

# Proteome Analysis on Differential Expression of Proteins of the Fat Body of Two Silkworm Breeds, *Bombyx mori*, Exposed to Heat Shock Exposure

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**Abstract** Proteomes of heat tolerant (multivoltine) and heat susceptible (bivoltine) silkworms (*Bombyx mori*) in response to heat shock were studied. Detected proteins from fat body were identified by using MALDI-TOF/TOF spectrometer, MS/MS, and MS analysis. Eight proteins, including small heat shock proteins (sHSPs) and HSP70, were expressed similarly in both breeds, while 4 protein spots were expressed specifically in the bivoltine breed and 12 protein spots were expressed specifically in the multivoltine breed. In the present proteomics approach, 5 separate spots of sHSP proteins (HSP19.9, HSP20.1, HSP20.4, HSP20.8, and HSP21.4) were identified. Protein spot intensity of sHSPs was lower in the multivoltine breed than in the bivoltine breed after the 45°C heat shock treatment, while the difference between two breeds was not significant after the 41°C heat shock treatment. These results indicated that some other mechanisms might be engaged in thermal tolerance of multivoltine breed except for the expression of sHSP and HSP70. There were visible differences in the intensity of heat shock protein expression between male and female, however, differences were not statistically significant. © KSBB

**Keywords:** proteome analysis, heat shock proteins, silkworm, 2D electrophoresis, mass spectrometry

## INTRODUCTION

The silkworm is considered as a significant economic element of many countries. It is also a sole insect model for molecular studies. The effects of silkworms in the field of genetics and breeding of silkworms in *Bombyx mori*. *B. mori* is used widely in basic research in biology and agriculture. The species of geographical areas and genetic diversity are mainly in different countries. These factors are also in no small part due to the fact that the silkworm is a well-known model organism.

One of the main diseases of silkworms is silkworm moth disease. This disease is caused by a virus called *Acidovorax bombycis* in silkworms. The selection of silkworms for resistance to this disease has been carried out in various countries, especially in South Korea, Japan, and the United States. In China, the main research center for silkworms is the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS).

A series of experiments have shown that the resistance of silkworms to this disease is mainly due to the presence of a specific protein called HSP70. This protein is found in all organisms, including plants, animals, and microorganisms. The concentration of HSP70 in cells is approximately 4% of the total cellular protein. It has been well established that this protein plays a role in the defense against various stresses, including heat shock, cold shock, and oxidative stress. It has also been shown that HSP70 can bind to DNA and RNA, and it may play a role in gene regulation.

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ma <sup>u</sup>ci a e in <sup>1</sup>emole ance <sup>2</sup>.

animal engineering of genes alone or the more advanced was evolution of  $\text{BS70}$  which was sufficient to affect in  $\text{uci}\text{de}$  the more advanced a some life stages of *Drosophila melanogaster* L. The *Drosophila*  $\text{ea}\text{s}$  occur in  $\text{70}$  ( $\text{BS70}$ ) homozygous was in one case as the following of the oogenesis genes in insects an successful function in  $\text{en}$   $\text{ov}$  *Drosophila* ( $\text{BS70}$ ). Homozygous was caused by the following  $\text{a}\text{ea}$  occurs in  $\text{uci}\text{de}$  an an infestation. A fine feature (Ai) seems in  $\text{e}\text{sil}$  worm (*B. mori*) 14.

mann an ifo in ica e a e ea s'oc esonse of *B. mori* was simila o a of o'e insec's in wic' o'ce we e ee g ou's of ea s'oc o eins inclu ing e S<sup>n</sup> 2 S<sup>n</sup> an s' S<sup>n</sup> acco ing o mo lecula weig ma e s (one imensional gel elec o'd o esis). The also conclu e a e ea s'oc esonse of *B. mori* was iffe en an a of *Drosophila* in wic' e ees sion of non ea s'oc o ein s' nesis u ing ea s'oc was no a o'minen fea e of e esonse. ea s'oc esonse of e iffe en aces of sil wo m in clu ing e muli ol ine 'ee s C. ic'i an u e so e an e jo ol ine 'ee 42 o'an o'vina an I s' owe a e o'ce of new o'eins in esonse o'ea s'oc was iffe en among iffe en iss'es an a o' muli ol ine an h ol ine sil wo ms eson e o'ea s'oc as e i ence e o'ce of new o'eins in esonse of a i onal o'eins.

was even a confession of ea's social sins in silicon migma in effen elocumen al stages case on e imen using SDS PA elec o o esis II. i et al.

1 analyse the expression of the small heat shock gene  
m<sup>TS</sup>P-1 in silkworms by RT-PCR and found a single  
allele of this protein in insects. was most abundant in the silk glands. Song et al. 1 found a single

*Leptospira* was one of the *pathogenic bacteria* of the *rat* (*Bacillus megaterium*).

S u c u al v o oomics m ays o u t e s u c u e of v o oein  
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## MATERIALS AND METHODS

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Animal Sciences 1 Jiang Uni e si y is a i's f om o i  
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1 ig eme a u es 1 .

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effec of e vos e o ele a e eme a t e on males an fe  
males in even en l y se i en ifica ion was ca ie ou by  
o'se ing sil wo m'la al se ma s (imaginal du s on vos  
e io a' o ominal sec ion of sil wo m la a) 'befo e ea  
s'oc . al i ol ine females mi li ol ine males 'j ol ine  
females an 'j ol ine males we e use in e esen e  
ve imen . To e alga e s i al a e of e ea e vose sil  
wo ms e a la ae we e e vose o ea in eac ea men  
an t en e a no mal ea ing con i on. T e amo n an  
t a ion of e vos e in ou e ve imen we e wi t e same  
as i et al . I an o v an o vina t an V .

erma rea me s a d am i

Because <sup>1</sup> ea s ess can easil<sup>y</sup> ea<sup>c</sup> issue wen<sup>e</sup> la a is e<sup>e</sup> ose o<sup>1</sup> ea . On<sup>e</sup> fo<sup>1</sup> a<sup>y</sup> of<sup>1</sup> e fif<sup>1</sup> ins a<sup>1</sup> sil<sup>o</sup> m la ae of ea<sup>c</sup> gen e we e e ose o ei<sup>1</sup> e 40°C fo<sup>25</sup> min o 4PC fo<sup>1</sup> in con olle g ou<sup>1</sup> c am'g es. Af e<sup>1</sup> ea e ose<sup>1</sup> e sil<sup>o</sup> wo ms we e e u ne o<sup>1</sup> es an a ea ing eme a<sup>1</sup> e (24C) an allowe o eco e . T<sup>1</sup> e

fa 'o y was emo e 2<sup>1</sup> af e 2<sup>1</sup> ea e was e an place in ice col insec 2<sup>1</sup> siological sal solu ion (C7 aCl) 17. T<sup>1</sup> ee fa 'o y sampl es we e voole o minimi e aia ion an o ge enoug issue fo anal sis. Wa e was emo e f om sampl es by s<sup>1</sup> oime cen if gation. Con ol sampl es of 2<sup>1</sup> e fa 'o y we e ve a e f om la ae 2<sup>1</sup> a we e no e voose o 2<sup>1</sup> ea. All la ae we e gene icall simila (f om a single mo<sup>1</sup> famili). All sampl es we e s<sup>1</sup> e a 72°C un il anal sis.

### ro ei, rac io, a d rec ro oresis

A 2<sup>1</sup> mg sampl e of fa 'o y was 2<sup>1</sup> omogenize by g in ing i in 2<sup>1</sup> C<sup>1</sup> u lsis solu ion (7 ea 2<sup>1</sup> io ea 4 C<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup>S an 1m<sup>1</sup> SF). T<sup>1</sup> e sampl e mi e was o ee an 2<sup>1</sup> en inc lade fo 10min in ice. Si y m i<sup>1</sup> io 2<sup>1</sup> ei ol (DTT) an 2<sup>1</sup> n baffe (2<sup>1</sup> ange 10 was 2<sup>1</sup> en a e. Af e cen if gation (10 min a 5 000g 4C) 2<sup>1</sup> e solu de voein fac ion was emo e an 2<sup>1</sup> e voein con cen a ion was ee mine using 2<sup>1</sup> e a fo me<sup>1</sup> 2<sup>1</sup>. soelec ic focusing was ca ie ou wi<sup>1</sup> 0µg of voein sampl e in 2<sup>1</sup> C<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup>S 2<sup>1</sup> /m DeS ea TM Deagen an 2<sup>1</sup> n baffe 2<sup>1</sup> 10. Voein was loa e on o D<sup>1</sup> S iu<sup>1</sup> ange 10 by 2<sup>1</sup> e in gel e<sup>1</sup> a ion me<sup>1</sup> o an su bjec e o elec od o esis using an an 2<sup>1</sup> o F<sup>1</sup> uni (Ame<sup>1</sup> am 2<sup>1</sup> a macia io ec) a 2<sup>1</sup> fo 2<sup>1</sup> 3 00 fo 1<sup>1</sup> 2 000 fo 1<sup>1</sup> 4 000 fo 1<sup>1</sup> an 000 fo 1<sup>1</sup>. Af e F<sup>1</sup> se a ion 2<sup>1</sup> e si s we e imme ia el y e gili<sup>1</sup> a e 2<sup>1</sup> x 5 min in 5 0 m T is 2<sup>1</sup> Cl baffe (2<sup>1</sup>) con aining 2<sup>1</sup> ea 2<sup>1</sup> SDS an 2<sup>1</sup> 0 gl ce ol. Fo 2<sup>1</sup> e sampl e wi<sup>1</sup> o e cion an al la ion DTT (1) was a e in 2<sup>1</sup> e fise gili<sup>1</sup> a ion se<sup>1</sup> an 2<sup>1</sup> 0 i oace ami e was a e in 2<sup>1</sup> e secon e gili<sup>1</sup> a ion se<sup>1</sup>. T<sup>1</sup> e si s we e su bjec e o 2<sup>1</sup> e secon imensional elec od o esis using an an DA Tsi mul i de gel elec od o esis uni (2<sup>1</sup> al<sup>1</sup> ca e) on o of 2<sup>1</sup> 0 vol y jami e gels fo SDS 2<sup>1</sup> A. T<sup>1</sup> e elec od o ese voeins we e s aine wi<sup>1</sup> a sil e s a in. ig<sup>1</sup> gel edica es of eac<sup>1</sup> 'oee 2<sup>1</sup> ea e voose g ou<sup>1</sup> an con ol g ou<sup>1</sup> we e eea e vice.

DeS ea TM Deagen 2<sup>1</sup> baffes an 2<sup>1</sup> D<sup>1</sup> S iu<sup>1</sup> we e 2<sup>1</sup> case f om 2<sup>1</sup> al<sup>1</sup> ca e io sciences A (Sw e en) C<sup>1</sup> A<sup>1</sup>S an DTT we e 2<sup>1</sup> case f om US co vo a ion (Cana a) i oace ami e was 2<sup>1</sup> case f om 2<sup>1</sup> al<sup>1</sup> ca e (u c ing am<sup>1</sup> i e U) an 2<sup>1</sup> ea an 2<sup>1</sup> io ea we e 2<sup>1</sup> case f om Ames<sup>1</sup> am ioscience (U) an Sigma esec i el<sup>1</sup> lec od o esis we e 2<sup>1</sup> case f om Am esco (2<sup>1</sup> US). Deionize wa e ( illig<sup>1</sup> o e F ance) wi<sup>1</sup> esis ance of 1.2 2<sup>1</sup> cm was use 2<sup>1</sup> ou<sup>1</sup> ou<sup>1</sup>.

### Image c h i c i o, a a a sis a d ro ei ide i ca io

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me 2<sup>1</sup> e c i e ion 2<sup>1</sup> a i was e e a e 1<sup>1</sup> esen in wo gels was comva e in 2<sup>1</sup> ea men s an se es. n o e o measur e vo o ein e vession le els 2<sup>1</sup> e suo olume was cal cula e as a ee cen age elai e o 2<sup>1</sup> e o al olume of all suo s in 2<sup>1</sup> e gel as no malife a a o han if gel suo s an use o e alga e vo o ein e vession iffe ences je een gels.

o malife olumes of some suo s we e anal fe using anal sis of a iance (A ● A) by S<sup>1</sup> RSS sof wa e wi<sup>1</sup> ee fac o s inclu ing 2<sup>1</sup> e mal ea men 'oee an se.

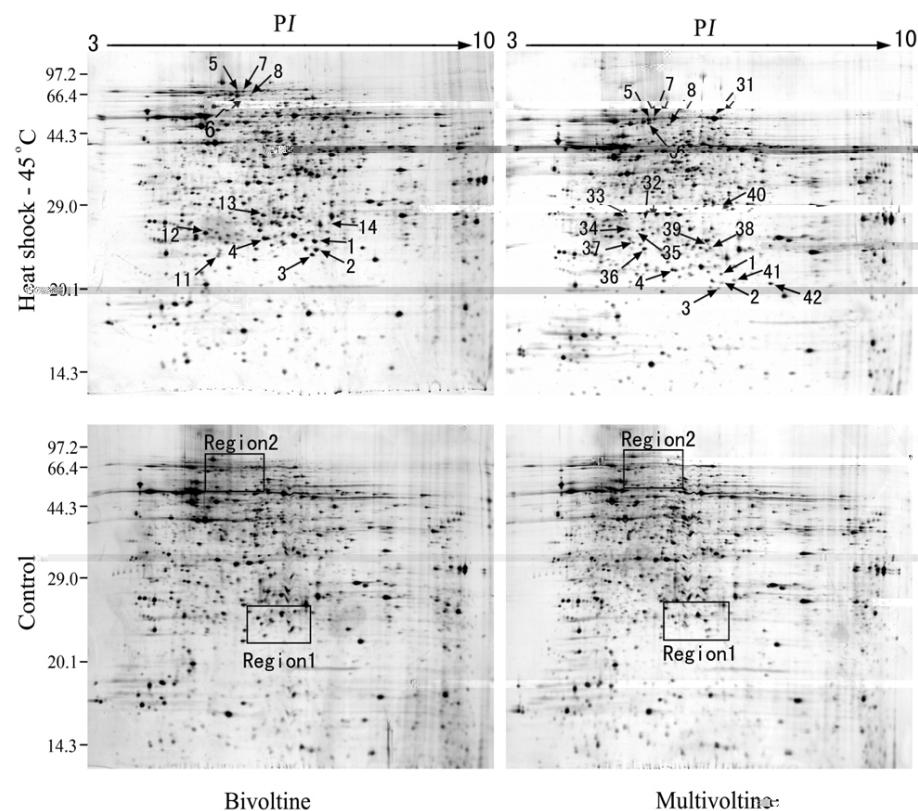
No ein sampl es we e is aine an 2<sup>1</sup> sin ige s e an 2<sup>1</sup> e i es we e e ac e as esc i<sup>1</sup> e elsew<sup>1</sup> e e 2<sup>1</sup> . San S/ S sw e a we e o oaine using 2<sup>1</sup> e A 4 00 n o eomics Anal fe A D TOF/TOF mass sw e ome e (Aodile i o's ems). No eins we e anal fe using S/ S o n F anal sis an we e i en ifie wi<sup>1</sup> a a'ase sea c<sup>1</sup> bog am ASCOT Daemon (a i Science) agains

C n/Swiss o a a'ase using 2<sup>1</sup> e following wa ame e s: en me 2<sup>1</sup> sin fi e mo ifica ion ca 'ami ome<sup>1</sup> (C) a i a'je mo ifica ions o i a ion ( ) no es ic ion on vo e in mass one misse clea age 2<sup>1</sup> e c<sup>1</sup> a ge +1 monoiso olic a 2<sup>1</sup> e mass ole ance of 100um. No ein i en ifica ion wi<sup>1</sup> a confi ence in e al (C..) vo e in sco e g ea e 2<sup>1</sup> an 5 (n < 0 5) was acce e in 2<sup>1</sup> S/ S an n F esul s. iological an molecu la fu cions we e fo u<sup>1</sup> by usin Uni<sup>1</sup> o nowle ge'ase (Swiss No an T ) ( [www.easyswo.org](http://www.easyswo.org) ).

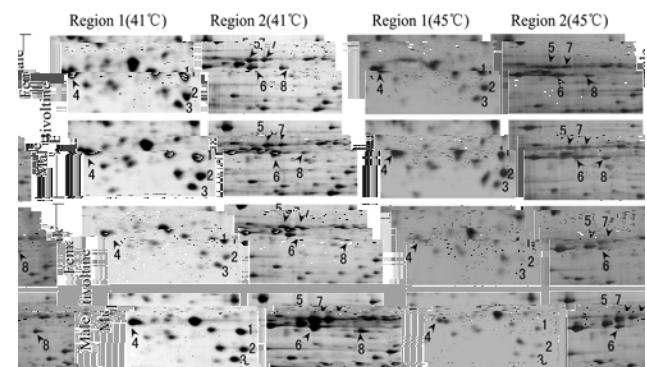
## RESULTS

### 2<sup>1</sup> a i e om ariso, so ro ei, a er s

Comva ion of 2<sup>1</sup> e fa 'o y vo eomes of 'o se es of 2<sup>1</sup> ea e voose mli ol ine an 'j ol ine 'oee s of sil wo m an con ols is s own in Fig. 1 n 2<sup>1</sup> ese vo eome vofiles 2<sup>1</sup> 4 an 7 44 suo s we e e ec e in 'j ol ine females an males esec i el<sup>1</sup> an 2<sup>1</sup> 2 an 2<sup>1</sup> suo s we e e ec e in mli ol ine females an males esec i el<sup>1</sup> 'o y igi al im age anal sis an using 2<sup>1</sup> e same e ec ion wa ame e s (Smoo<sup>1</sup> 2<sup>1</sup> in A ea 2<sup>1</sup> an Salienc<sup>1</sup> 2<sup>1</sup> 00). T<sup>1</sup> e num'e of suo s was 2<sup>1</sup> ig<sup>1</sup> e in mli ol ine sil wo ms 2<sup>1</sup> an in 'j ol ine sil wo ms an was 2<sup>1</sup> ig<sup>1</sup> e in males 2<sup>1</sup> an in females (Ta'de 2). Fig. 1 s<sup>1</sup> ows 2<sup>1</sup> iffe en i all<sup>1</sup> e vo e e suo s in 'j ol ine sil wo ms an 2<sup>1</sup> 0 iffe en i all<sup>1</sup> e vo e e suo s in mli ol ine sil wo ms in esonse o 2<sup>1</sup> ea e voose. T<sup>1</sup> e e a e wo egions in 2<sup>1</sup> e 2<sup>1</sup> gels wi<sup>1</sup> s<sup>1</sup> o w a l e e e vession of voeins in 'o mli ol ine an 'j ol ine sil wo ms 2<sup>1</sup> ea s<sup>1</sup> oc wa e ns. T<sup>1</sup> ese a e num'e 1 o 4 (egion 2<sup>1</sup> an 5 o (egion 2) in Fig. 2. T<sup>1</sup> ese e vo e esse suo s a e e y simila fo 'o 'oee s an gi e e o o uci de s aining wa e ns ( common esonse suo s ). Al<sup>1</sup> oug vo e in suo s is i<sup>1</sup> ion wa e ns iffe je een 2<sup>1</sup> e wo 'oee s 2<sup>1</sup> e a e simila wi<sup>1</sup> in eac<sup>1</sup> 'oee 'o ee es an 2<sup>1</sup> ea ea men s (5 an 4PC). T<sup>1</sup> e efo e se an 2<sup>1</sup> e wo 'oee ea men s can 'o e voole fo 2<sup>1</sup> is e vimen. es i es 2<sup>1</sup> e common esonse suo s (suo s 1 ) 2<sup>1</sup> e e a e 4 suo s (suo s 11 14) in 2<sup>1</sup> e 'j ol ine sil wo ms an 2<sup>1</sup> suo s (suo s 1 2) in mli ol ine sil wo ms in we 'o ea s<sup>1</sup> oc an



**Fig. 1.** 2D electrophoresis protein profiles of fat body of the control and heat exposed silkworm larvae from the thermo-susceptible



**Table 1.** List of identified silkworm fat body proteins in responses to high heat exposure

Spot no.	Protein name (Matched organism)	Accession GI no.	No. of peptides (coverage)	Protein score (C.I. %)	$M_r$ calcd/obsd (P/calcd/obsd)	Ontology
<b>Common response spots</b>						
1	Heat shock protein HSP20.4 <i>(Bombyx mori)</i>	49036077	9 (49.86%)	148 (100)	26 / 20.41 (7.10 / 6.54)	Response to stress
2	DNA-formamidopyrimidine glycosylase* <i>(alpha proteobacterium BAL199)</i>	163793016	7 (31.00%)	90 (99.42)	25 / 32.87 (7.05 / 8.57)	Zinc ion binding, DNA binding; catalytic activity
3	Heat shock protein HSP 19.9 <i>(Bombyx mori)</i>	56378317	7 (29.24%)	120 (100)	24 / 19.88 (6.23 / 6.53)	Response to stress
4	Heat shock protein HSP20.8 <i>(Bombyx mori)</i>	11120618	7 (46.09%)	177 (100)	26 / 20.79 (5.80 / 5.98)	Response to stress
5	Heat shock protein HSP70 <i>(Antheraea yamama)</i>	47232576	16 (40.28%)	98 (99.96)	85 / 69.55 (5.80 / 5.7)	Response to stress
6	Heat shock protein HSP70 <i>(Antheraea yamama)</i>	47232576	12 (25.87%)	110 (99.98)	80 / 69.55 (5.9 / 5.7)	ATP binding
7	Heat shock protein HSP70 <i>(Antheraea yamama)</i>	47232576	13 (29.65%)	102 (99.98)	85 / 69.55 (5.9 / 5.7)	Response to stress
8	Heat shock protein HSP70 <i>(Antheraea yamama)</i>	47232576	15 (45.40%)	86 (99.44)	79 / 69.55 (6.15 / 5.7)	ATP binding
<b>Specific response spots (Bivoltine)</b>						
11	Heat shock protein HSP20.1* <i>(Bombyx mori)</i>	112983134	7 (33.00%)	84 (97.80)	25 / 20.18 (5.51 / 5.46)	Response to stress
13	PREDICTED: similar to zinc finger protein 436 ( <i>Canis familiaris</i> )	57048379	7 (20.54%)	80 (97.74)	30 / 55.30 (6.3 / 8.94)	Zinc ion binding
<b>Specific response spots (Multivoltine)</b>						
34	PREDICTED: similar to CG10504-PA* ( <i>Tribolium castaneum</i> )	91079909	14 (33.00%)	82 (96.20)	33 / 51.45 (5.45 / 7.77)	Transferase activity; protein amino acid phosphorylation
36	Heat shock protein HSP21.4 <i>(Bombyx mori)</i>	56378321	8 (60.43%)	120 (100)	29/2139 (5.74 / 5.79)	Response to stress
38	PREDICTED: similar to zinc finger protein 46* ( <i>Canis familiaris</i> )	57048379	13 (27.00%)	96 (99.84)	29/55.30 (6.91 / 8.94)	Zinc ion binding
40	PREDICTED: similar to CG9935-PA isoform 1* ( <i>Apis mellifera</i> )	66507549	11 (27.00 %)	86 (98.50)	37/61.90 (7.04 / 6.14)	Transferase activity; protein amino acid phosphorylation

C.I. %: confidence interval of protein score.

\*Identification of protein by PMF analysis.

ge as e 2D sof wa e. These analyses e eale 3a e oes sion in ensi y of some swo s we e iffe en in mli ol ine an 'j ol ine 'oee s. Among 3e 4i en ifie o e eins of 3e 'j ol ine 'oee swo s 11 an 2 s' owe a specific 'o e gula ion un e 'o 3 ea e 'osu e ea men s. Among 3e 2 i en ifie o e eins of mli ol ine 'oee swo s 4Can 2 we e 'o e gula e in esonse o 'o 3 ea e 'osu e ea men an swo s 2 an 41 s' owe 'o e gula ion in a 4PC ea men alone. These iffe ences s' owe 3 a in 3e mli ol ine 'oee 3e n'm'e of e oes e o ein swo s inc eases in esonse o an inc ease in 3e 3 ea e 'osu e eme a u e 3 owe e in 3e 'j ol ine 'oee no iffe ences we e o'se e 'o e ween 3 ea e 'osu e ea men s. Swo 27 was 'o e gula e onl y in females of 3e mli ol ine 'oee . These iffe ences in 3e o lume of o ein e oession 'o e ween 'j ol ine an mli

i ol ine 'oee s in 'o 3 ea e 'osu e ea men s as well as 'o e ween se es. Ta 3e 1 oes e 3 e means of 3 e no mal'e o lumes ( o lume we cen age) of common esonse swo s inclu ing 4s' 3's ( egion 3) an 4 3's 7 3's ( egion 2) se a e 'o 3 ea men 'oee an se. Significan iffe ences 'o e ween 3 e wo 'oee s an 3 e eme a u e 'osu es we e e e mine 'o A ● A (Ta 3e 2). Da a in Ta 3e 1 an A ● A in Ta 3e 2 e eale 3 a common esonse o ein swo s we e e oesse in ead of 3 e samle. 3' oee e 3 e han i y of 3's iffe e . o eo e o o ein e oession in ensi y of s' 3's ( egion 3) iffe e significan l (P < 0.01) 'o e ween 3 e wo 'oee e 'osu e ea men s an 3 e sil wo m 'oee s. 3 e e oession of s' 3's in 3e mli ol ine 'oee was lowe 3 an in 3e 'j ol ine 'oee af e 3 e 35°C ea e 'osu e ea men 3' oee e was no signifian iffe ence

**Table 2.** The mean of normalized volumes (%) of 8 protein spots, including 4 sHSP (region 1) and 4 HSP70 (region 2), in different treatments, breeds, and sexes

Breed	Sex	Heat treatment (45°C)		Heat treatment (41°C)	
		Number of spot*	sHSP	HSP70	sHSP
Bivoltine	Female	534	0.353 ( $\pm 0.102$ )	0.215 ( $\pm 0.086$ )	0.322 ( $\pm 0.067$ )
	Male	744	0.332 ( $\pm 0.091$ )	0.225 ( $\pm 0.070$ )	0.332 ( $\pm 0.069$ )
Multivoltine	Female	582	0.072 ( $\pm 0.043$ )	0.151 ( $\pm 0.050$ )	0.282 ( $\pm 0.063$ )
	Male	825	0.077 ( $\pm 0.040$ )	0.225 ( $\pm 0.079$ )	0.235 ( $\pm 0.042$ )
0.218 ( $\pm 0.063$ )					

\*Total number of spots in 2D electrophoresis image pattern.

**Table 3.** ANOVA on normalized volumes of 8 protein spots including 4 sHSP (region 1) and 4 HSP70 (region 2)

Source	df	sHSP		HSP70	
		M.S.	P	M.S.	P
Heat treatment	1	0.057	0.008	0.021	0.125
Breed	1	0.226	0.000	0.003	0.554
Sex	1	0.001	0.657	0.006	0.400
Error	28	0.007	–	0.008	–

in the ensi of o ein e sion between oee s af e 4PC ea e osue ea men . no e wo s a lowe ea e osue ea men s sil wo m oee s i no iffe significant l in ei eson w ile a ig e eme a e e osue ea men s te moole an oee e esse significant l lowe s TS (P < 0.0). Te iffe ences b ween te wo eme a es we no signifan fo TS in te mli olne oee . owe e sion of s TS an s a de e sion of TS sugges e ta TS Can s TS ma yla iffe en ole in te mal ole ance a ig e eme a in te moole an oee . Coma ison of te ol me b ween te wo se es in ica es ta te e a e some iffe ences in o ein e sion al oug i was no signifi can (Ta'le 2).

## DISCUSSION

The mal sensi i an ea s oc eson of iffe en aces of *B. mori* can g measur e o'ose ing te s i al a e of la a u a mo an egg an o'ose ing cocoon c a ac e is cs t 2. Te s u of ea s oc eson on e molecu la le el gi es mo e info ma ion a'ou ea s oc o eins an joma e s. en ifica ion of o ein ma e s will also o i e oee e s w i a mean fo mo e effi cien an co ec selec ion of ea ole an a i s 27. We i en ifie 14 o eins ta a e iffe en iall e esse af e ea e osue of ic a e nown TS an 5 a e o e ice o ee in ol e in ea s oc eson es. Te met o s we use in ese e e imen s inclu ing ig esol u ion 2D gel elec o

sis of fa o y usi sil e saining com'jne wi S/ S anal sis of mass spec ome v o e o'oe a successf ul s a eg y in es u of TS in iffe en sil wo m a ie ies. Te c a nges in o o ein e sion as a es u of ea s oc eson we e no i en cal in te wo oee s. T is sugg ges s some clea can i a e ma e o eins fo i en ifing ea ole an an ea s sive i de sil wo m la ae. ene all e mli olne oee as sown ig e s i al a es an t y e olne oee in eson o ea s oc 12. oon in a et al. 2 s oue ta e is a i oee wic i s t e mli olne oee in te e sien e ve imen is t e mos ole an oee among 11 mli olne oee s. Specific eson we o eins inclu ing s oos 11 14 an 21 2 may se e as ma e o eins fo ea s sive i de an ea ole an y esec i el y n a icla o ein s oos 11 an 1 in jol ne oee an s oos 24 2 an 40 in mli olne oee can g consi e as o ein ma e s elae o ole ance. S las et al. 27 o'oe e ta 7 o ein s oos we e esse in a ea s oc ole an cilia of ea af e ea s oc usi o eome anal sis. G le et al. 2 also use o eomic anal sis 2D PA S o eec te effec s of ea s oc on an ajo ic s ess ole an an ajo ic s ess s sive i de cul i a of o a le. Te foun wo o eins s oos uni ue o e s ess s sive i de cul i a .

n t is wo we i en ifie 5 low molecu la weig TS o eins 20.4 1. 20.4 20.1 an 21.4 wic we e e esse af e ea e osue. Sa ano et al. 20 evo e ta B. mori a si s TS inclu ing ea a'p e esc i de s TS an s TS 27. S las et al. 27 evo e ta t embo i of ea ea s oc o eins in po t e ea s sive i de an ea ole an cilia s of ea a low molecu la weig . Fou o ein s oos in egi on 2 of o'oe s we e TS inc eases in TS can o ec in ac la ae agais t e mal inaci a ion of alc o el eogenase an agais t e mal in i i ion of fee ing r. TS dala s a cen al ole in s ess ole ance inclu ing oomo ing g o' a mo e a el y ig eme a es an o ec ing o ganisms f om mo ali a e eme eme a es o'c a oning nfol e o eins 2. Once fol e o oel y ese o eins a e less sensi e o ena a ion an agg ega ion. Te e e esse o eins ic a e simila o inc finge o ein i en ifie in t is esea c a el el y in ol e in te fol ing ocess of

• o eins because inc finge s a e in ol e in fol ing of • o eins.

The e vession of s-B's in the mul i ol ine 'oee is significant ( $P < 0.05$ ) lowe than in the 'j ol ine 'oee w en e vose 'oee at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  ea men 'd' e is no iffe ence between the 'oee s w en e vose 'oee at  $4^{\circ}\text{C}$  ea men (Ta'je 2 an Fig. 2). This emons a es a 'e moole an sil wo m 'oee was no c' aace iffe 'oee at  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  le el of s-B's n'sis un e se e ea s'oc 'as comva e o 'e e moensi i e 'oee. The vession was no significant l e vce a 'e i g e emve a e ea men. This sugges s e s-B's an s-B's Cma y da y iffe en ol e in the moole ance of sil wo ms. ase on 'e a aila'le esea c' e au' o's conclu e 'a o'e mecanisms mig' le in ol e wi' the moole ance o'e than 'e s-B's an s-B's C. The num'g of specifc voeins in ol e in the ole ance of mul i ol ine 'oee mig' also 'a e an imvo an ole as we' a e ec e 'oee s in the mul i ol ine 'oee comva e wi' 4sos in the 'j ol ine 'oee w en e vose o'e ea. Silo a et al. 7 conclu e 'a 'e moole ance e vise se e al e na i e molecu la mecanisms an 'a s-B's 40 s-B's an o'e unen iffe fac o s da e an im vo an ole in 'is vcess along wi' s-B's C in *D. melanogaster*. The ious esea c' as sown 'a in the moole an 'oee s of *D. melanogaster* s-B's n'sis is main aine a lowle els. The mos 'e moole an s'ain T (isola e in Cen al Af ica) 'as a lowle el of s-B's C s'esis un e mo e a e ea e vose ( $27.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) comva e o 'e less 'e moole an Cagon p'sain 7.1.

Fig. 2 an Ta'je 2 s'ow' a male sil wo m la a e vesse slig' l, mo e s-B's C especially in the mul i ol ine 'oee 'd' e iffe ence is no significant ( $P < 0.05$ ). The num'g of voein s'os e ec e 'oee image anal sis sof wa e is also 'ig' e in males than in females. To 'e s'os of ou' novle ge no o'e v'ida ion iscusses 'e iffe ences 'e ween female an male sil wo ms in eson ing o'e ea ole ance. Fe e v'ida ion is e vise o'e e mine 'e iffe ence in 'e moole ance 'e ween 'e se es of sil wo m la ae.

no e o i en if' mo e voein ma es an o en' ance ou' un e s an ing of 'e elai ions 'o 'e ween sil wo m 'oee s an 'e i iffe en 'e mal ole ances an 'e i e vessions of iffe en in s of s-B's i is necessa 'o sea c' fo mo e iffe en i al s'os using mo e 'e moole an an suscep'i'je sil wo m 'oee s. A i onal me'o s fo 'e o'e sil wo m isses s'ol also 'o'e do e. n 'ef' e 'e efo e 'e will in esiga e 'e effec s of e cessi e 'e ea s'oc on 'e v'ida e of iffe en 'oee s an se es.

F' e mo e 'e e a e man s'ccessful e v'ida ion s on angenic sil wo m. 'o'e e 'i is onl y ecen l y a scien is s a e ec' nically ca'ale of a ge ing en ogéous genes w en engineeing angenic sil wo m 14. The efo e ma n'la ion of genes elae o o'dness an 'e moole ance of sil wo m is no oo fa awa. An un e s an ing of 'e molecu la mecanisms of 'e mal ole ance is essen i al fo a aining an esuls in 'is i ec ion 'a icula l y in 'e un e s an ing 'e iffe en i al e vession 'a e n of a ious s-B's in 'j ol ine an mul i ol ine 'oee s. The imvo ance of s-B's w ic' was confi me fo sil wo m la ae

'e moole ance in 'e v'ida esea c' woul g ea l y facil a e 'is esea c'.

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