymes found in NC in 2015
 - Other gene expression modulation

Oxidative stress and susceptibility to virus infection

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- Intrathoracic injection of the virus
- Study of the same parameters (H2O2, Wolbachia density et genes expression) as the previous part to study the impact of the presence of the virus
- Detection and quantification of DENV









The objective is to ensure that the efficiency of the "pathogen-blocking" effect is not affected by exposure to the insecticide

Measure the **impact** (positive or negative) **of insecticide exposure on viral infection**, and verify that **Wolbachia densities** in insecticide-resistant mosquitoes are not affected by exposure to the insecticide.

Assessing the existence of cumulative **oxidative stress (ROS)** due to *Wolbachia* presence, insecticide resistance and exposure to the insecticide which may increases this stress.

Provide **recommendations** on the **use of insecticides** when implementing new strategies based on *Wolbachia*

Institut Pasteur Department of Virology Arboviruses and Insect Vectors (AIV)

Thank you for your attention

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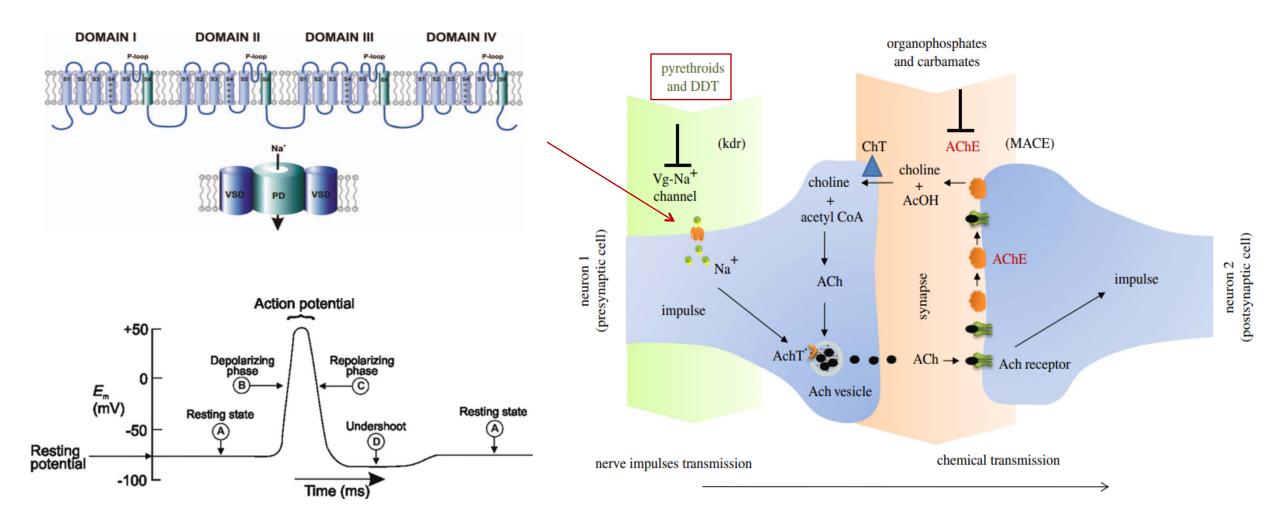
Insecticide mechanisms

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T. G. E. Davies et al., 2007

Jean-Philippe DAVID et al., 2013

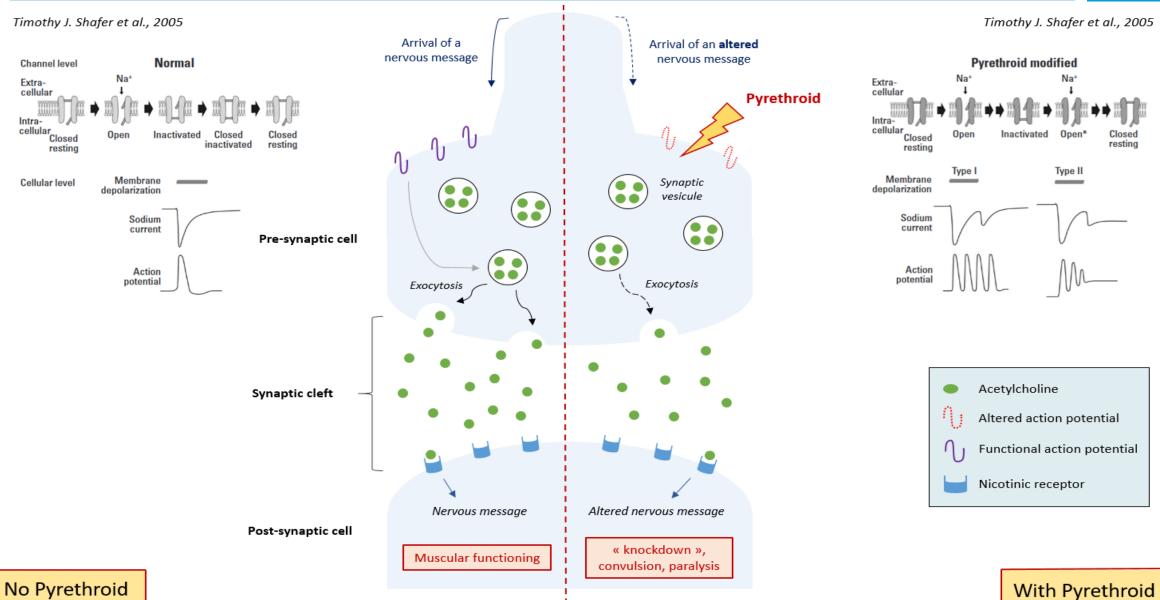
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VSD: Voltage Sensing Domains

Insecticide mechanisms

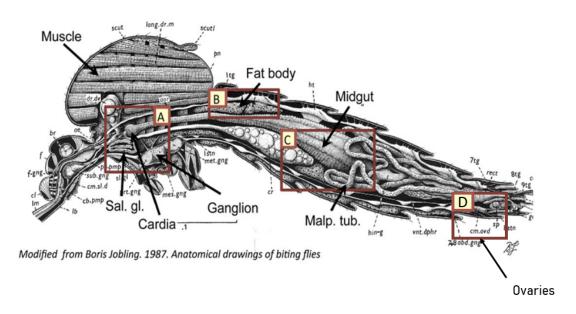
X



Effects of Wolbachia on the pathogen-blocking in Ae. aegypti

X

Adapted from Moreira et al., 2009



- Localisation of *Wolbachia* (reproductive and somatic tissues)
- Different original hosts
- Different mechanistic effects on Ae. Aegypti
- Affects different viruses depending on the strain

Wolbachia strain	Natural host	Mechanistic effect on Ae. aegypti	Virus	References
Supergroup A				
wAlbA Ae. alb	Ae. albopictus	Did not reduce oral/intrathoracic viral infection	DENV (oral and intrathoracic), ZIKV (intrathoracic)	Chouin-Carneiro et al., 2020 ^b
		Reduced oral infection	ZIKV only	
wMelPop D. melanogaster	D. melanogaster	Increase in cholesterol cellular content	DENV	Geoghegan et al., 2017 ^a
		Immunity	DENV	Fraser et al., 2020 ^b
wMelPop-CLA	D. melanogaster	Immunity	DENV, CHIKV	Moreira et al., 2009 ^b Asad et al., 2018 ^{a,b}
wMel D. melanogaster	Increase in cholesterol cellular content	DENV	Geoghegan et al., 2017 ^{a,b}	
	Decrease selected lipids necessary for viral infection	DENV, ZIKV	Koh et al., 2020 ^b Manokaran et al., 2020 ^a	
		Reduced activity of insulin receptor	ZIKV	Haqshenas et al., 2019 ^{a,b}
		Little expression of defensin and cecropin. Not comparable with wMelPop	DENV	Fraser et al., 2020 ^b
		Cellular regeneration	DENV	Ford et al., 2020 ^b
Supergroup B				
wAlbB A	Ae. albopictus	Direct inhibition of viral binding and entry	DENV, ZIKV	Lu et al., 2020 ^a
		ROS-mediated toll activation	DENV	Pan et al., 2012 ^b
wPip	Cx. quinquefasciatus	Did not confer protective immunity	DENV	Fraser et al., 2020 ^b

^ain vitro.

^bin vivo.

Multiple Wolbachia strains under supergroups A and B have been found to induce varying pathogen blocking effects in Ae. aegypti. These strains are tested either in vitro, in vivo, or both.

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Reyes et al., 2021