



Development of a diagnostic device for the
insecticide-resistant beet armyworm,
Spodoptera exigua (Hübner)

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1997. 11. 30

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II.

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III.

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IV.

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가) (E) (A)

2 di chlo vos (D)

monocrotophos (M) 2 4가

(EM ED, AM AD)가

) microplate , disk , blotto

(1x1 cm) disk 가

) Fast Garnet GBC Van

Asperen , Karnovsky & Roots

) di chl ovos 1mM

monocrotophos 10nM 100nM

) 5

4가

(phenyl thiourea)가

50 μ l

) disk 5

5

) 11

3가 (bi fenthri n, chl orpyri fos-methyl,

methonyl) . Bi fenthri n

ED 가 (r = 0. 89,

P = 0. 0424). Methonyl ED

(r = 0. 80, P = 0. 0305) AD (r = 0. 64, P = 0. 0482)

가 . Chl orpyri fos-methyl

ED (r = 0. 84, P = 0. 0342) EM (r = 0. 73,

$P = 0.0605$ 가

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SUMMARY

I. Title

Development of a diagnostic device for the insecticide resistant beet armyworm, *Spodoptera exigua* (Hübner)

II. Research Aims and Significance

- A. Big populations of the beet armyworm have been occurred since 1988 in Korea.
- B. The pest has been exposed to a broad spectrum of insecticides without any consideration on the susceptibility of the pest to a specific chemical. Development of the insecticide resistance failed to provide an adequate control of the pest.
- C. It is highly needed to apply insecticide resistance management tactics on this insect pest. These tactics require the status of the insecticide susceptibilities of a particular population.
- D. Current insecticide bioassay takes quite long time to get the information so that it can not apply a proper control method promptly as needed.
- E. It is needed to develop a convenient, cheap, and accurate diagnostic device for the insecticide resistant beet armyworm. With this device, farmers and extension servicers can easily detect the pest status of a specific population to insecticides so that they decide the kind and dose of the insecticide reasonably.

III. Research Plan - Progress and Contents

The final goal of this project is to develop a convenient, cheap, and accurate diagnostic device for the insecticide resistant beet armyworm. To do this, the following research steps were needed;

- A. Detoxifying enzymes related to the insecticide resistance mechanisms of the beet armyworm should be analyzed.
- B. *In vitro* inhibition amounts of the insecticides which discriminate the resistant and the susceptible insects should be determined.
- C. The LD₅₀ values obtained by the current insecticide bioassay should be compared with the diagnostic values obtained by the kits from the different populations.

IV. Research Results and Application

There was a great variation in insecticide susceptibilities among different populations of the beet armyworm. Insecticide-resistant populations had quite high LD₅₀s to most of the tested insecticides. Esterase (EST) and acetylcholinesterase (AChE) activities had high correlation with the insecticide susceptibilities. This project was focused on development of the diagnostic kits using these detoxifying enzymes. The characteristics of the diagnostic kits are followed;

- A. Diagnostic kits were classified by the kind of diagnostic enzymes ('E' for EST and 'A' for AChE) and insecticides ('D' for dichlorvos and 'M' for monocrotophos). Four diagnostic kits (EM, ED, AM, and AD) were developed.
- B. Three kit models (microplate type, disk type, and blotto type) were compared. Disk type was the most efficient to give a notable color change according to variable enzyme activities especially when it was made by thick blotto filter paper.
- C. Color developing techniques of EST and AChE diagnostic kits used the

methods of Van Asperen (1962) and Karnovsky & Roots (1964), respectively.

- D. Diagnostic insecticide concentrations were 1nM for ED, 10 nM for EM, 100 nM for AD, and 100 nM for AM. Resistant larvae which were not inhibited by the diagnostic amounts of insecticides developed red color but susceptibles showed no color.
- E. An insect was used for both EST and AChE diagnostic kits, but different in their samples. The EST sample was hemolymph bred from the prolegs. The AChE sample was the head which was macerated in 50 μ l of 0.1mM phosphate buffer (pH 6.5).
- F. A kit could diagnosis five samples at once. It could be kept in a foil wrap at 5 $^{\circ}$ C for a long term conservation.
- G. These four diagnostic kits were tested in 11 different populations which showed variations of insecticide susceptibilities. 'ED' kit was excellent ($r = 0.89$, $P = 0.0424$) in discriminating the susceptibilities of the larvae to bifenthrin. 'ED' and 'AD' kits were excellent (ED: $r = 0.80$, $P = 0.0305$; AD: $r = 0.64$, $P = 0.0482$) in discriminating the susceptibilities of the larvae to methomyl. 'ED' and 'EM' kits were excellent (ED: $r = 0.84$, $P = 0.0342$; EM $r = 0.73$, $P = 0.0605$) in discriminating the susceptibilities of the larvae to methomyl.

This diagnostic devices can be used for insecticide-resistance management program for this insect pest. It also provide a technical guide to insect pest management for farmers, directors, and researchers.

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(*Spodoptera exigua* (Hübner))

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988

(1933).

(1997).

가

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acetylcholinesterase esterase

. 2

inhibition concentration: IC50

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(50%

가

3

가

2

가

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1)

2)

3)

3

가

(1993) 20 25

25 ± 1 10

48 , 가 , 1µl

Finney (1971) probit

(LD50) personal computer

microcentrifuge tube (1.5ml) 5 PBS-TX
 (0.1M sodium phosphate buffer saline, pH 6.5, 0.5% Triton X-100) 1ml
 5 15,000rpm PBS-TX 10
 Bradford

(1972) bovine serum albumin

Esterase (EST)
 EST Townson (1972)
 10µl 10 2 µl 50mM p-nitrophenyl acetate (80%
 methanol) 985 µl PBS-TX 25 10
 400nm 10 double beam spectrophotometer
 (Uvicon 960, Kontron Instrument) 10-120 nM
 p-nitrophenol
 Van Asperen (1962)

Acetyl cholinesterase (AChE)
 AChE Ferari et al. (1993)
 (PBS-TX 10) 500µl

AChE inhibitor 1,5-bis (4-allyl dimethyl ammonium phenyl) pentan-3-one di bromide 50µl 1ml spectrophotometer tube 500µl AChE (100nM acetylthiocholine iodide (1.2ml)), 12nM 5,5-di thio bis (nitrobenzoic acid) (2.4ml), (56.4ml) 405nm 10 thi onitrobenzoic acid

(14150 M⁻¹cm⁻¹) AChE
 AChE Michaelis-Menten constant (Km) value AChE
 AChE acetylthiocholine iodide 가
 (0.5 nM 1nM 2nM 4nM) Km
 Lineweaver-Burk
 Karnovsky & Root (1964)

EST

Tris-glycine buffer (0.05M Tris, pH 8.3) system 6.5%
 nondenaturing polyacrylamide gel (Davis 1964) Hoffer vertical slab gel
 (0.7 µg) loading buffer (0.125mM
 Tris, pH 8.3, 50% sucrose, 0.01% bromophenol blue, 0.004% basic fuchsin,
 0.154% di thiothreitol, 0.0372% EDTA) electrode buffer)
 300V tracking dye가
 EST 100 ml (0.2M phosphate buffer (pH 6.5), 2% α
 -naphthyl acetate, 0.04g fast blue BB salt) 25 30
 (7% acetic acid, 5% methanol)

In vitro EST

Van Asperen (1962)
 EST 500 45µl
 5µl 96 well microplate 25 10
 100µl 25 10
 100µl 25 10
 600nm

In vitro AChE

AChE eserine (10, 5, 2.5, 1.25, 0.625
 µM), dichlofos (50, 25, 12.5, 6.25, 3.125 µM), monocrotophos (5, 2.5,
 1.25, 0.625, 0.3125 mM) 5 PBS-TX 50µl
 25 10 10

(Ki) . AChE 50% (15)
Aldridge (1950) .

1

가 (parathion, deltamethrin, bifenthrin)
 . Deltamethrin 2 parathion,
 deltamethrin, bifenthrin 5
 (Table 1). parathion 2
 가 . Deltamethrin
 deltamethrin parathion bifenthrin
 deltamethrin, bifenthrin, parathion . parathion
 parathion
 deltamethrin bifenthrin
 1 2 bifenthrin deltamethrin
 가 .

AChE ('unselected')
 EST (Table 2). Deltamethrin
 가 AChE EST
 . Parathion 1 AChE
 EST 2
 1 AChE 가 EST .
 AChE EST 1 2

AChE
 Michaelis-Menten Km
 Km (Fig. 1). 5
 Km 가 Km 가 (Fig. 1).

EST
 EST banding patterns . 21 EST 가
 6. 5% gel (Table 3).
 EST EST# 1-5
 esterase EST# 7-10, 12-13, 20-21 . 가
 6 EST E17
 (Table 3).
 E16 E17 E2, E7, E8, E11

Table 1. Toxicities of parathion, deltamethrin, and bifenthrin to the laboratory selected strains of the fifth instar larvae of *S. exigua*

Populations ¹	Insecticides	N	LD ₅₀ (µg)	95% FL	Slope	RR ²
Unselected	Parathion	180	6.25	2.53 - 20.22	0.55 ± 0.12	1.00
	Deltamethrin	180	0.31	0.10 - 0.64	0.85 ± 0.15	1.00
	Bifenthrin	90	0.58	0.11 - 1.51	0.80 ± 0.19	1.00
Deltamethrin						
Gen 1	Parathion	144	23.07	15.4 - 41.02	1.91 ± 0.41	3.47
	Deltamethrin	146	6.89	2.46 - 45.15	0.56 ± 0.13	22.23
	Bifenthrin	144	2.82	1.22 - 8.82	0.70 ± 0.14	4.86
Gen 2	Parathion	144	8.81	3.52 - 30.37	0.70 ± 0.15	1.41
	Deltamethrin	146	12.87	3.25 - 83.30	0.46 ± 0.14	41.52
	Bifenthrin	144	5.66	0.83 - 20.90	0.33 ± 0.13	9.76
Parathion						
Gen 1	Parathion	126	86.45	no estimate	0.61 ± 0.19	13.83
	Deltamethrin	126	0.69	0.14 - 3.67	0.43 ± 0.12	2.23
	Bifenthrin	126	0.12	0.05 - 0.24	1.01 ± 0.16	0.21
Gen 2	Parathion	144	7.45	3.31 - 12.05	1.53 ± 0.43	1.19
	Deltamethrin	144	0.28	0.01 - 1.30	0.36 ± 0.13	0.90
	Bifenthrin	144	0.64	0.21 - 1.34	0.82 ± 0.15	1.10
Field						
1994 Sep	Parathion	150	35.44	no estimate	0.54 ± 0.18	5.67
	Deltamethrin	150	3.78	1.40 - 24.57	0.56 ± 0.12	12.19

¹ 'Unselected' means a susceptible population which have been reared in laboratory for 6-7 generations without exposure to insecticides.

'Deltamethrin Gen1 and Gen2' means the first and the second generations selected respectively from the susceptible population with 0.1µg of deltamethrin.

'Parathion Gen1 and Gen2' means the first and the second generations selected respectively from the susceptible population with 1µg of parathion.

'Field 1994 Sep' means the field population captured from the hot pepper farm in Andong in September 1994.

² 'RR' represents a relative ratio of LD₅₀ value of a population to that of the unselected population.

Table 2. Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) and esterase (EST) activities among different populations of the fifth instar larvae of *S. exigua*

Populations ¹	N	AChE activities (nmol • min ⁻¹ • μ g ⁻¹ protein)	EST activities (nmol • min ⁻¹ • μ g ⁻¹ protein)
Unselected	20	0.645 \pm 0.251	45.65 \pm 16.37
Deltamethrin			
Gen 1	30	0.623 \pm 0.261	63.04 \pm 22.04
Gen 2	30	0.307 \pm 0.193	148.82 \pm 123.42
Parathion			
Gen 1	30	0.283 \pm 0.206	146.49 \pm 50.76
Gen 2	30	0.339 \pm 0.240	93.02 \pm 38.78
Field			
1994 Sep	58	0.312 \pm 0.215	54.69 \pm 22.22

¹ 'Unselected' means a susceptible population which have been reared in laboratory for 6-7 generations without exposure to insecticides.

'Deltamethrin Gen1 and Gen2' means the first and the second generations selected respectively from the susceptible population with 0.1 μ g of deltamethrin.

'Parathion Gen1 and Gen2' means the first and the second generations selected respectively from the susceptible population with 1 μ g of parathion.

'Field 1994 Sep' means the field population captured from the hot pepper farm in Andong in September 1994.

Table 3. Esterase (EST) banding frequencies of different populations of the fifth instar larvae of *S. exigua* which showed different tolerance to insecticides. ESTs of a whole body extract were separated on 6.5% nondenaturing PAGE.

EST1	R _{mf}	Populations ³						$\chi^2_{df=5}$	P
		S1 (n=43)	S2 (n=15)	D1 (n=28)	D2 (n=15)	P1 (n=14)	P2 (n=10)		
E1	0.01	0.512	0.867	0.607	0.000	0.000	0.300	38.73	< 0.001
E2	0.03	0.256	0.000	0.214	0.083	0.600	0.256	19.38	0.002
E3	0.05	0.279	0.133	0.500	0.267	0.000	0.100	15.80	0.007
E4	0.08	0.814	0.733	1.000	0.600	0.500	0.500	20.59	0.001
E5	0.09	0.140	0.000	0.286	0.083	0.000	0.000	12.63	0.027
E6	0.13	1.000	0.867	1.000	1.000	0.857	0.900	11.78	0.038
E7	0.15	0.163	0.000	0.214	0.133	0.500	0.000	16.00	0.007
E8	0.17	0.395	0.133	0.536	0.267	0.714	0.900	21.53	0.001
E9	0.18	0.861	1.000	0.929	0.533	0.643	0.235	54.89	< 0.001
E10	0.19	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	0.857	1.000	16.12	< 0.001
E11	0.20	0.372	0.133	0.893	0.200	0.786	0.700	39.69	< 0.001
E12	0.23	0.698	0.933	0.900	1.000	0.786	1.000	13.49	0.019
E13	0.25	0.116	1.000	0.286	0.933	0.643	0.600	57.76	< 0.001
E14	0.27	0.000	0.800	1.000	0.800	0.000	0.000	105.24	< 0.001
E15	0.31	0.000	0.467	0.321	0.000	0.214	0.700	38.21	< 0.001
E16	0.33	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.500	0.000	58.79	< 0.001
E17	0.35	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.067	0.000	0.000	7.39	0.193
E18	0.38	0.000	0.333	0.000	0.083	0.000	0.100	26.78	< 0.001
E19	0.41	0.000	1.000	0.000	1.000	0.000	0.900	120.81	< 0.001
E20	0.51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
E21	0.63	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1 Each EST was numbered from cathode to anode. Frequencies of E20 and E21 were not recorded.

2 'R_{mf}' represents relative mobility of a band to the total migrating distance of tracking dye.

3 'S1 and S2' represent the first and the second generations of the susceptible population which have been reared in laboratory for 6-7 generations without exposure to insecticides. 'D1 and D2' represent the first and the second generations selected respectively from the susceptible population with 0.1 μ g of deltamethrin. 'P1 and P2' represent the first and the second generations selected respectively from the susceptible population with 1 μ g of parathion.

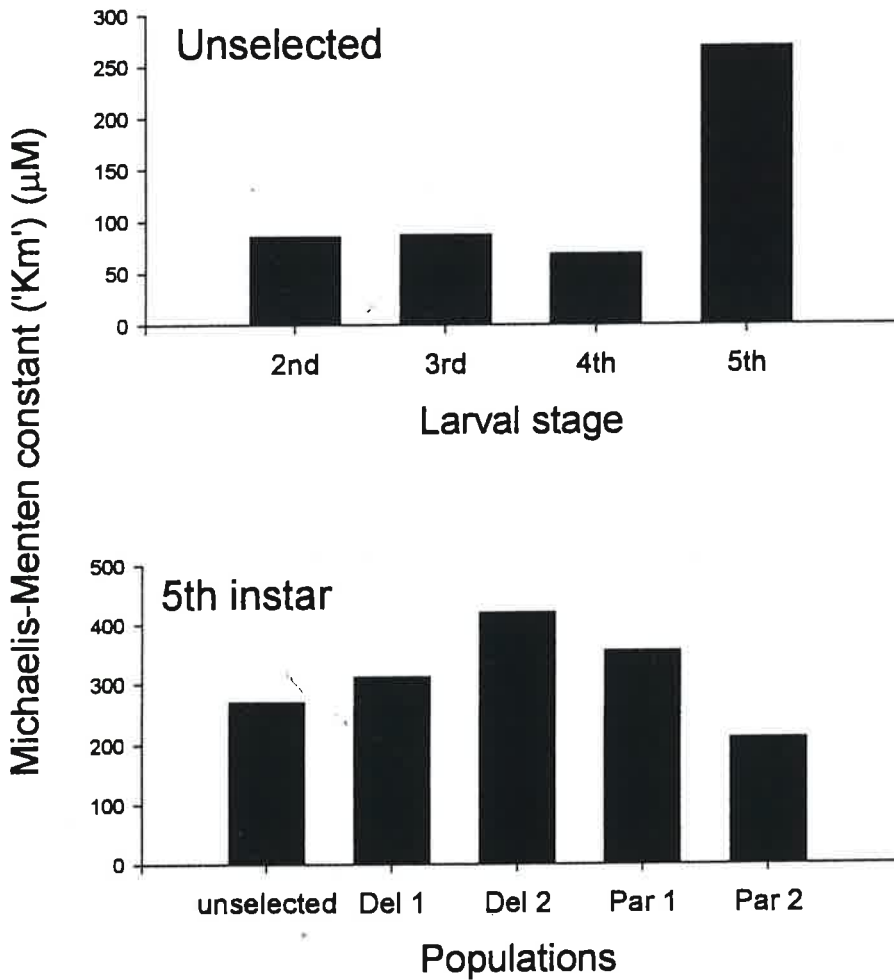


Fig. 1. Michaelis-Menten constants (K_m) of acetylcholinesterase among different populations of *S. exigua*, where 'Del 1', 'Del 2', 'Par 1', and 'Par 2' represent deltamethrin or parathion-selected generations 1 and 2.

1 AChE 가
AChE 가
가
glutathione-S-transferase (GST) 가
가
bifenthrin pyrethroid
가 chloropyrifos-methyl
가
(Table 4).

Table 4. Insecticide toxicities of different larval ages of *S. exigua*

Larval age	Body weight (ng)	RR1	LD50 (µg) (95% confidence interval)			
			Bifenthrin	RR1	Chloropyrifos-methyl	RR1
3rd	10.68 ± 1.99	1.00	0.07 (0.04-0.10)	1.00	4.21 (2.24-38.16)	1.00
4th	54.39 ± 16.74	5.09	0.40 (0.23-0.67)	5.71	13.22 (7.19-50.66)	2.90
5th	136.80 ± 16.24	12.81	0.89 (0.57-1.36)	12.71	253.63 (no estimate)	60.24

1 RR represents the relative ratios compared to the mean value of the third instar larvae.

5) esterase (Table 6)
가 가 가
glutathione-S-transferase (Table 6) 4 가
가 acetylcholinesterase (Table 7) 가
AChE 1

Table 5. Esterase (EST) activities of different larval ages of *S. exigua*

Larval age	Total proteins (µg)	Specific EST activity (µM/min/µg)	Total EST activity (nM/min)	RR1
3rd	447.74 ± 68.47	126.07 ± 80.06	56.45	1.00
4th	3245.48 ± 775.39	52.83 ± 37.23	171.46	3.04
5th	5645.76 ± 860.82	75.19 ± 49.25	424.50	7.52

1 RR represents the relative ratios compared to the mean value of the total esterase activity of the third instar larvae.

Table 6. Glutathione S-transferase (GST) activities of different larval ages of *S. exigua*

Larval age	Total proteins (µg)	Specific GST activity (µM/min/µg)	Total GST activity (nM/min)	RR1
3rd	298.98 ± 68.47	130.80 ± 46.58	39.11	1.00
4th	1203.79 ± 775.39	200.42 ± 49.85	241.26	11.11
5th	3001.87 ± 860.82	192.40 ± 54.34	577.56	18.55

1 RR represents the relative ratios compared to the mean value of the total GST activity of the third instar larvae.

Table 7. Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) activities of different larval ages of *S. exigua*

Larval age	Total proteins (µg)	Specific AChE activity (nM/min/µg)	Total AChE activity (nM/min)	RR1
3rd	447.74 ± 68.47	3.16 ± 0.77	1414.86	1.00
4th	3245.48 ± 775.39	1.39 ± 0.51	4511.27	3.19
5th	5645.76 ± 860.82	0.60 ± 0.23	3443.91	2.43

1 RR represents the relative ratios compared to the mean value of the total AChE activity of the third instar larvae.

AChE

AChE

(Table 8).

가

가

3, 4, 5

AChE active site 가
 Km Vm (Table 9).

Table 8. Acetylcholinesterase (AChE) activity of different body tagmata of *S. exigua*

Body part	AChE activity (nM/min/μg)
Head	59.89 ± 12.19 a1
Thorax	8.33 ± 0.97 b
Abdomen	0.31 ± 0.09 c

1 Different letters followed by the means are significantly different at =0.05 (LSD test).

Table 9. Michaelis-Menten constants of the acetylcholinesterase in *S. exigua*

Larval age	Km (μg)	Vm (nM/min/μg)
3rd	100.05 ± 22.80 a1	1.24 ± 0.56 a1
4th	115.41 ± 20.29 a	1.15 ± 0.42 a
5th	187.39 ± 125.23 b	0.58 ± 0.21 b

1 Different letters followed by the means in each column are significantly different at =0.05 (LSD test).

acetylcholinesterase

가

가

in vitro
AChE *in-vitro* (eserine,
dichlovos, monocrotophos) (Table 10), AChE
50% (I₅₀) monocrotophos 가 가 ,
(Ki) monocrotophos 가 가 I₅₀
Ki
가 .

Table 10. Inhibition kinetics of acetylcholinesterase in different larval stages of *S. exigua*

Larval stage	Ki (mM ⁻¹ · min ⁻¹) ¹			I ₅₀ (mM) ²		
	eserine	dichlovos	nonocrotophos	eserine	dichlovos	nonocrotophos
3rd	213 ± 165	61 ± 37	0.15 ± 0.07	0.43 ± 0.17	0.99 ± 0.25	470 ± 220
4th	389 ± 117	194 ± 12	0.43 ± 0.42	0.20 ± 0.90	0.36 ± 0.03	270 ± 180
5th	298 ± 205	190 ± 7	0.31 ± 0.20	0.30 ± 0.16	0.36 ± 0.01	300 ± 160

¹ Binolecular rate constant.

² Median inhibition concentration.

4

in vitro

1

EST

Van Asperen (1964)
spectrophotometer

(Table 11)

Table 11. Method for *in vitro* esterase (EST) inhibition of the fifth instar larvae in *S. exigua* using 96 well microplate reader

Order	What to do
1 step	Incubate enzyme extract (45µl) and inhibitor (5µl) for 10 min @ 25
2 step	Add 100µl substrate & incubate 10 min @ 25 <div style="text-align: center;">**** substrate ****</div> 0.5nl 60nM α-naphthyl acetate in 100% ethanol 7nl distilled H ₂ O 2.5nl 0.1M phosphate buffer (pH 6.5) 1.3µl 16nM acetylcholinesterase inhibitor
3 step	Add 100µl dye & incubate 10 min @ 25 <div style="text-align: center;">**** dye ****</div> 8.75nl 20% sodium dodecyl sulfate 41.25nl distilled H ₂ O 40ng Fast Garnet salt
4 step	Measure the absorbance @ 600nm

가 (Table 12). 160 가
 . 640 160 640
 . 160
 600nm

Table 12. Determination of the dilution scale of the in vitro esterase inhibition test in the fifth instar larval *S. exigua*

Dilution	10X	20X	40X	80X	160X	320X	640X	1280X	2560X	5120X
Absorbance										
	0.393	0.387	0.434	0.504	0.724	0.684	0.459	0.288	0.146	0.078

1 The fifth instar larvae gound in 1.0ml of 0.1M phosphate buffer (pH 6.5)

Dichlorvos eserine 1ml phosphate buffer (pH 6.5)
 5 500 esterase
 . eserine 10^{-7} , 5×10^{-7} , 10^{-6} , 5×10^{-6} , 10^{-4} M
 가 . eserine
 . dichlorvos 10^{-6} , 10^{-5} , 10^{-4} , 10^{-3} M
 .
 esterase (Table 13).
 eserine 5
 esterase dichlorvos 0-10 μ l .
 esterase가
 가 . dichlorvos esterase
 . ANU BIF
 Hari Poongsan . esterase
 sample 500 200

Table 13. *In vitro* esterase inhibition by different concentrations of dichlorvos in the fifth instar larval *S. exigua*

Strains	Inhibitor (μM)	Percent activity remaining (10 min incubation)					Mean
		I	II	III	IV	Replications	
ANU	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00 \pm 0.00
	1	9.41	16.22	20.14	31.30		19.27 \pm 9.17
	10	0.00	2.70	1.39	13.04		4.28 \pm 5.94
	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00 \pm 0.00
	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00 \pm 0.00
BIF	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00 \pm 0.00
	1	8.82	14.29	11.76	32.84		16.93 \pm 10.84
	10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00 \pm 0.00
	100	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00 \pm 0.00
	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00 \pm 0.00
Hari	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00 \pm 0.00
	1	21.31	50.93	10.12	27.34		27.43 \pm 17.22
	10	6.23	25.00	7.23	14.19		13.16 \pm 8.65
	100	0.66	4.63	1.45	9.00		3.94 \pm 3.79
	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.38		0.35 \pm 0.69
Poongsan	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00 \pm 0.00
	1	27.84	23.08	35.15	26.12		28.05 \pm 5.13
	10	2.06	8.65	18.32	13.81		10.71 \pm 6.99
	100	1.03	0.00	4.95	5.97		2.99 \pm 2.92
	1000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00 \pm 0.00

2

acetylcholinesterase
14, 15, 16 & 17). 가
Suwon, Binghaek)

(Hari, Poongsan)

(Tables
(ANU, Bi f IV,

5 acetylcholinesterase

IC₅₀

ANU 200 μ M, chlorpyrifos-methyl
 eserine 0.1 μ M, DDVP 10 μ M, monocrotophos
 400 μ M .

Table 14. Inhibition of acetylcholinesterases of the 5th instar larvae of *S. exigua* from different strains by eserine.

Strains	Inhibitor (μ M)	Percent activity remaining (10 min incubation)						Mean
		Replications						
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ANU	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00 \pm 0.00
	0.0625	60.49	.	0.00	76.47	87.72		56.17 \pm 39.08
	0.125	54.32	.	0.00	35.29	84.21		43.43 \pm 35.29
	0.25	34.57	.	0.00	29.41	56.14		30.03 \pm 23.13
	0.5	17.28	.	0.00	0.00	35.09		13.09 \pm 16.78
BIF IV	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00 \pm 0.00
	0.0625	67.71	.	63.38	53.33	50.00		58.61 \pm 8.32
	0.125	79.17	.	29.58	23.33	0.00		33.02 \pm 33.30
	0.25	19.79	.	26.76	0.00	25.00		17.89 \pm 12.29
	0.5	13.54	.	18.31	0.67	8.33		10.21 \pm 7.56
Suwon	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00 \pm 0.00
	0.0625	54.54	41.67	100.00	80.77	50.00		65.40 \pm 24.25
	0.125	42.86	25.00	100.00	59.62	0.00		45.50 \pm 37.64
	0.25	27.27	8.33	100.00	38.46	0.00		34.81 \pm 39.47
	0.5	15.58	0.00	100.00	17.31	0.00		26.58 \pm 41.86
Binghaek	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00 \pm 0.00
	0.0625	.	57.58	.	66.15	55.81		59.85 \pm 5.53
	0.125	.	51.52	.	33.85	48.84		44.74 \pm 9.52
	0.25	.	30.30	.	10.77	25.58		22.22 \pm 10.19
	0.5	.	18.18	.	0.00	11.63		14.90 \pm 4.63
Hari	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00 \pm 0.00
	0.0625	64.52	66.67	92.31	100.00	76.92		80.08 \pm 15.64
	0.125	58.06	0.00	92.31	59.46	100.00		61.97 \pm 39.46
	0.25	25.81	16.67	88.46	48.65	69.23		49.76 \pm 29.78
	0.5	0.00	0.00	42.31	32.43	42.31		23.41 \pm 21.75
Poongsan	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00 \pm 0.00
	0.0625	66.67	100.00	69.32	100.00	93.75	98.78	88.09 \pm 15.76
	0.125	.	100.00	70.45	0.00	89.58	62.19	64.44 \pm 39.02
	0.25	7.41	100.00	62.50	0.00	68.75	39.02	46.28 \pm 38.36
	0.5	0.00	0.00	44.32	0.00	60.42	25.61	21.73 \pm 26.23

Table 15. Inhibition of acetylcholinesterases of the 5th instar larvae of *S. exigua* from different strains by dichlorvos

Strains	Inhibitor (μM)	Percent activity remaining (10 min incubation)					Mean
		I	II	III	IV	V	
ANU	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00 ± 0.00
	6.25	66.67	39.62	.	75.00	.	60.43 ± 18.56
	12.5	58.33	52.83	.	72.50	.	61.22 ± 10.15
	25	37.50	32.08	.	45.00	.	38.19 ± 6.49
	50	20.83	9.43	.	12.50	.	14.25 ± 5.90
BIF IV	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00 ± 0.00
	6.25	.	77.30	84.20	.	48.30	69.93 ± 19.05
	12.5	51.70	45.50	37.50	.	.	43.90 ± 7.12
	25	20.70	.	.	.	13.80	17.25 ± 4.88
	50	.	18.20	5.30	.	.	11.75 ± 9.12
Suwon	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00 ± 0.00
	6.25	56.52	.	.	52.05	68.75	59.11 ± 8.65
	12.5	41.30	.	.	36.99	43.75	40.68 ± 3.42
	25	36.96	.	.	24.66	37.50	33.04 ± 7.26
	50	.	.	.	6.85	.	6.85 ± 0.00
Binghaek	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00 ± 0.00
	6.25	.	52.50	40.00	72.50	60.61	55.00 ± 16.39
	12.5	.	52.50	33.33	62.50	51.52	49.96 ± 12.15
	25	.	37.50	33.33	30.00	45.45	36.57 ± 6.68
	50	.	27.50	73.33	10.00	24.24	33.77 ± 27.45
Hari	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00 ± 0.00
	6.25	87.50	.	.	.	76.92	82.21 ± 7.48
	12.5	46.88	.	70.37	.	84.62	67.29 ± 19.06
	25	34.38	.	29.63	.	46.15	36.72 ± 8.50
	50	9.30	.	.	.	3.85	6.62 ± 3.91
Poongsan	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00 ± 0.00
	6.25	48.65	100.00	.	67.39	87.67	75.93 ± 22.62
	12.5	45.95	.	19.61	81.61	53.42	50.15 ± 25.50
	25	35.14	100.00	9.80	60.87	49.32	51.03 ± 33.35
	50	8.11	100.00	0.00	32.61	19.18	31.98 ± 39.95

Table 16. Inhibition of acetylcholinesterases of the 5th instar larvae of *S. exigua* from different strains by monocrotophos

Strains	Inhibitor (μM)	Percent activity remaining (10 min incubation)						Mean
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
ANU	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00 \pm 0.00
	31.25	92.11	100.00	60.00	.	92.78	77.14	84.41 \pm 15.98
	62.5	100.00	66.67	60.00	.	87.63	85.71	80.00 \pm 16.34
	125	86.84	.	0.00	.	83.51	85.71	64.02 \pm 42.70
	250	65.79	.	0.00	.	67.01	74.29	51.77 \pm 34.72
BIF IV	0	100.00	100.00	100.00				100.00 \pm 0.00
	31.25	100.00	88.00	69.44				85.81 \pm 15.40
	62.5	100.00	80.00	80.56				86.85 \pm 11.39
	125	100.00	70.00	76.39				82.13 \pm 15.80
	250	100.00	46.00	65.28				70.43 \pm 27.37
Binghaek	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00		100.00 \pm 0.00
	31.25	100.00	89.58	100.00	95.16	85.42		94.03 \pm 6.46
	62.5	100.00	78.13	100.00	85.48	79.17		88.56 \pm 10.82
	125	100.00	73.96	100.00	64.52	70.83		81.86 \pm 16.90
	250	100.00	50.00	79.17	40.32	59.38		65.77 \pm 23.92
Hari	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00 \pm 0.00
	31.25	72.73	100.00	83.33	97.92	71.97	100.00	87.49 \pm 13.64
	62.5	82.96	100.00	82.29	94.79	75.16	86.04	87.37 \pm 9.07
	125	72.73	84.09	72.88	79.17	66.24	69.86	74.00 \pm 6.51
	250	59.09	57.95	57.29	58.33	59.87	52.05	57.43 \pm 2.78
Poongsan	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00 \pm 0.00
	31.25	100.00	.	100.00	81.25	.	89.06	92.58 \pm 9.14
	62.5	100.00	.	100.00	43.75	87.80	75.00	81.31 \pm 23.41
	125	100.00	.	100.00	25.00	46.34	68.75	68.02 \pm 33.04
	250	0.00	50.00	100.00	31.25	14.63	43.75	39.94 \pm 34.74

Table 17. Inhibition of acetylcholinesterases of the 5th instar larvae of *S. exigua* from different strains by chlorpyrifos-methyl

Strains	Inhibitor (μM)	Percent activity remaining (10 min incubation)						Mean	
		Replications							
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI		
ANU	0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	\pm 0.00
	156.25	.	.	100.00	.	100.00	.	100.00	\pm 0.00
	312.5	.	.	42.86	.	94.74	.	68.8	\pm 36.69
	625	.	.	0.00	.	47.37	.	23.54	\pm 33.28
	1250	.	.	0.00	.	0.00	.	0.00	\pm 0.00
BIF IV	0	100.00	100.00	100.00				100.00	\pm 0.00
	156.25	50.00	27.27	73.33				41.87	\pm 6.47
	312.5	40.00	18.18	74.55				44.24	\pm 6.65
	625	10.00	0.00	0.00				3.33	\pm 1.83
	1250	0.00	0.00	0.00				0.00	\pm 0.00
Suwon	0	100.00	100.00					100.00	\pm 0.00
	156.25	56.00	30.61					43.31	\pm 17.95
	312.5	100.00	75.51					87.76	\pm 17.32
	625	24.00	34.69					29.35	\pm 7.56
	1250	0.00	0.00					0.00	\pm 0.00

제 5 장 저항성 검색장치 개발 및 판별력 검정

제 1 절 간편한 진단장치모형구축과 검정

파밤나방의 살충제 저항성에 대한 판별해독효소로서 증명된 EST와 AChE에 대한 검색발색단, 진단시료량 및 검색모형이 개발되었다. 우선 시료곤충이 정확하고 효율적으로 이용되기 위해서 유충의 영기는 포장에서 가장 잘 눈에 띄는 5령충으로 정하였고 EST는 혈액시료, AChE는 머리시료를 이용함으로써 한 개의 곤충이 두 가지 진단장치에 사용이 가능하도록 하였다.

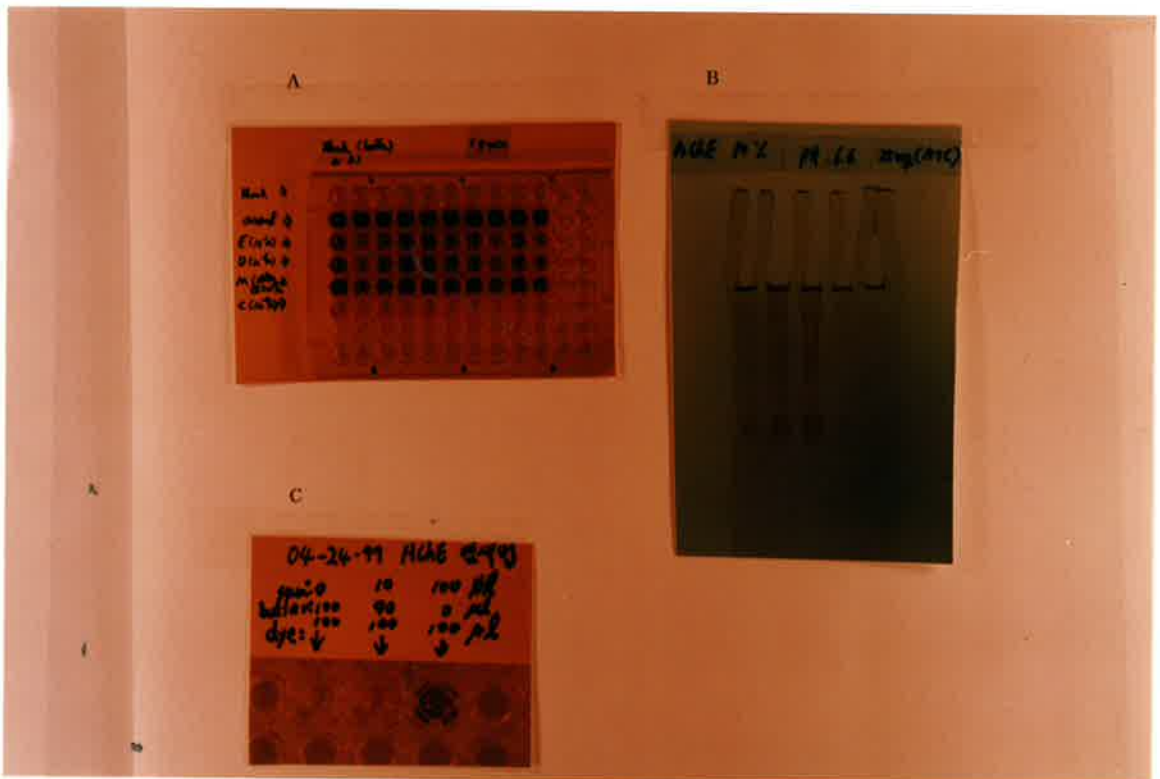


Fig. 2. Staining methods for the diagnostic devices for insecticide-resistant *S. exigua*. (A) Esterase staining (B) Acetylcholinesterase staining on 10% PAGE (C) Color gradient according to different sample amounts in acetylcholinesterase

EST Van Asperen

4

EST

가

(Fig. 2A).

AChE Karnovsky & Root
10% PAGE (polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis)
2B). microplate

(Fig. 2C).
(Fig. 2C).

가

Disk

Blotting Disk

indirect ELISA

Microplate	1)	well	plastic	well	10	가
	2)		well			
			well		10	
	3)		well		2	
	4)					

가

Table 18). Blotting

Microplate

가

(Fig. 3 &

였다. 특히 Microplate장치는 같은 감수성개체에서도 반복에 따라 색깔의 차이를 주어 재현성에 문제점을 드러냈다. 반면에 Disk장치는 발색정도가 가장 뚜렷했으며 재현성에서 탁월하여 차후의 검색장치 모형으로 선발되었다.

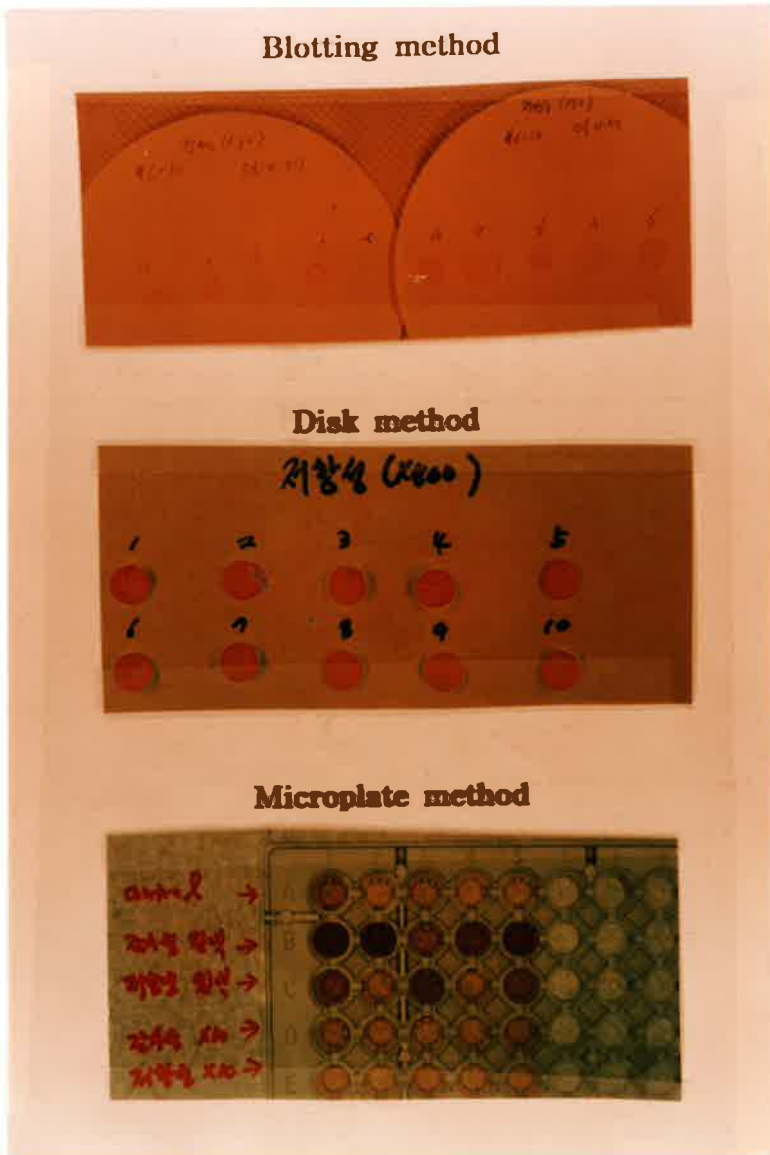


Fig. 3. Comparison of three different diagnostic devices for esterase activity

Table 18. Comparison of the coloring pattern of three different diagnostic devices

Insecticide treatment	Reaction (# positive/ # total)		
	Disk	Blotting	Microplate
control	18/20	18/20	0/20
dichlovos (1mM)	13/20	13/20	0/20
chlorpyrifos-methyl (10mM)	10/20	10/20	0/20

그러나 Disk의 재료인 일반 여과지는 흡수력이 낮아 단백질이나 DNA blotting에 이용되는 Blotting 여과지가 두꺼워서 이를 이용하여 훨씬 뚜렷한 발색효과를 얻어 냈다. Fig. 4는 이러한 Disk장치를 한번에 5개의 샘플을 처리할 수 있도록 slide glass에 5개의 disk를 붙인 후 살충제에 처리한 후 말리는 장면을 보여 준다.

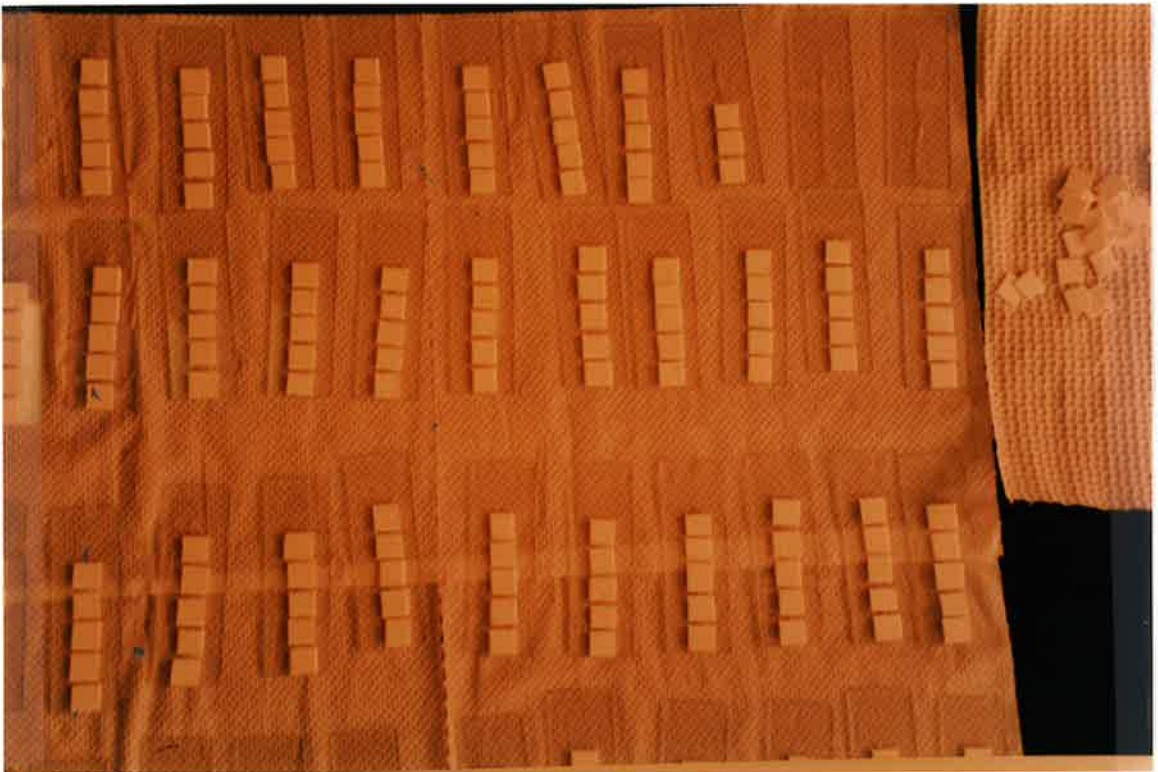


Fig. 4. Diagnostic device for the insecticide-resistant *S. exigua*. This figure shows the drying step for preparing the slide-disk devices after dipping them into their specific concentrations of insecticides.

EST
 phenyl thiourea 30 μ l 10 μ l 10nM
 disk 10 μ l
 가 Table 19 Disc
 6 μ l (5 μ l)

Table 19. Determination of sample hemolymph amount for esterase diagnostic device

	Dilution scale					
	1	10-1	10-2	10-3	10-4	10-5
Reactivity (# positive/# total)	10/10	9/10	4/10	0/10	0/10	0/10

AChE
 (pH 6.5) 5 20, 30 50 μ l
 10 μ l disk
 (Table 20). AChE
 50 μ l
 disk가
 (Table 21). AChE
 50 μ l 25 2

Table 20. Determination of the buffer amount to extract the AChE from the fifth instar larval *S. exigua* head for the diagnostic device

Incubation time in dye solution (min)	Amount of grinding buffer		
	20 μ l	30 μ l	50 μ l
0	+	+	+
10	+	+	+
30	+	+	+
60	+	+	+
120	+	+	+

Table 21. Determination of reading time for AChE diagnostic device

	Control					DDVP (100mM)				
	0min	10min	30min	1hr	2hr	0min	10min	30min	1hr	2hr
1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-
3	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
6	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-
7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
8	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-
9	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-

. EST inhibitor
(Table 21).

Table 21. Esterase bands inhibited at different insecticide concentrations in *S. exigua*

Inhibitors	Treated concentrations (M)	IC50
di chlorvos	10-8, 10-7, 10-6, 10-5	10-6 - 10-5 M
Eserine	10-6, 10-5, 10-4, 10-3	10-4 - 10-3 M
nonocrotophos	10-6, 10-5, 10-4, 10-3	10-4 - 10-3 M
chlorpyrifos-nethyl	10-5, 10-4, 10-3, 10-2	10-3 M

Disk (Fig. 5) 가
 10nM AChE EST di chlorvos 100nM, nonocrotophos 100nM, nonocrotophos 100nM

EST _____
 : (30μℓ) + 10nM phenyl thiourea (10μℓ)
 : disk filter paper (1×1cm)
 di chlorvos : 1nM, nonocrotophos : 10nM
 : Van Asperen
 : 2

AChE 검색장치

- ① 머리시료준비 : 5령충 머리 1개 + 50 μ l 0.1M phosphate buffer(pH 6.5)
- ② 검색장치 : disk filter paper (1 \times 1cm)
- ③ 판별농도 : 100mM, monocrotophos 판별농도 : 100mM
- ④ 염색방법 : Karnovsky & Root 방법
- ⑤ 진단 시각 : 염색처리후 2시간 후



Fig. 5. Examples for determining diagnostic insecticide concentrations in esterase (A) and acetylcholinesterase (B) diagnostic kits



Fig. 6. Examples for determining the insecticide-resistant individuals by the use of the esterase (A) and the actylcholinesterase diagnostic kits in *S. exigua*

가 (EST-dichlorvos (ED), EST-nonocrotophos (EN), AChE-dichlorvos (AD), and AChE-nonocrotophos (AN))

Table 22. Insecticide toxicities to the third instar larvae of the field *S. exigua* by topical application

Populations	n	LD ₅₀ (95% C. I.) μg		
		bifenthrin	methomyl	chlorpyrifos-methyl
Andong (Laboratory)	300	0.21 (0.15 - 0.26)	1.62 (1.12 - 2.44)	-
Andong (Field)	298	0.20 (0.12 - 0.33)	1.74 (1.26 - 2.31)	-
Kyungsan	442	0.31 (0.19 - 0.51)	1.40 (0.66 - 2.24)	12.84 (7.13 - 21.23)
Koonwi	450	0.52 (0.38 - 0.81)	2.51 (1.76 - 4.24)	40.39 (21.45 - 72.16)
Jindo (Kokoon)	450	0.06 (0.00 - 0.14)	1.06 (0.51 - 2.15)	6.72 (2.22 - 10.73)
Jindo (Koonmae)	290	0.32 (0.12 - 0.96)	0.63 (0.30 - 1.45)	-
Bosung (Hoi chun-1) 1	440	0.23 (0.16 - 0.31)	3.39 (2.37 - 6.16)	8.52 (4.99 - 11.83)
Bosung (Hoi chun-2)	433	0.21 (0.12 - 0.32)	1.03 (0.58 - 1.62)	9.33 (6.37 - 12.12)
Bosung (Hwasung)	265	-	0.37 (0.19 - 0.71)	3.36 (1.63 - 6.61)
Haenam (Songji)	450	0.12 (0.06 - 0.18)	0.81 (0.41 - 1.26)	8.53 (5.62 - 11.12)
Haenam (Hwachung)	280	-	1.24 (0.69 - 2.62)	6.59 (3.37 - 11.76)

1 Hoi chun-1 population collected from weeds.

Hoi chun-2 population collected from welsh onion.

(Table 22). Bifenthrin 8.7 , methonyl
9.2 , chlorpyrifos-methyl 12.0
가

가 .

가
(Table 23).

(Table 24). Bifenthrin
ED 가 . Methonyl
ED AD 가 .
Chlorpyrifos-methyl ED EM
가 .

. ,

.

Table 23. Frequencies of insecticide-resistant larvae of the field *S. exigua* by four different diagnostic kits¹

Populations	n	Frequencies of insecticide-resistant larvae (%)			
		ED	EM	AD	AM
Andong (Laboratory)	80	20	37	70	43
Andong (Field)	60	-	40	50	70
Kyungsan	80	50	87	80	82
Koonwi	80	60	67	97	97
Jindo (Kokoon)	60	-	60	0	78
Jindo (Koonmae)	60	-	40	10	70
Bosung (Hoi chun-1)	80	14	75	70	50
Bosung (Hwasung)	80	10	20	10	16
Haenam (Songji)	80	20	60	83	50
Haenam (Hwachun)	80	17	50	60	40

¹ ED: esterase diagnostic kit using 1nM di chlorvos

EM: esterase diagnostic kit using 10nM monocrotophos

AD : acetylcholinesterase diagnostic kit using 100nM di chlorvos

AM : acetylcholinesterase diagnostic kit using 100nM monocrotophos

Table 24. Correlation coefficients between the insecticide susceptibilities and the diagnostic kit values of the field *S. exigua* populations

Diagnostic kits	LD50 of the insecticides		
	methomyl	bifenthrin	chlorpyrifos-methyl
ED	0.8006 (0.0305) ²	0.8912 (0.0424)	0.8449 (0.0342)
EM	0.5710 (0.0847)	0.5170 (0.1895)	0.7338 (0.0605)
AD	0.6357 (0.0482)	0.4515 (0.2614)	0.6041 (0.1508)
AM	0.6325 (0.0497)	0.5901 (0.1236)	0.7202 (0.0679)

1 ED: esterase diagnostic kit using 1nM dichlorvos

EV: esterase diagnostic kit using 10nM monocrotophos

AD : acetylcholinesterase diagnostic kit using 100nM dichlorvos

AM: acetylcholinesterase diagnostic kit using 100nM monocrotophos

2 The figure in the parenthesis represents the type error of the correlation coefficient.

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