

Genetic improvement of biocontrol nematodes

Ralf-Udo Ehlers ehlers@e-nema.de www.e-nema.de

e-nema GmbH, Schwentinental, Germany

EPN are used in biocontrol of cryptic insect pest

E-nema produces the species Heterorhabditis bacteriophora,
 Steinernema feltiae and S. carpocapsae

- Also produced: yeasts, fungi and bacteria
- Currently 6 industry-scale tanks in production
- Capacity increase in 2017
- Downstream technology and drying facilities









Biocontrol paradigma: Indigenous species/strains are best suited for biological control



Is there scientific evidence? Yes, for the opposite!

In biocontrol new associations, not sharing a co-evolution, are superior to old associations (Hokkanen & Pimental, 1984 + 1989, Canadian Entomologist).

Host defences coevolve in response to attacks by parasites. The virulence of the parasite in such an association is decreasing and the resistance to parasite attack is increasing resulting in a relatively stable relationship tending to commensalism or mutualism.

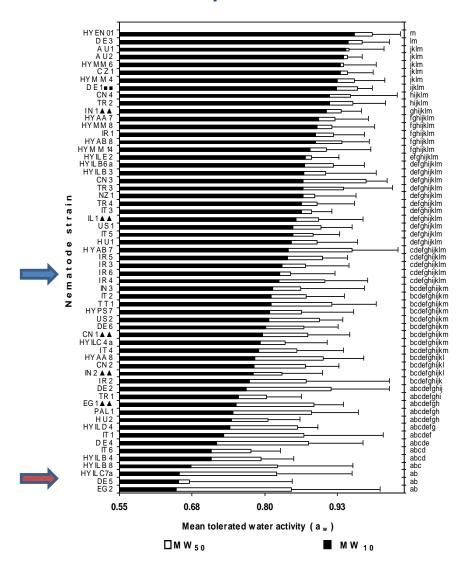
New association approach is as safe as old associations in terms of environmental risks.

EPN, for several reasons, are exceptionally safe.

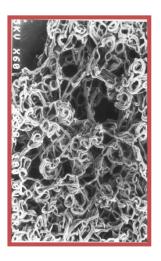
Our approach: Use of classical genetics to improve beneficial traits of EPN

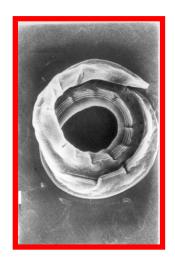
But what about adaptation to local climatic conditions?





Phenotyping strains for desiccation tolerance. Tolerated water activity after adaptation (Mukuka et al., 2010, Nematology)





From Germany



From Negev dessert

Why is the nematode *Heterorhabditis bacteriophora* an excellent target for improvement by breeding?



- It has a 7 day life cycle (Addis et al. 2016)
- Can be propagated in vitro in small and large scale (Ehlers, 2001)
- Dauer juveniles can be stored in liquid nitrogen
- We can cross, because they produce males and females (Johnigk & Ehlers, 1999)
- We can also produce highly homozygous inbred line because they also reproduce through self-fertile hermaphrodites (Johnigk & Ehlers, 1999)
- They are closely related to the model nematode *Caenorhabditis elegans*, we thus can use genetic information available for this species (Sommer, 2015)

?





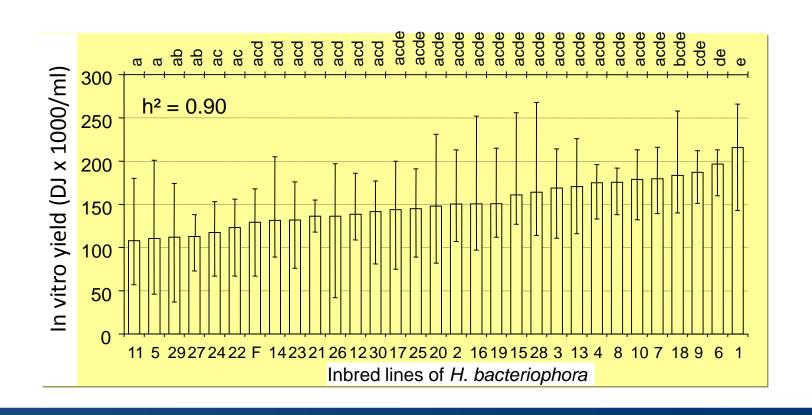


E-nema has available 50 wildtype strains from all over the world We have >200 inbred lines and crosses





E-nema has available 50 wildtype strains from all over the world We have >200 inbred lines and crosses We have assessed the heritability of beneficial traits

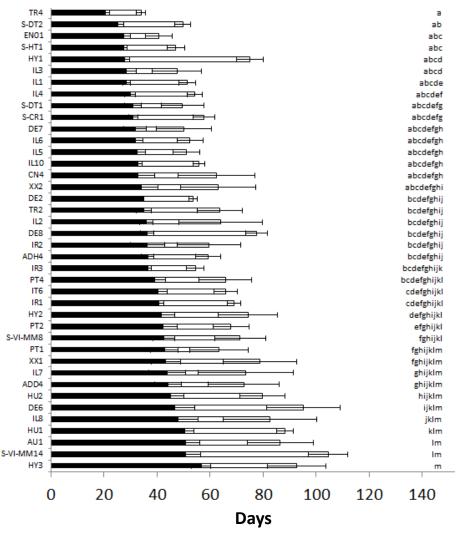




E-nema has available 50 wildtype strains
We have >200 inbred lines and crosses
We have assessed the heritability of traits
Most strains and inbred lines have been
phenotyped for

- desiccation and heat tolerance
- longevity and persistence

Mean Time Survived (MTS) in 40 Heterorhabditis bacteriophora wild type strains at 25°C, Error bars: SD from three independent trials (p≤005)





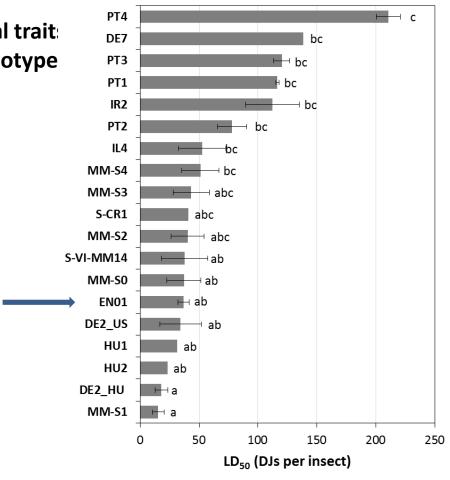
E-nema has available 50 wildtype strains from all over the world

We have >200 inbred lines and crosses

We have assessed the heritability of beneficial trait: Most strains and inbred lines have been phenotype

- desiccation and heat tolerance
- longevity and persistence
- virulence against 2 insects







E-nema has available 50 wildtype strains from all over the world

We have >200 inbred lines and crosses
We have assessed the heritability of beneficial traits
Most strains and inbred lines have been phenotyped for

- desiccation and heat tolerance
- longevity and persistence
- virulence against 2 insects
- other traits can be investigated

Crosses have been produced

Hybrids have been selected for improved performance

Genotypes and expression profiles are analysed

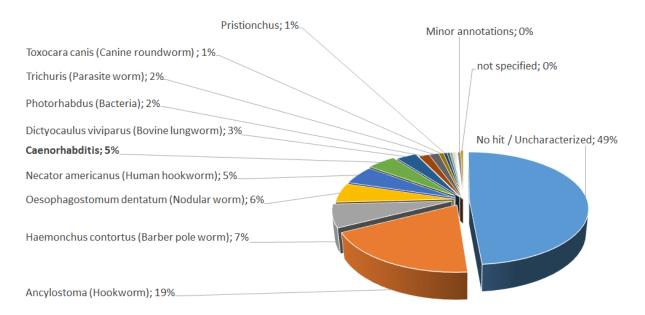


What will we do?



- We will search for genetic markers related to beneficial traits
- A marker-associated breeding programme will result in nematode strains with improved biocontrol characters

Annotation of 22,000 *H. bacteriophora* transcripts derived from the HU2-IL1 and PT1-IL1 lines under stress





This project has received funding from the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme





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Nanette Hope Nellas Sumaya Christopher Okolo

Verena Dörfler

Mike Barg

Dr. Olaf Strauch

Dr. Bart Vandenbossche

Dr. Carlos Molina

Dr. Arne Peters

Dr. Temesgen Addis

Students UGent+UKiel:

Alejandra Centurion

Abdi Yali

Edwin Titamoh

Sitaram Aryal

Riddih Gohil

Olaniyi Olarewaju

Josiane Mukayisenga

Co-operators:

Prof. Itamar Glazer, Volcani Center

Dr. Dana Ment

Dr. Hadas Shafran

Prof. Nelson Simoes, UAcores, POR

Dr. Duarte Toubarro