

MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION OF EGG PARASITOID, *TELENOMUS* SPP. (HYMENOPTERA: SCELIONIDAE) FROM SEVERAL LOCATIONS IN JAVA USING RAPD -PCR

NETTI YULIARTI¹, PURNAMA HIDAYAT², AND DAMAYANTI BUCHORI³

¹Agricultural Polytechnic, Andalas University, Payakumbuh, West Sumatera, Indonesia

^{MJ} Department of Plant Pests and Diseases, Faculty of Agriculture, Bogor Agricultural University, Bogor, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Random amplified polymorphic DNA (RAPD) amplified by the polymerase chain reaction (PCR) was used to determine the differences of four *Telenomus* species and five populations of *T. rowani* from several locations in Java. Amplification of genomic DNA by using primer P2 (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) indicated that each *Telenomus* species had a unique set of RAPD bands. Two bands which characterized the genus are estimated to be 300 and 430 bp. Each species had three specific bright bands except *T. dignoides* which only had two specific bright bands. However, no bands are unique to any of the five populations of *T. rowani* and all of the bands are less than 500 base-pair. Cluster analysis using UPGMA (Unweighed Pair Group Method With Arithmetic Mean) showed that the four *Telenomus* species consist of two groups, *T. rowani* and *T. remus* in one cluster and *T. dignus* with *T. dignoides* belonging to another cluster.

Key words : PCR-RAPD / clustering / *Telenomus* spp.

INTRODUCTION

Telenomus (Hymenoptera: Scelionidae) are minute wasps, often black, about 1 mm in length, and feed exclusively on the eggs of other insects. The genus particularly attacks Lepidoptera and Hemiptera but they are also known to attack Diptera and Neuroptera (Johnson 1984). The host range is relatively broad but the degree of host-specificity varies between species (Polaszek & Kimani 1990).

Telenomus often plays an important role in the natural control of insect pest populations. Some biological control programs are presently being carried out on pyralid populations using egg parasitoids of the genus *Telenomus* with good results. In the Ivory Coast, for instance, these parasitoids are used to control *Eldana saccharina* Wlk., *Maliarpha separatella* Rag., and *Scirpophaga melanoclysta* Mey., on sugar-cane, rice and maize; in India against *Chilo sacchariphagus* (Boyer) on sugarcane and in Bolivia against *Diatraea rufescens* Box and *D. saccharalis* (F.) on sugarcane. The biology of these egg parasitoids is even more interesting and has a potential for preventing an outbreak of the pest population. Some of them are phoretic upon the adults of their host (Bin & Johnson 1982).

More than 500 species of *Telenomus* are currently known. However, biological studies about the genus are few in number when compared to *Trichogramma* (Polaszek & Kimani 1990; Honda & Trjapitzin 1995). There are a number of

unresolved taxonomic problems at species-level in this genus because of its small size and general morphological uniformity (Nixon 1937 and Polaszek 2001). The taxonomy of the genus has been based on morphological traits. However, these characters may display a great level of plasticity and do not always reflect the phylogenetic relationships among species.

Molecular techniques provide efficient tools for the study of natural population genetics (Hoy 1994). Random amplified polymorphic DNA polymerase chain reaction (RAPD-PCR) has been used to survey mosquito species and population (Kambhampati *et al.* 1992) and population genetics of parasitoid wasp *Diaeretiella rapae* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) (Vaughn & Antolin 1998). Previously, Landry *et al.* (1993); Masutti (1994) and Meilin (1999) used RAPD technique for *Tricho-gramma* species identification. RAPD-PCR is particularly valuable for genomic mapping in species for which little genetic information is available (Hoy 1994) such as the genus *Telenomus*.

So far, no study has been done on the differentiation between and within *Telenomus* species in Indonesia. We employed molecular technique to see species differences and to see whether there are genetical variations within the same species from different locations. Our objective was to differentiate four species of *Telenomus* and five populations of *T. rowani* collected from several locations in Java using the RAPD technique.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Sample Collection and Identification

Egg parasitoids of *Telenomus* spp. were collected from various crops, e.g soybean, sugarcane and paddy in West Java, Central Java and East Java. Parasitized lepidoptera and hemiptera eggs were collected and brought to the laboratory for subsequent parasitoid development. Identification of parasitoid was based on Nixon (1937), Nishida and Torii (1970)

DNA Extraction

DNA was extracted using a technique described by Goodwin *et al.* (1994) with the following modifications. One to three wasps of each *Telenomus* species and five populations of *T. rowani* were crushed with a glass rod in 125 ul CTAB (2 %). DNA preparations were stored at 4 °C in 30 ul distilled water.

PCR Amplification

PCR was performed using Gene Amp^R PCR System 9700 (PE Applied Biosystem). Ready To GoTM RAPD bead (Pharmacia Biotech) was used for each PCR reaction. Each of 25 ul reaction mixture contained a RAPD bead, 5 ul of genomic DNA, 5 ul of 25 pmol primer P2 (5' -d[GTTTCGCTCC]-3') and 15 ul

distilled water. PCR condition for the integron was amplified in 45 thermal cycles at 95 °C for 1 minute, 36 °C for 1 minute and 72 °C for 3 minutes. The PCR products were then held at 4 °C until recovered.

DNA Visualization

The DNA fragment was separated using an agarose gel. Agarose gel of 1.5 g was prepared in 100 ml of 1 x TBE (90 mM Tris-Borate buffer, 2 mM EDTA pH 8.0) and then heated until boiling point using microwave.

Electrophoresis

Eight ul of PCR product was mixed with 2.0 ul of gel-loading buffer (30% glycerol, 0.25% bromophenol blue and 0.25% Xylene Cyanol) and electrophoresed on 1.5% agarose gel (TBE) at 100 volt for about 2 hours. DNA bands were stained with ethidium bromide and photographed with fast Polaroid film using transilluminator UV light. DNA band size was determined by comparing with a 100 base-pair DNA ladder run on gel.

Data Analysis

The data matrix was constructed with each line in the gel containing the identified species and RAPD-PCR bands were scored 1 if it is present and 0 if absent. A cluster analysis was carried out using the unweighed pair group method with arithmetic means (UPGMA clustering) of similarity coefficient for all pairs of species and population. The phenogram was generated using a computer-based taxonomy program Numerical Taxonomy System, (NTSYS-PC version 2.1) (Rohlf 2000).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on morphological characters, four *Telenomus* species have been identified, *T. rowani*, *T. remits*, *T. dignus* and *T. dignoides* (Yuliarti 2002). We have screened three primers (Pharmacia Biotech) as follows: P1 (5'-d[GGTGCGGAA]-3'), P2 (5'-d[GTTTCGCTCC]-3') and P3 (5'-d[GTAGA.CCCGT]-3'). The results showed that primer P2 gave the best polymorphic bands. The results of genomic DNA amplification using primer P2 (5' - d[GTTTCGCTCC]-3') indicated that the four *Telenomus* species can be genetically differentiated (Fig. 1). Each species of *Telenomus* has a unique set of RAPD bands. Several clear and well-amplified bands were used for analysis. The result of the amplification showed that the size range of the bands are between 200 base-pair (bp) and 1500 bp. Two bands approximately 300 and 430 bp seem to indicate the specificity of the genus *Telenomus*. These two bands are monomorphic bands (Fig. 1). In contrast, the polymorphic bands which indicate the specificity of each species are shown by different band size as seen in Fig.1.

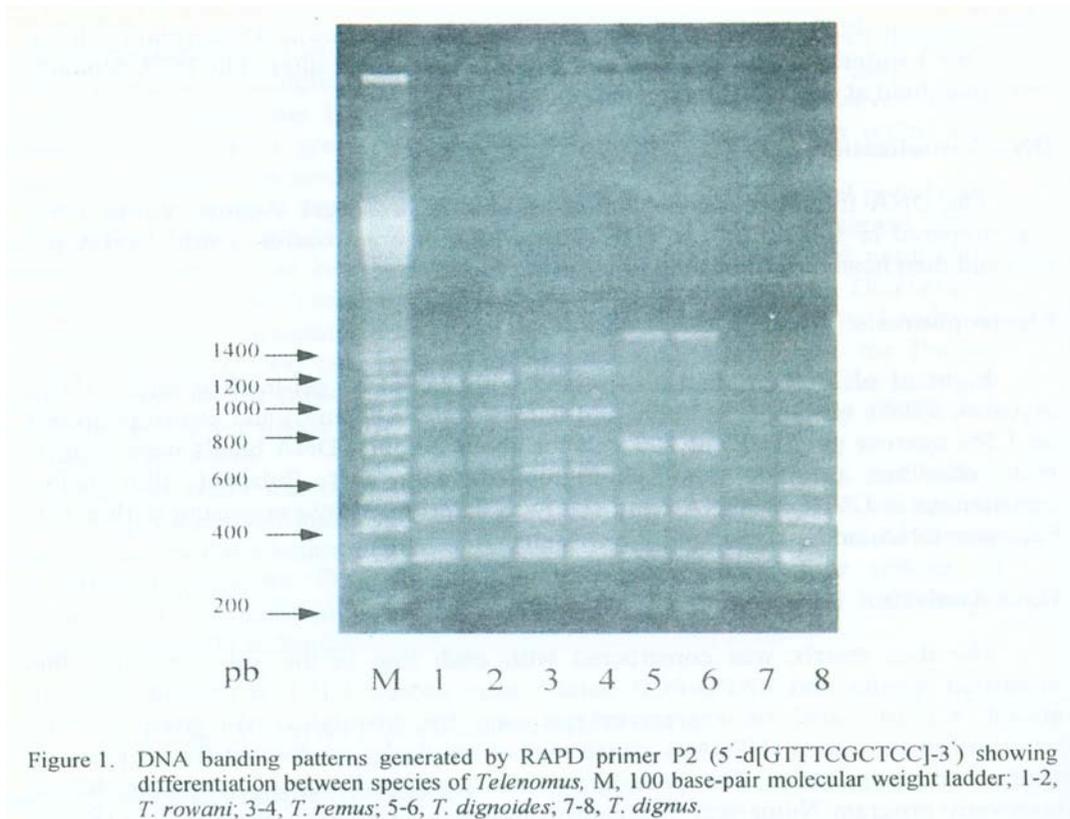


Fig. 1 shows that each *Telenomus* species has three specific bands except *T. dignoides* which has only two specific bands. Specific bands of *T. rowani* are estimated to be 650, 850 and 1100 bp, whereas *T. remus* are 600, 850 and 1150 bp. Unique bands of *T. dignoides* are estimated to be 700 and 1450 bp, whereas *T. dignus* are 550, 800 and 1050 bp.

Although only slight differences occur between each *Telenomus* species, our results showed that RAPD procedures can reveal species-specific banding pattern that can be used for a rapid and easy identification of *Telenomus* species. This technique can potentially be very important for identification purposes, since Polaszek and Kimani (1990) stated that due to its smallness, *Telenomus* spp. are most often difficult to identify correctly which then resulted in confusion and errors in identification. To overcome these difficulties, molecular technologies can be applied to allow the detection of diagnostic markers which are necessary to resolve ambiguities in taxonomical identification and systematics in the genus *Telenomus* (Polaszek 2001).

RAPD-PCR has some limitations i.e uncertain reproducibility, fragments of the same size are not necessarily of the same sequence and reveal dominant marker only. Previously, Masutti (1994) and Meilin (1999) used RAPD markers for *Trichogramma* species identification. Even though RAPD-PCR has its own drawbacks, i.e bands of the same size are not necessarily of the same sequence, these bands are normally inherited as dominant traits. Therefore, RAPD is still useful for generating species-specific markers. Hoy (1994) stated that RAPD-PCR may be able to detect small differences in the genomes of individual insects or mites, different insect populations or species.

In this study we could not find differentiation among the five *T. rowani* populations by using primer P2 (5 -d[GTTCGCTCC]-3) (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech), despite the fact that those populations originated from different locations in Java (Fig.2). We found no variations in DNA banding patterns for all populations. In other words, all of the populations revealed the same bands with the same molecular weight and only three bright bands were estimated to be in the range of 300-480 bp. There are two interpretations that could be derived from these results. First, the null difference can be due to the limitations of RAPD technique; second, the result reflected real condition of *T. rowani* populations. In this case RAPD-PCR did not allow differentiation of *T. rowani* populations because there are no specific bands that can be detected using this particular primer. However, screening was conducted with only one primer, and it is likely that unique RAPD markers could be found that discriminate among the populations if additional primers are tested. However, these studies can be used as a framework on which to base further studies which are required to fully elucidate species and population of *Telenomus*.

This result was contrary to previous studies on some populations of *Trichogramma evanescens* (Masutti 1994); *T oidea armigera* and *T oidea cojuangcoi* (Meilin 1999) by using RAPD-PCR in which differentiation among the populations were found. In another study, Vaughn & Antolin (1998) reported that *Diaretiella rapae* (Hymenoptera: Braconidae) populations are genetically subdivided into a small spatial scale that corresponds to host-use patterns.

Cluster Analysis

Cluster analysis based on UPGMA revealed that four *Telenomus* species formed two groups (Fig. 3). The dendrogram showed that *T. remits* and *T. rowani* belong to one cluster, whereas *T. dignus* and *T. dignoides* belong to another group. However, the two groups in this dendrogram were different in coefficient level (Table 1). The dendrogram showed that *T. rowani* was closely related to *T. remus*, whereas *T. dignus* was closely related to *T. dignoides*. However, *T. remus* and *T. rowani* were rather far to *T. dignus* and *T. dignoides*. Masutti (1994) stated that RAPD banding patterns might be informative for the phylogenetic relatedness. In addition, Nixon (1937) reported that *T. dignoides* was certainly very closely related to *T. dignus*.

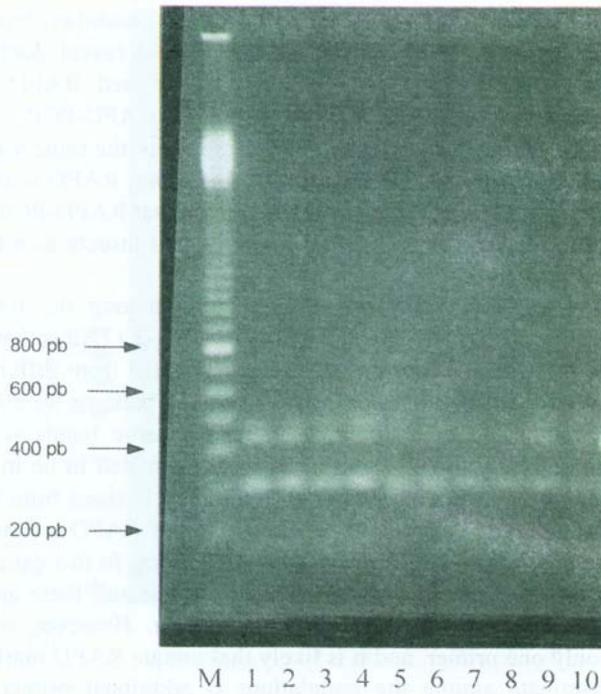


Figure 2. DNA banding patterns generated by RAPD primer P2 (5'-d[GTTTCGCTCC]-3') showing five populations of *T. rowani*, M, 100 base-pair molecular weight; 1-2, from Subang, 3-4 from Bantar Kemang (Bogor), 5-6, from Sindang Barang (Bogor); 7-8, from Bantul (Yogyakarta); 9-10, from Purwokerto (Central Java)

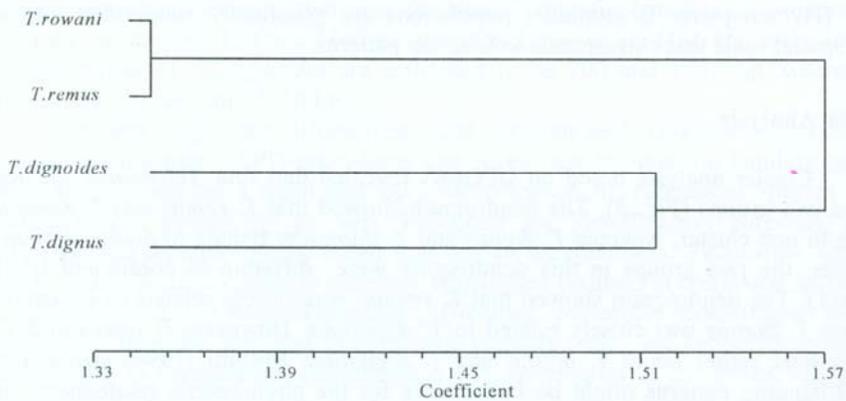


Fig. 3 Dendrogram based on RAPD patterns marker from four species of *Telenomus*

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Table 1. A distance matrix of four species of *Telenomus*

OUT [#]	<i>T. rowani</i>	<i>T. remus</i>	<i>T. dignoides</i>	<i>T. dignus</i>
<i>T. rowani</i>	0			
<i>T. remus</i>	1,3093	0		
<i>T. dignoides</i>	1,5457	1,5457	0	
<i>T. dignus</i>	1,6036	1,6036	1,5457	0

[#]OUT= Operation Taxon Unit = Species.

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