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## Interactions among insect-resistant soybean genotypes extracts with populations of *Anticarsia gemmatalis* Hübner (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) susceptible and resistant to its nucleopolyhedrovirus

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### ABSTRACT

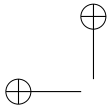
*Anticarsia gemmatalis* nucleopolyhedrovirus (AgMNPV) is being used in Brazil as a biological insecticide. Host plant resistance of soybean to insects is being searched for and some authors have mentioned the interference of plant chemistry in virus efficiency. Interactions among soybean extracts of genotypes used as a source of resistance (PI 274454 and PI 227687) with different AgMNPV concentrations in populations of *A. gemmatalis* susceptible (S) and resistant (R) to the virus were studied at laboratory condition. Higher mortality was observed when larvae fed on diets with extracts of the soybean genotypes compared with those fed on a plain diet (control). The mean lethal concentration (LC<sub>50</sub>) was reduced about 10 times in the S-population fed on diets containing PI 274454 extracts and different concentrations of AgMNPV, compared to control diet. Additive effect was predominantly observed when larvae fed on diets with extracts of soybean genotypes (PI 274454 and PI 227687) and AgMNPV for both larval populations. The pupal weight was negatively influenced by the extracts incorporated to the diets compared to control, for both larval populations, notably for R-population. The results suggest that, in general, leaf extracts of soybean resistant genotype did not cause a harmful effect on virus efficiency.

**Key words:** velvetbean caterpillar, baculovirus, leaf extracts, resistant genotypes, soybean.

### INTRODUCTION

The multiple nucleopolyhedrovirus of the velvetbean caterpillar, *Anticarsia gemmatalis* Hübner (Lepidoptera Noctuidae) (AgMNPV) is used regularly in Brazil as a biological insecticide (Moscardi 1999). Peak annual AgMNPV usage occurred in the season 2002/2003, when, about 2.0 million hectares of soybean *Glycine max* (L.) Merrill (Fabaceae) were AgMNPV-treated (Hoffmann-Campo et al. 2003, Moscardi and Souza 2002), representing an important alternative to the conventional chemical insecticide sprayings. In parallel,

major soybean insect pests and two resistant genotypes have been identified, PI 227687 and PI 274454, which contain higher concentrations of rutin (quercetin-3-O-rutinoside) compared to other genotypes (Hoffmann-Campo et al. 2001, Piubelli et al. 2005). Rutin plays an important role in soybean defense against defoliating insects, such as *Heliothis virescens* (F.) (C.B. Hoffmann-Campo, unpublished data), *Trichoplusia ni* (Hübner) (Hoffmann-Campo et al. 2001) and *A. gemmatalis* (Hoffmann-Campo et al. 2006). In spite of not causing a dramatic effect on the mortality of soybean pest insects, rutin and chlorogenic acid may act as digestibility



bean resistance against leaf-feeding insects. Even the less potent digestibility reducers may directly affect herbivores not only by impairing growth and reducing fertility, but also by decreasing disease resistance (Price et al. 1980). One potential negative effect of this control approach is the reduction of natural enemy's efficacy. Felton and Duffey (1990) related that phenolics, including rutin and chlorogenic acid, inhibited infection by the *Helicoverpa zea* (Bodie) nucleopolyhedrovirus (HZNPV) and extended the survival time of this insect. As a result, a compound that can reduce viral efficacy may compromise baculovirus compatibility with host plant resistance (Hoover et al. 1998).

Due to the extension of the treated area with AgMNPV in soybean in Brazil, baseline studies on the levels of susceptibility of the caterpillar to AgMNPV populations became increasingly important, especially in regions with larger frequency of application of this virus (Moscardi and Sosa-Gomez 1992). In spite of the AgMNPV utilization by soybean growers since 1983, cases of *A. gemmatalis* resistance to the virus have not been observed in the field (Abot et al. 1995, Sosa-Gomez and Moscardi 2001). However, studies performed simultaneously by Embrapa Soja in Brazil, and University of Louisiana in the USA, showed that under laboratory conditions of high selection pressure (constant exposure to a  $LC_{80}$ ), it is possible to obtain AgMNPV-resistant populations of *A. gemmatalis* in three to four generations (Abot et al. 1996, Sosa-Gomez and Moscardi 2001). Information on tritrophic interactions is essential for the development of resistant genotypes that are compatible with biological control agents as the efficacy of baculoviruses can be modified by host-plant chemicals (Hoover et al. 1998). In this study, we evaluated the interactions of AgMNPV and extracts of two insect-resistant genotypes (PI 227687 and PI 274454) and tested the hypothesis that the AgMNPV-resistant population of *A. gemmatalis* would be less affected by such interaction.

#### MATERIALS AND METHODS

##### INSECT POPULATIONS AND VIRUS

where these populations have been maintained since 1994. Both original insect colonies (S and R) were established from larvae collected at the same time from a soybean field, in the region of Sertãoópolis, PR, according to the procedures of Abot et al. (1996). The first generation of caterpillars was fed on soybean leaves and since then maintained at the laboratory on artificial diet, according to Hoffmann-Campo et al. (1985). The AgMNPV R-colony was virus-challenged through laboratory selection pressure (80% mortality in each generation), according to the methodology described in Abot et al. (1996). The S population was maintained at the same condition but unchallenged. During the present studies, the resistant ratio of the selected (resistant) population in relation to the unselected (susceptible) one was around 100,000 fold. The AgMNPV inoculum's was the isolate LD 79 (obtained from dead larvae in soybean, in the region of Londrina, and housed at the Embrapa Soja virus collection). This AgMNPV isolate was first multiplied on *A. gemmatalis* larvae, partially purified through standard procedures (Morales et al. 2001), and formulated into a wettable powder formulation to be used in the bioassays.

##### PREPARATION OF CRUDE EXTRACTS FROM PI 227687 AND PI 274454 GENOTYPES

The insect-resistant soybean genotypes (PI 227687 and PI 274454) were grown in greenhouse. Leaves were collected at soybean V6 phenological stage (Fehr and Caviness 1977), oven-dried and ground for extract preparation. From each genotype, 100 g of dry leaves were soaked in a 1,200 ml of 40% aqueous ethanol (EtOH) solution in 4,000-ml Becker. This amount was calculated based on the total dry weight of the diet ingredients to make up 500 ml of diet. The genotypes PI 227687 and PI 274454 were selected because they contain the highest amounts of rutin and genistin, i.e., like 3.682 mg/g and 0.122 mg/g of dry leaves, on the former, and of 1.472 mg/g and 0.258 mg/g of dry leaves on the latter (Piubelli et al. 2005). The recipient with dry leaves and solvent was mixed at 100 r.p.m. for about 18h, when the extract was filtered through Buckner funnel using



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chromatographic glass column (3.0 × 25.0 cm) with the adsorbent Amberlite XAD-4 (Rosler and Goodwin 1983) to remove interfering substances. The column was washed with 259 ml of water pH 2.0 (acidified with HCl 1.0 N) and 500 ml of water pH 7.0, followed by 2,100 ml of 80% methanol (MeOH). The resulting elutes from the water washes (pH 2.0 and pH 7.0) were discarded and the eluate from the MeOH 80% wash was concentrated on a rotatory evaporator. The concentrated extract was maintained in freezer (−17°C) until use.

#### BIOASSAY PROCEDURES

Larvae from *A. gemmatilis* S and R populations were reared from eclosion to late second instar (pre-molt to third instar) in disposable 100 ml-cardboard cups, in artificial diet (Greene et al. 1976, modified by Hoffmann-Campo et al. 1985) containing extracts of the PI 274454 or PI 227687 genotypes. It was used normal plain diet without adding extracts as control. At pre-molt to third instar, caterpillars were transferred to plastic cups with diet containing genotype extracts and different concentrations of the virus, where the insects were kept until pupation.

Samples of the formulated biological insecticide (AgMNPV) and soybean extracts were incorporated into the insect diet at 50°C. Five concentrations of the virus were added in the diets according to Morales et al. (1997, 2001). Concentrations in the test with S population were 60, 180, 540, 1600 and 4,860 occlusion bodies (OB)/ml of diet and were 393,600, 1,181,000, 3,543,000, 10,600,000 and 31,900,000 OB/ml of diet for those from the R population. A plain diet without the addition of plant extracts and virus was used as control. After diet cooling down and hardening, 30 pre-molt third instar larvae from each treatment were transferred to 50-ml plastic cups (three larva/cup). The experiment was replicated twice for the R, and three times for the S insects. After treatment, the insects were kept in environmental chambers at 25° ± 2°C, 70 ± 10% RH and, 12L: 12D photoperiod. Insect mortality was daily evaluated, starting from the 5<sup>th</sup> day after treatment. Pupae obtained from each treatment were weighed individually.

were considered in the total amount of insect mortality of the larval phase.

Probit analysis (Finney 1971) was used to estimate mean lethal concentrations (LC<sub>50</sub>), mean lethal times (LT<sub>50</sub>), and associated parameters, such as 95% confidence limits of LC<sub>50</sub>'s and LT<sub>50</sub>'s, slope (b), and chi-square (χ<sup>2</sup>) values. The type of interactions among soybean extracts with the AgMNPV in S and R populations was estimated following the formula  $Mm + q = Mq(1 - Mm/100)$  proposed by Benz (1971), in which  $Mm$  is the mortality caused by the microorganism (AgMNPV);  $Mq$  the mortality due to the diet (extracts and/or rutin) and  $Mm + q$  the expected mortality of the mixture (AgMNPV × extracts and/or rutin). According to this equation, an antagonistic effect occurs when the expected mortality of the mixture ( $Mm + q$ ) is significantly lower than the observed mortality; an additive effect occurs when the observed mortality is not significantly different from the expected mortality; and a synergistic effect when the observed mortality is significantly higher than the expected mortality. The significance among the observed and expected mortality was analyzed by the chi-square test (χ<sup>2</sup>), according to Banzatto and Kronka (1992), at 5% of probability.

For statistical analysis of pupae weight, a completely randomized design was used for the factorial experiments with three diets, five AgMNPV concentrations plus a control, and an unbalanced number of replicates. ANOVA was performed and the treatment means were compared by Tukey test at 5% of probability. In case of a significant interaction diet × AgMNPV, a study was performed within each factor in all replicates and the means inside of each factor were analyzed by Tukey test at 5% of probability. All data were analyzed by statistical package SAS-Statistical Analysis System for PC (SAS Institute 1996).

#### RESULTS

Higher mortalities were observed when caterpillars were fed on diets containing extracts of insect resistant soybean genotypes, in comparison with caterpillars fed on diet without addition of plant extracts (Fig. 1).

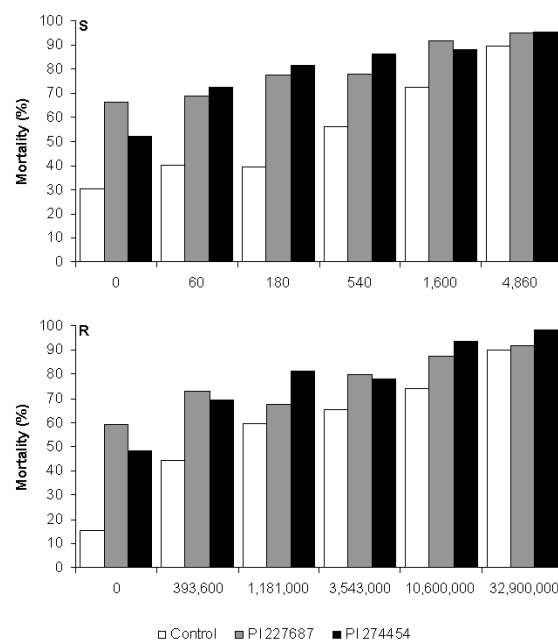


Fig. 1 – Percentage of mortality of *AgMNPV*-susceptible (S) and resistant populations (R) of *Anticarsia gemmatilis* fed on artificial diet (control) or plus soybean extracts (PI 274454 and PI 227687) and their interactions with six concentrations of the nucleopolyhedrovirus.

extracts with the highest viral concentration was considered, larval mortalities were, respectively, 95.0% and 95.5% for the *AgMNPV* S-population, and 91.9% and 98.3% for the *AgMNPV* R-population. In diets without extracts, when adding the largest concentration of the virus, 89.5% (S) and 90.2% (R) of the caterpillars died.

The presence of the PI 274454 extract in the insect diet containing different concentrations of *AgMNPV* led to a reduction of about 10-fold in *AgMNPV*  $LC_{50}$  values for the *A. gemmatilis* S-population in comparison with the  $LC_{50}$  of control-diet fed insects (Table I). While the  $LC_{50}$  on *AgMNPV* + PI 274454 treatment was of 95.0 OB/ml of diet, the  $LC_{50}$  of *AgMNPV* + plain diet (control) was of 989.3 OB/ml. In spite of observing a reduction trend for the  $LC_{50}$  of PI 227687 extract + *AgMNPV*, in relation to a plain diet + *AgMNPV*, the difference between these treatments cannot be considered significant due to the overlapping of the respective 95% fiducial

the control and three times lower than the  $LC_{50}$  of the PI 227687 + virus treatment. However, the differences among these treatments were not significant, considering the overlapping of the 95% FL (Table I). The non-significant values of  $\chi^2$  on the Table I indicate that the Probit model that was used (Finney 1971) was appropriate to the data analysis.

No differences in  $LT_{50}$ , for the highest virus concentration, considering the FL, were observed comparing S-insects fed on a plain diet with those that fed on diets containing soybean extracts (Table II). Estimated  $LT_{50}$  ranged from 8.66 days (control) to 8.42 days (PI 274454 extract diet). However,  $LT_{50}$ s estimated for R-insects were lower in those fed on diet containing both soybean extracts, ranging from 8.91 to 6.72 days in insects fed on control diet and on PI 274454 extract diet, respectively. Following the formula proposed by Benz (1971), the additive effect of soybean extracts and *AgMNPV* was, in general, prevailing for larvae of both resistant (R) and susceptible (S) populations of *A. gemmatilis* (Table III), as there was no difference between the observed and expected insect mortality. However, in the R-population, an antagonistic effect was observed when 1,181,000 viral OB/ml of diet plus PI 227687 extract was used.

The pupal weight was negatively influenced by the addition of plant extracts and *AgMNPV* concentrations in the diets (Tables IV and V). There was no significant interaction among diets and *AgMNPV* concentrations in the S-population and, thus, data were pooled within the type of diet (Table IV). The highest pupal weight means of pooled data were achieved when caterpillars were fed on a plain diet without the addition of extracts followed by those fed on diet amended with PI 274454 and PI 227687 extracts. A negative correlation was observed in pooled means of pupal weight of the S-population; when virus concentration increased in the diet, pupal weight decreased. In the average of the three diets, the largest pupal weights were observed when insects fed on plain diets without virus. In comparison with insects fed on plain diets without virus, the smallest pupal weights were observed when larvae fed on diets containing the highest concentrations of *AgMNPV*, i.e., 1,600 and 4,860 viral

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**TABLE I**  
**Median lethal concentrations (LC<sub>50</sub>s), fiducial limits (95%), slope ( $\pm$  SE) and qui-square ( $\chi^2$ ) of AgMNPV susceptible and resistant populations of *Anticarsia gemmatalis* (AgMNPV) fed on soybean extracts (PI 274454 and PI 227687) or on control (plain diet) and different concentrations of AgMNPV.**

Treatments	LC <sub>50</sub> <sup>1</sup>	Fiducial limits (95%)	Slope ± SE	χ <sup>2</sup> *
AgMNPV susceptible population				
AgMNPV + Control	989	830 – 1.179	1.47 ± 0.11	0.64 <sup>ns</sup>
AgMNPV + PI 274454	95	46 – 154	0.71 ± 0.10	2.70 <sup>ns</sup>
AgMNPV + PI 227687	626	470 – 843	1.27 ± 0.13	7.32 <sup>ns</sup>
AgMNPV resistant population				
AgMNPV + Control	1.345.784	894.723 – 1.878.755	0.76 ± 0.08	4.88 <sup>ns</sup>
AgMNPV + PI 274454	619.637	339.498 – 965.831	1.03 ± 0.14	0.62 <sup>ns</sup>
AgMNPV + PI 227687	2.081.008	943.360 – 3.666.955	0.66 ± 0.12	6.47 <sup>ns</sup>

\* $\chi^2$  significant at  $P < 0.05$ .

**TABLE II**  
**Median lethal times (LT<sub>50</sub>s), fiducial limits (95%), slope (± SE) and qui-square ( $\chi^2$ ) of AgMNPV susceptible and resistant populations of *Anticarsia gemmatilis* fed on a soybean extract diet (PI 274454 and PI 227687) or on a plain diet (C) and different concentrations of AgMNPV.**

Treatments	LT <sub>50</sub> <sup>1</sup>	Fiducial limits (95%)	Slope ± SE	χ <sup>2</sup> *
AgMNPV susceptible population (4,860 OBs/ml of diet)				
AgMNPV	8.66	8.40 – 8.92	8.36 ± 2.53	2.53 <sup>ns</sup>
AgMNPV + PI 274454	8.42	7.95 – 8.92	4.54 ± 0.64	0.78 <sup>ns</sup>
AgMNPV + PI 227687	9.34	9.03 – 9.71	10.36 ± 1.19	−2.08 <sup>ns</sup>
AgMNPV resistant population (31,900,000 OBs/ml of diet)				
AgMNPV	8.91	8.59 – 9.28	5.95 ± 4.35	4.35 <sup>ns</sup>
AgMNPV + PI 274454	6.72	6.36 – 7.05	6.50 ± 0.69	9.93 <sup>ns</sup>
AgMNPV + PI 227687	8.01	7.65 – 8.38	7.03 ± 0.79	6.55 <sup>ns</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Median lethal time (LT<sub>50</sub>s) expressed in days. \* $\chi^2$  significant at  $P < 0.05$ .

was highly significant ( $F = 4.15$ ,  $P < 0.001$ ; Table V). When *A. gemmatilis* larvae fed on a plain diet free of AgMNPV, they produced heavier pupae, followed by the treatment with the addition of 31,900,000 viral OB/ml to the diet, the largest viral concentration. For larvae fed on PI 274454 amended diet, the smallest pupal weight was observed with the largest AgMNPV concentration; pupal weight of insects from all the other treatments was not statistically different. There was no difference in *A. gemmatilis* pupal weights after addition of PI 227687 extracts and different concentrations of the virus to the diet (Table V). In comparison with insects

227687 extracts. After adding virus concentration to the diet, differences in pupal weight were not observed, excepting when larvae fed on diet with the highest virus concentration (31,900,000 OBs) plus PI extract, in which pupa were lighter than the other

## DISCUSSION

It is known that the type of host plant and its chemical substances usually influence the progress and intensity of viral infections on various lepidopteran (Felton et al. 1987, Richter et al. 1987, Kea-



**TABLE III**  
**Interactions<sup>1</sup> among (between) soybean extracts (PI 274454 and PI 227687) and six concentrations of the AgMNPV in susceptible and resistant populations to the virus.**

AgMNPV concentration	Diets			
	PI 274454		PI 227687	
Occlusion bodies/ ml diet	Effect	$\chi^2$	Effect	$\chi^2$
AgMNPV susceptible population				
60	Additive	0.03 <sup>ns</sup>	Additive	2.11 <sup>ns</sup>
180	Additive	2.98 <sup>ns</sup>	Additive	0.05 <sup>ns</sup>
540	Additive	1.45 <sup>ns</sup>	Additive	0.89 <sup>ns</sup>
1,600	Additive	0.05 <sup>ns</sup>	Additive	0.10 <sup>ns</sup>
4,860	Additive	0.00 <sup>ns</sup>	Additive	0.21 <sup>ns</sup>
AgMNPV resistant population				
393,600	Additive	0.04 <sup>ns</sup>	Additive	0.39 <sup>ns</sup>
1,181,000	Additive	0.05 <sup>ns</sup>	Antagonistic	4.40*
3,543,000	Additive	0.19 <sup>ns</sup>	Additive	0.88 <sup>ns</sup>
10,600,000	Additive	1.48 <sup>ns</sup>	Additive	0.08 <sup>ns</sup>
31,900,000	Additive	1.03 <sup>ns</sup>	Additive	1.36 <sup>ns</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Interactions according to Benz (1971) and Richter and Fuxa (1984). ns = not significant,

\* $P < 0.05 - \chi^2_{(1;0.05)}$ .

**TABLE IV**  
**Pupal weights of *Anticarsia gemmatilis* (S population) fed on diets containing soybean extracts (PI 274454 and PI 227687) and different AgMNPV concentrations, with the number of surviving individuals in brackets.**

AgMNPV <sup>1</sup> concentration	Pupal weight (mg) $\pm$ SE			Means – AgMNPV concentrations
	Control	PI 274454	PI 227687	
0	257.4 $\pm$ 39.2 (113) <sup>2</sup>	241.6 $\pm$ 42.1 (87)	231.6 $\pm$ 40.4 (50)	246.7 a
60	249.4 $\pm$ 34.7 (104)	231.7 $\pm$ 45.9 (66)	224.4 $\pm$ 41.2 (34)	239.7 ab
180	240.2 $\pm$ 38.5 (99)	227.0 $\pm$ 46.1 (54)	202.7 $\pm$ 48.8 (30)	230.1 bc
540	237.6 $\pm$ 39.0 (83)	221.3 $\pm$ 42.9 (37)	210.8 $\pm$ 42.9 (25)	228.7 bc
1,600	223.3 $\pm$ 34.1 (55)	231.2 $\pm$ 46.3 (27)	210.9 $\pm$ 44.0 (20)	223.1 c
4,860	221.5 $\pm$ 40.8 (20)	232.2 $\pm$ 34.7 (12)	196.7 $\pm$ 31.1 (07)	220.3 c
Means – Diets	243.2 A	232.4 B	217.9 C	
F Value – Diets	25.96***			
F Value – AgMNPV	10.02***			
F Value – Diets $\times$ AgMNPV	1.08 <sup>ns</sup>			

Means followed by the same lowercase letter (column) and capital letter (line) are not significantly different by Tukey test at 5%



EXTRACTS OF RESISTANT SOYBEAN *VERSUS* *AgMNPV*

**TABLE V**  
**Pupal weights of *Anticarsia gemmatilis* (R population) fed on diets containing soybean extracts (PI 274454 and PI 227687) and different *AgMNPV* concentrations with the number of surviving individuals in brackets**

<i>AgMNPV</i> <sup>1</sup> concentration	Pupal weight (mg) $\pm$ SEM		
	Control	PI 274454	PI 227687
0	243.9 $\pm$ 25.8 (111) <sup>2</sup> a A	202.7 $\pm$ 38.5 (54) a B	209.8 $\pm$ 37.4 (53) a A
393,600	220.7 $\pm$ 29.8 (108) b A	212.5 $\pm$ 35.7 (40) a A	210.7 $\pm$ 45.7 (43) a A
1,180,000	218.3 $\pm$ 30.3 (99) b A	204.6 $\pm$ 36.7 (32) a A	209.1 $\pm$ 34.3 (36) a A
3,543,000	219.3 $\pm$ 29.0 (78) b A	212.5 $\pm$ 30.2 (28) a A	216.9 $\pm$ 34.0 (25) a A
10,600,000	215.0 $\pm$ 31.3 (57) b A	200.8 $\pm$ 29.6 (12) a A	217.4 $\pm$ 40.9 (20) a A
31,900,000	225.4 $\pm$ 30.1 (24) ab A	173.1 $\pm$ 21.1 (6) b B	228.5 $\pm$ 42.7 (8) a A
F Value – Diets	19.08***		
F Value – <i>AgMNPV</i>	1.29 <sup>ns</sup>		
F Value – Diets $\times$ <i>AgMNPV</i>	4.15***		

Means followed by the same lowercase (column) and capital letters (line) are not significantly different by Tukey test at 5% probability level. ns = not significant, \*\*\* $P < 0.001$ . <sup>1</sup>*AgMNPV* concentration expressed in units of polyhedral occlusion bodies/diet in bioassay. <sup>2</sup>In brackets, number of insect.

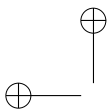
al. 2002) but also by different plant genotypes (Sosa-Gomez et al. 1991). Here we compared the performance of *A. gemmatilis* fed on pure artificial diet and on diets supplemented with the crude extracts of two different soybean genotypes. Mortality of S and R populations of *A. gemmatilis* increased with the increase of viral concentration and, against our initial hypothesis, an additive effect of soybean resistant genotype extracts and *AgMNPV* was predominantly observed. An exception was detected for larvae fed on diet amended with PI 227687 extract and 1,181,000 occlusion bodies, in which the estimated effect was antagonistic. This effect occurred due to the mortality observed in that treatment, i.e., 67.7%, which was smaller in comparison with the 73.0% mortality observed in the previous treatment (393,600 OB/ml of diet), likely due to experimental error.

Extracts of the soybean genotypes, mainly of the PI 274454, apparently made the S and R populations more susceptible to *AgMNPV* infection, considering that the mean lethal concentration (LC<sub>50</sub>) decreased for both populations and reinforcing the compatibility and additive effect of factors. The two genotypes whose extracts were tested here are well known

genistin (Hoffmann-Campo et al. 2001, Piubeli 2006) in different concentrations; foliar extract of PI 274454 had less than half amount of the flavonoid (1.47 mg/g) when compared to an estimated concentration for PI 227687 (3.68 mg/g). This catecholic (dihydroxyphenolic) affected biological parameters of *Trichoplusia ni* (Hoffmann-Campo et al. 2001), *liothis virescens* (C.B. Hoffmann-Campo, unpublished data) and *A. gemmatilis* (Hoffmann-Campo et al. 2001). Nevertheless, according to Felton et al. (1987), genic acid and rutin inhibited the infectivity of single nucleopolyhedrovirus of *H. zea* (HzSNPV), but the former was mentioned as causing negative effects on a multiple nucleopolyhedrovirus of *Autographa* *forficaria* (AcMNPV).

Phenolics in general can be oxidized by enzymes and other oxidants found in plant leaves, detritus, water and in digestive tracts of herbivores (Appel 1993). These highly reactive products can bind to proteins, damage membranes, and are related to defense responses of plants against herbivores (Duffey and 1996, Felton et al. 1989, 1992, Appel 1993, B 1994, Summer and Felton 1994). On the other hand, the oxidation of phenolics such as chlorogenic





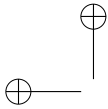
NPVs against *H. zea* (Felton and Duffey 1990) and *H. virescens* larvae (Hoover et al. 1998). Consequently, for a complete understanding of the interaction of plant chemical compounds and AgMNPV, experiments using soybean leaves have to be carried out.

Insect resistance to baculovirus infection can be genetic (Engelhard and Volkman 1995) or a result of the host plant chemistry (Hoover et al. 1998, 2000). These two types of resistance share a common mechanism of accelerated sloughing off infected midgut columnar cells (Hoover et al. 2000). In fact, according to these authors, sloughing off midgut epithelial cells damaged by chemicals or pathogens helps insects to quickly and effectively protect themselves against injury or death and, maybe, excreting and rapidly recovering the injured tissue. This process possibly affects susceptibility of insects to NPV by reducing the number of virions available for infection (Keating et al. 1988, 1989, Felton and Duffey 1990). However, in our test, no decrease in the virus infection was observed after adding soybean extract to an artificial diet. Indeed, baculovirus-resistant insects (R) were more affected by the pathogen when considering weight of pupae and virus speed of kill. In the R population, a trend for higher  $LC_{50}$  was observed in the treatment AgMNPV + PI 227687, but larval mortality rates were very high; only eight, out of the 53 individuals on the control, survived when fed on such diet with the highest viral concentration. According to Levy (unpublished data), resistant *A. gemmatalis* population can delay viral infection likely by presenting a thicker peritrophic membrane besides of numerous cytoplasmatic protusions, microvesicles and secretory vacuoles of columnar cells when compared to the susceptible population. The integrity of the peritrophic membrane in larval midgut could be affected by the ingestion of certain foliage, which allows a better virion access to midgut cell (Forschler et al. 1992). Consequently, the alteration and sloughing cells in R insects could increase the vulnerability/fragility of peritrophic membrane and thus allowing a larger amount of virus reaching the hemolymph, considering that the amount of AgMNPV ingested by this popu-

with the increase of virus concentration and varied with the addition of extracts, being higher when larvae fed on pure diet and lower in PI 227687 extract diet. On the other hand, Peng et al. (1997) observed that nutritional stress caused by plant unsuitability did not affect *A. gemmatalis* weight of surviving pupae. In the R population, when larvae fed on control diet, pupae were heavier than those fed on a diet with intermediate baculovirus concentration, but similar to those fed on diet plus the highest viral concentration (31,900,000 OB/ml of diet). In this diet, the highest virus concentration did not result in significant pupal weight difference related to the untreated control, possibly due to the survivorship of the most vigorous and/or resistant insects. The same trend was observed for larvae fed on diet amended with PI 227687 diet; however, in this case, no statistical difference could be detected.

Besides mortality, virus speed of kill also varies depending on the plant type or allelochemicals (Farrar and Ridgway 2000, Raimond et al. 2002). Survival time of virally infected *H. zea* larvae was longer when feeding on diet with rutin and chlorogenic acid (Felton et al. 1987). In fact, in our studies, for *A. gemmatalis* ingesting the highest concentration of virus, the estimated  $LT_{50}$  was not different considering fiducial limits (see comments above) when the S population fed on a plain diet, and with soybean extracts. However, in the R population,  $LT_{50}$  were significantly lower when soybean extracts were added to the diet as compared to plain diet-fed insects.

Previous results (Piubelli et al. 2006) obtained with artificial diet for mass rearing of *A. gemmatalis* (without adding baculovirus) suggested that the AgMNPV-resistant population was more affected by rutin than the S population. To support *A. gemmatalis* growth in artificial diet it should contain 2% wet weight of casein. According to Duffey and Stout (1996), the presence of a highly nutritious protein, as casein, in the diet could increase the toxicity of phenolics, such as rutin, and thus interfere with results of experiments using these compounds. However, in further studies carried out in our laboratory (M.C. Salvador, unpublished data)



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diet plus half amount casein + rutin or without casein + rutin. These results suggest that the effect of rutin can be only magnified in nutritionally unbalanced diet, which was not the case in the present work. Therefore, in our studies we could note a potential of extracts containing rutin and genistin to make *A. gemmatalis* more susceptible to its nucleopolyhedrovirus or to break resistance to this virus. However, further studies using plant raw material with enzymes and mechanical traits are necessary to a better understanding of the interaction of these flavonoids with the pest and the baculovirus. This information would be important for breeding programs to select insect resistant varieties compatible with other integrated pest management strategies, such as biological control.

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#### RESUMO

O nucleopoliedrovírus de *Anticarsia gemmatalis* (AgMNPV) tem sido utilizado como um inseticida biológico no Brasil. A resistência de plantas de soja a insetos tem sido pesquisada e alguns autores têm mencionado a interferência de substâncias químicas de plantas sobre a eficiência de vírus. As interações entre extratos de genótipos de soja utilizados como fontes de resistência (PI 274454 e PI 227687) com diferentes concentrações do AgMNPV em populações de *A. gemmatalis* suscetível (S) e resistente (R) ao vírus foram estudadas em condições de laboratório. Mortalidades elevadas foram observadas quando as larvas foram alimentadas com dietas contendo extratos dos genótipos de soja, em relação às larvas alimentadas com dieta artificial sem a presença de extratos (testemunha). A concentração letal média (CL<sub>50</sub>) foi reduzida em aproximadamente 10 vezes, na população S alimentada com dieta

taram em dietas com extratos dos genótipos de soja (PI 274454 e PI 227687) e o AgMNPV, para ambas as populações. O peso de pupa foi negativamente influenciado pela dieta contendo os extratos em relação à dieta testemunha, para ambas as populações, com destaque para a população R. Os resultados indicam que, no geral, os extratos de folhas de genótipos de soja resistentes não causam efeitos negativos na eficiência do vírus.

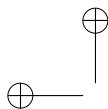
**Palavras-chave:** lagarta-da-soja, baculovírus, extratos de plantas, genótipos resistentes, soja.

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