Selection and Enzyme Assays of Pyrethroid Resistance in

*Anopheles minimus* Colony

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Master of Science Thesis in Entomology

Prince of Songkla University

2003
Abstract

This study was conducted to test susceptibilities of *Anopheles minimus* species A mosquitoes following exposures to deltamethrin, during each of 19 generations. The LD$_{50}$ and LD$_{90}$ (or LT$_{50}$ and LT$_{90}$) values were determined for populations from each subsequent generation by probit analysis and significant increases occurring from one generation to the next. They were analyzed by chi-square test ($P<0.01$). Selection for resistance via the World Health Organization test protocol (was by exposing), sequential generations of *An. minimus* females to LD$_{50}$ and LT$_{50}$ values of deltamethrin. There was approximately a 26-fold increase in the LD$_{50}$ and a 23-fold increase in LD$_{90}$ when the F$_{10}$ generation was compared to the parent colony (F$_{0}$). Similarly, the LT$_{50}$ and LT$_{90}$ values were also increased during selection experiments from generations 14-19. There was roughly a 3-fold increase in LT50 and LT90 values of F19 females compared to F$_{14}$ females.

In addition, enzyme-based mechanisms of insecticide resistance were performed on susceptible and resistant colonies of *An. minimus* to deltamethrin using biochemical assay. Three enzyme assays, esterase, monoxygenases and glutathione S-transferases, were performed on 4 test populations (F$_{0}$, F$_{6}$, F$_{12}$ and F$_{18}$). F$_{0}$ was found completely susceptible to deltamethrin, whereas F$_{6}$, F$_{12}$ and F$_{18}$ demonstrated levels of tolerance/resistance to deltamethrin. Monoxygenases (MFOs) activity was continuously elevated in resistant test populations (F$_{6}$, F$_{12}$ and F$_{18}$) than those from the parent colony (F$_{0}$). There was a 5-fold increase in specific activity of MFOs in F$_{18}$ compared to the control colony (F$_{0}$). Specific activities of alpha and beta-esterases as measured by the
hydrolysis of alpha and beta-naphthyl propionate to naphthol showed it was unclear whether it is responsible for pyrethroid resistance. Glutathione S-transferases (GSTs) were not elevated in the 4 resistant test populations. Based on our results, it is more likely that the development of physiological resistance to deltamethrin may be related to elevated MFOs activity.