EXPRESSION OF CADHERIN GENE IN *Bacillus thuringiensis* Cry1A TOXIN RESISTANT AND SUSCEPTIBLE STRAINS OF *Tirathaba mundella*

CALVIN TAN ZHE KHAI*; PATRICIA KING JIE HUNG**; SU CHONG MING**; HO KOK LIAN* and LAU WEI HONG‡

ABSTRACT

*Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt.) insecticide has since been used as an essential insecticide in commercial oil palm plantations to manage insect pests. Resistance against Bt. toxins has been reported in many pest insects and threatening the effectiveness of Bt. insecticide. However, the insecticide resistance capability of *Tirathaba mundella* (T. mundella) was not well documented due to its finite molecular data. In this study, the potential of insecticide resistance development in T. mundella was examined through bioassay and cadherin gene expression analysis. Cadherin gene which often associated with the resistance against Bt. toxin was amplified and its relative expressions were studied using quantitative polymerase chain reactions. T. mundella collected from the plantations with frequent exposure to Bt. insecticide was found to develop resistance to Cry1A with a significantly lower cadherin gene transcript level and lower mortality compared to the susceptible strain. Besides, a relatively lower level of cadherin gene expression was found in the early development stages of the resistant strain. The adaptation of larvae to the Bt. insecticide may be caused by the irregular application of insecticide in the field.

**Keywords:** Bt. toxin, cadherin, expression profile, resistance, *Tirathaba mundella*.

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INTRODUCTION

Over the past decades, *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt.) which produce species-specific Cry toxin has been broadly applied to control pest outbreak and incorporated with plants to develop transgenic crops (Jouzani *et al.*, 2017). The Cry toxins are activated by the digestive protease in the insect midgut after ingested (Vachon *et al.*, 2012). The activated toxins will then bind to the protein receptors which include cadherin, aminopeptidase-N and alkaline-phosphatase on the brush-border membrane (Pacheco *et al.*, 2009). The binding facilitates oligomer formation and integration of toxin into the midgut membrane. The insertion resulting in pore formation, cell lysis and cause the death of the insect (Sanahuja *et al.*, 2011).

The prevalence of Bt. insecticide to control agricultural pests has found to threaten its efficacy due to the development of resistance to Bt. toxins. The downregulation of cadherin gene has been discovered to contribute to the resistance mechanism (Tabashnik, 1994). Cadherin is a protein responsible for the calcium-dependent cell adhesion and cell sorting mechanism. It was reported as one of the binding receptors of Cry toxin in the midgut of Lepidopteran, Coleopteran and Dipteran insects. A mutation in the cadherin gene was found to be associated with the resistance to the Bt. toxin (Bel and Escriche, 2006). In the resistant strain of *Pectinophora*
gossypiella, a deletion mutation of cadherin gene was discovered to confer resistance to Cry1Ac toxin (Wang et al., 2018).

*Bt.* insecticide has since been adopted in the oil palm industry to control the infestation of *Tirathaba mundella* (*T. mundella*) (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae). *T. mundella* is a major pest that causes severe harms to oil palm, particularly those planted on peatland (Masijan et al., 2015; Yaakop and Shafariza, 2015). The larval stage makes an opening on the immature fruit bunch and boring holes into the mesocarp. The infestation damaging the male and female inflorescence as well, resulting in the malformed or stunted developed bunches (Alouw et al., 2005). The weight and quality of the bunches may greatly affect by the infestation and the damaged fruit bunches may fall prematurely (Yaakop and Shafariza, 2015). An uncontrolled infestation of *T. mundella* could cause 50% reduction in fresh fruit bunch (FFB) production (Su et al., 2016). Saharul et al. (2017) reported an area of more than 47 700 ha of oil palm plantation in Malaysia was affected by the infestation. *Bt. var. kurstaki* has been reported as an effective bioinsecticide to control the infestation (Huan, 2012; Prasetyo et al., 2018; Saharul et al., 2017). Huan (2012) reported that six continuous fortnightly sprays of *Bt. var. kurstaki* over a three-month period were able to bring down the infestation to less than 15% in a plantation with 50% of infested bunches. Nevertheless, the potential of *T. mundella* to develop *Bt.* insecticide resistance under an inconsistent schedule of field spraying practices has not been well evaluated. Besides, the lack of molecular data for *T. mundella* has greatly constrained the study of its resistance mechanism.

In the current study, the cadherin gene of *T. mundella* was amplified and its expression was examined on the insects from plantations with different pest management practices. The objectives were to study the development of resistant strains after a long-term of irregular insecticide exposure and evaluate its association with the gene transcript level at different developmental stages. The findings of this study could provide insight into the molecular mechanism of the resistance to Cry1A toxin.

**MATERIALS AND METHODS**

**Sample Collection**

*Tirathaba mundella* specimens were collected from two peatland oil palm estates with similar cultivation practices but different pest control management: a) Sabaju Estate (KM 31, Bakun Road, Sarawak, Malaysia) was frequently applied with Dipel, a commercial formulation of *Bt. var. kurstaki* with Cry1A toxin when the infestation of *T. mundella* was reported in the area (Figure 1). The insecticide was applied to the male and female inflorescences and fruit bunches of the infested palm using the manufacturer’s recommended dosage. b) Tinbarap Estate (KM 22, Miri – Bintulu Road, Sarawak) was not exposed to any insecticide over a one-year period when the larvae were collected due to budget constraints (Figure 1). Although the two estates are maintained with different pest management methods, the land selection, harvesting and environmental management of both estates are carried out in accordance with the same protocol. Sabaju and Tinbarap Estates are established in mixed peat swamp forest areas and planted with oil palms for more than 10 years old. The soil series of Sabaju and Tinbarap estates are Sabaju and Gondang soil series respectively (Su, 2019).

Infested fruit bunches with fresh reddish-brown frass of *T. mundella* were carefully cut down and chopped into small pieces. A number of 200 larvae

![Figure 1. Map of Sabaju Estate and Tinbarap Estate, Sarawak, Malaysia.](image-url)
of different instars were screened from the chopped fruit bunches. Collected larvae were supplied with an artificial diet developed by Universiti Putra Malaysia Bintulu Campus (UPMKB) (Su, 2019). The diet contains essential nutrients required for the growth of larvae. Sucrose and casein were included in the diet ingredient as the source of carbohydrate and protein, respectively. Wesson salt was added as mineral sources while vitamin sources were provided by Vanderzant vitamin and ascorbic acid (Hervet et al., 2016). Palm male inflorescence was added as phagostimulant to facilitate the adaptation of larvae toward the change of environment and food source (Morton, 1981). The insect rearing environment was maintained at 25°C-27ºC and 12 hr light: 12 hr dark photoperiod (Su et al., 2019).

Bioassay

For the bioassay, 157 mg ml⁻¹ of Cry1A toxin was prepared from the UPMKB insecticide collection following the suggested application amount. The toxin was incorporated in the artificial diet and sprayed on the diet surface. The sprayed diet was allowed to air dry before the placement into a rearing container. Cry1A toxin was replaced with sterile distilled water for the negative control. Healthy fourth instar larvae of T. mundella were released into the rearing container after starving for 12 hr to promote diet consumption. The bioassay was conducted in 15 replicates with one larva in each rearing container. Larval mortality was recorded after 96 hr of exposure to a toxin treated diet. The insects were identified as alive if they respond to touch (Yang et al., 2009). The insects were transferred to a new rearing container with a normal diet after five days of toxin exposure to complete their normal development (Xu et al., 2005).

Total Ribonucleic Acid (RNA) Isolation and Complementary DNA (cDNA) Synthesis

Two sets of insects were collected for ribonucleic acid (RNA) isolation: a) fourth instar T. mundella after exposing to Cry1A toxin (0, 2, 8, 24 and 48 hr), and b) different developmental stages of T. mundella under normal rearing conditions (fourth to seventh instar larvae and pupae) (Ayra-Pardo et al., 2015). Whole bodies of insects were first chopped into smaller pieces with a scalpel to enhance the grinding process. Total RNA of T. mundella was extracted by using Tissue Total RNA Mini Kit (Favorgen, Ping Tung, Taiwan) according to the manufacturer’s instructions. RNase Quiet (Nacalai Tesque, Kyoto, Japan) was treated on all apparatus to avoid RNase contamination. The extracted RNA was stored immediately at -80°C. Quantification of extracted RNA was performed using 1% TAE agarose gel electrophoresis. The extract was treated with DNase (Toyobo, Tokyo, Japan) to avoid DNA contamination. First strand complimentary DNA (cDNA) was synthesised using Revertra Ace qPCR RT Master Mix (Toyobo, Osaka, Japan) following manufacturer’s protocols. Real time minus (RT-minus) control was reverse transcribed together with the specimens with the absence of RT enzymes as the negative control (Raymaekers et al., 2009). The cDNA was kept at -20°C until further analysis.

Cadherin Gene Amplification

In the absence of gene sequence data for T. mundella, primers designed for the amplification of cadherin gene fragment of Chilo suppressalis (JQ747493) were selected to amplify the cadherin gene of T. mundella (Table 1). The polymerase chain reaction (PCR) reaction was performed using XP Cycler (Bioer, Tokyo, Japan) under the condition of 94°C for 5 min, followed by 30 cycles of denaturation at 94°C for 1 min, annealing at 44°C for 2 min and elongation at 72°C for 1 min. The reaction ended with the final elongation at 72°C for 10 min.

The β-actin gene sequences of closely related Lepidoptera species (Plutella xylostella, NM_001309101.1; Heliothis virescens, AF368030.1; Helicoverpa armigera, HM629441.1; Bombyx mori, NM_001126254.1; Manduca sexta, L13764.1) were collected from National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) database and aligned with Mega version 7. Gene specific primers were designed from the conserved region using PriFi (https://services.birc.au.dk/prifi/) (Table 1). The amplification of β-actin region was performed under the same PCR protocol with the annealing temperature of 54°C.

The PCR product was visualised using a 1% agarose gel electrophoresis. The amplified fragment was purified with QIAquick Gel Extraction Kit (Qiagen, Hilden, Germany) according to the manufacturer’s protocol and sequenced by the Apical Scientific Sdn. Bhd. The amplified cadherin fragment of T. mundella was aligned with other Lepidopteran cadherin sequences to construct a maximum likelihood tree using Mega version 7 with 1000 replicates bootstrap support. Based on the sequences obtained, primers encoding for cadherin and β-actin gene with an amplicon length of 120 bp and 134 bp respectively were designed by using

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gene</th>
<th>Primer sequence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CadF</td>
<td>5‘-GACCGGAATTCTGCAGCAAACAAC-3’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CadR</td>
<td>5‘-CTCGGAATTATCAGTGCAATGT-3’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActinF</td>
<td>5‘-ATGCGCAAGGCGGGTTTGC-3’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ActinR</td>
<td>5‘-CTCGGTGAGGATCTTTCATGAGG-3’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

TABLE 1. PRIMER SEQUENCES FOR THE AMPLIFICATION OF TARGETED GENES
NCBI Primer-BLAST (https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/tools/primer-blast/) for gene expression analysis (Table 2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ostrinia furnacalis</td>
<td>0.412</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Plutella xylostella</td>
<td>0.492</td>
<td>0.517</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Pectinophora gossypiella</td>
<td>0.471</td>
<td>0.495</td>
<td>0.408</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Manduca sexta</td>
<td>0.472</td>
<td>0.496</td>
<td>0.497</td>
<td>0.475</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bombyx mori</td>
<td>0.551</td>
<td>0.575</td>
<td>0.576</td>
<td>0.554</td>
<td>0.435</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Spodoptera exigua</td>
<td>0.839</td>
<td>0.863</td>
<td>0.864</td>
<td>0.842</td>
<td>0.723</td>
<td>0.722</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tirathaba mundella</td>
<td>1.007</td>
<td>1.031</td>
<td>1.032</td>
<td>1.010</td>
<td>0.891</td>
<td>0.890</td>
<td>0.896</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Chilo suppressalis</td>
<td>1.007</td>
<td>1.031</td>
<td>1.032</td>
<td>1.010</td>
<td>0.891</td>
<td>0.890</td>
<td>0.896</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Kumar et al. (2016).

Note: The number of base substitutions per site from between sequences are shown. Analyses were conducted using the Tamura-Nei model (Tamura and Nei, 1993). The analysis involved eight nucleotide sequences. Codon positions included were 1st+2nd+3rd+noncoding. All positions containing gaps and missing data were eliminated. There was a total of 747 positions in the final dataset. Evolutionary analyses were conducted in MEGA7.
Mortality Assessment

Higher mortality was recorded on the sample collected from the Tinbarap Estate compared to the Sabaju Estate after the larvae were treated with the diet containing Cry1A toxin. An increment of 80.2% of mortality was found among the Tinbarap Estate samples after exposed to Bt. insecticide. On the other hand, larvae from Sabaju Estate showed a mortality rate of 66.8% lower compared to the larvae from Tinbarap Estate and its mortality rate was not affected by the toxin after 96 hr of exposure (Table 4). For the adult emergence rate, T. mundella from Sabaju Estate reduced significantly from 93.4 ± 6.6% to 53.4 ± 8.3% after toxin intake while all the larvae from Tinbarap Estate were failed to turn into moths. The insects were found dead in its larval stage or in the cocoon of its pupal stage (Table 5).

Cadherin Gene Expression of Development Stages

The expression of the cadherin gene was found to be significantly higher in the seventh instar of the Sabaju Estate sample and fourth instar of the Tinbarap Estate sample. The cadherin transcript level of Sabaju Estate sample increased from fourth to seventh instar larvae and reduced when it turns into pupae. Larvae of the seventh instar showed significantly higher cadherin expression level which increased from 0.2940 ± 0.0620 at sixth instar to 5.6839 ± 0.7847 at seventh instar. In contrast, significantly higher relative abundance was observed at the fourth instar of the Tinbarap Estate sample. The relative cadherin abundance of 23.8145 ± 2.8313 was recorded at the fourth instar of the Tinbarap Estate sample. The expression level reduced significantly from fourth to the fifth instar and increased gradually until its pupal stage (Table 6).

Stage-specific expression analysis was performed between the sample from both estates. The cadherin expression level of the pupal stage of the Tinbarap Estate sample was set at 1 for the analysis. Significantly higher relative transcript level was found at the fourth, fifth and sixth instar larvae of the Tinbarap Estate sample. T. mundella of Sabaju Estate showed significantly higher cadherin expression at the seventh instar larvae and pupae stage compared to the specimens from the Tinbarap Estate (Table 6).

Cadherin Gene Expression Under Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt.) Insecticide Exposure

The transcript amount of cadherin of Sabaju Estate sample increased from the initial expression of 0.0016 ± 0.0002 to 0.3233 ± 0.0669 at the second hour after the intake of the toxin. The relative expression was reduced gradually to 0.0124 ± 0.0018 after 48 hr. An opposite trend occurred when no toxin was consumed, the relative expression of cadherin increased significantly only after 48 hr. The expression pattern of T. mundella of Tinbarap Estate was not altered by the consumption of Cry1A toxin. The relative abundance of cadherin reduced significantly from the beginning to the second hour (Table 7).
The PCR products were electrophoresed to ensure the validity of the result, a single band of DNA was observed on the agarose gel. Melting curve analysis verified that the amplification of non-specific products and primer-dimer were eliminated (Figure 3). This supports that the difference in gene transcript level is responsible for its abundance level at different conditions.

**Table 4. Mortality Rate of T. mundella From Sabaju and Tinbarap Estates After Exposed to Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) Insecticide for 96 HR**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bioassay</th>
<th>Sabaju</th>
<th>Tinbarap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>6.6 ± 6.6 a,A</td>
<td>13.2 ± 8.1 b,A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>26.6 ± 12.5 a,B</td>
<td>93.4 ± 6.6 a,A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *Each value represents the mean ± SE of 15 replicates of insects tested in each parameter. The significant difference between the mean values was analysed by independent-sample t test. Different lowercase letters denote a significant difference in the mortality rate between the control and treatment in bioassay. Different uppercase letters indicate significant differences of mortality rate between sampling locations.

**Table 5. Adult Emergence Rate of T. mundella From Sabaju and Tinbarap Estates After Exposed To Bacillus thuringiensis (Bt) Insecticide**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bioassay</th>
<th>Sabaju</th>
<th>Tinbarap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Control</td>
<td>95.4 ± 6.6 a,A</td>
<td>86.8 ± 8.1 a,A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>53.4 ± 8.3 a,B</td>
<td>0 ± 0 b,B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *Each value represents the mean ± SE of 15 replicates of insects tested in each parameter. The significant difference between the mean values was analysed by independent-sample t test. Different lowercase letters denote a significant difference in the adult emergence rate between the control and treatment in bioassay. Different uppercase letters indicate significant differences of adult emergence rate between sampling locations.

**Table 6. Quantification of Cadherin Gene Expression in Different Development Stages of T. mundella From Sabaju and Tinbarap Estates**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Development stage</th>
<th>Relatively transcript level*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4th instar</td>
<td>0.0202 ± 0.0053 c,B 23.8145 ± 2.8313 a,A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th instar</td>
<td>0.0268 ± 0.0050 c,B 0.3214 ± 0.0328 b,A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th instar</td>
<td>0.2940 ± 0.0620 c,B 0.6318 ± 0.1374 b,A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th instar</td>
<td>5.6839 ± 0.7847 a,A 0.6358 ± 0.0987 b,A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupa</td>
<td>3.6511 ± 0.2040 b,A 1 ± 0 b,B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *Each value represents the mean ± SE of three technical replicates and three biological replicates of insects collected for each stage. The mean difference between the development stages was analysed by one-way ANOVA. Different lowercase letters denote a significant difference (p<0.05, Tukey's HSD test) in the expression levels between the development stages. The mean difference between the sampling sites was analysed by independent-sample t test. Different uppercase letters denote a significant difference in the expression levels between the sampling sites. The expression level of pupa from Tinbarap Estate was set at 1.

**Discussion**

A gene sequence of T. mundella was amplified with the primers encoding for the cadherin receptor of C. suppressalis, a destructive rice pest commonly found in East Asia. The insect was found to develop resistance against Cry1A toxin after a long-term of Bt. insecticide application in the field. The resistance was contributed by the mutations of the cadherin genes resulting in the downregulation and reduction in the toxin binding site (Zhang et al., 2017). The amplified gene sequence of T. mundella demonstrated a relatively high similarity to the cadherin gene of other Lepidoptera species including B. mori (Yu et al., 2018), S. exigua (Ren et al., 2013) and C. suppressalis (Zhang et al., 2017) which were reported to confer resistance against Bt. insecticide. This suggested that the amplified fragment of T. mundella may have common structures or functions with the cadherin protein of Lepidoptera.

Tirathaba mundella from Sabaju Estate showed no significant change in survival rate and 53.4% of the larvae were successfully turned into moth after toxin ingestion. Furthermore, lower cadherin transcript level was expressed at early developmental stages of the larvae. The resistance against Bt. insecticide was reported to associate with the low expression of the cadherin gene. Cadherin receptor which serves as the Cry toxin binding site was reduced by a decrease in the cadherin gene expression (Yu et al., 2018). This allowed the larvae to remain unharmed after the ingestion of the fruit bunch sprayed with insecticide. The efficiency of insecticide application reduced as the larvae stay alive and continuously infest on the fruit bunch. The increment of cadherin expression at the seventh instar larvae and pupae stage explained the reduction in adult emergence (Table 5). The larvae were able to survive in the early developmental stages but may die during the metamorphosis process. The similar expression pattern was reported in the resistant strain of M. sexta (Midbow et al., 2003), P. xylostella (Yang et al., 2012) and C. suppressalis (Zhang et al., 2017) where the expression increases with the development stages of larvae and dropped in the pupae. The pattern may be associated with the role of cadherin in cell proliferation and tissue morphology, more cadherin is expressed to generate tissue at the advanced instars (Bel and Escriche, 2006; Yu et al., 2018).

In contrast, the percentage of mortality and adult emergence of T. mundella from Tinbarap Estate was greatly affected by the intake of the diet containing Cry1A toxin. The significantly higher cadherin expression at the fourth instar facilitates the binding of Cry toxin with cadherin receptor in insect midgut, resulting in the oligomerisation of toxin and pore formation on the midgut membrane. The pore formation leads to cell lysis and eventually cause the death of the insect (Marroquin et al., 2000). The
expression pattern was similar to the third instar of the susceptible strains of *Diatraea saccharalis* which was reported to have higher expression compared to its fifth instar (Yang *et al.*, 2011). The significant lower expression of the cadherin gene from fifth to seventh instar in *T. mundella* from Tinbarap Estate suggests that the larvae may able to survive if it is exposed to the toxin only after its fourth instar stage. This data supports the pest management practice reported by Huan (2012) which suggested that the application of insecticide every two weeks over a three months period is necessary to control the infestation by breaking its life cycle.

The distinct cadherin expression pattern and mortality of *T. mundella* from the two sampling locations suggest that the resistant strain may have developed in the Sabaju Estate after exposed to an inconsistent schedule of insecticide application. Besides, this study displayed a remarkable change in cadherin expression pattern in the resistant strain of *T. mundella* when exposed to Cry1A toxin. The expression level dropped significantly after 2 hr of toxin exposure. The trend may associate with the resistance mechanism of larvae against the toxin. The affinity of the cadherin receptor towards the toxin protein was reduced with a decrease in gene transcript level. The risk of the midgut pore formation was minimised and helps the insect to survive after toxin ingestion (Lee *et al.*, 1995).

The current study demonstrated the connection of the cadherin gene expression of *T. mundella* with its resistance against Cry1A toxin. The data serves as a fundamental approach to understand the development of *Bt.* insecticide resistance over time. Nevertheless, further study on more population of *T. mundella* is necessary to give a better understanding of the insecticide resistance development mechanism.

### TABLE 7. QUANTIFICATION OF CADHERIN GENE EXPRESSION OF *T. mundella* FROM SABAJU AND TINBARAP ESTATES AFTER EXPOSED TO *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt.) INSECTICIDE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure duration</th>
<th>Relatively transcript level*</th>
<th>Sabaju</th>
<th>Tinbarap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Treatment</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0 hr</td>
<td>0.0016 ± 0.0002 b</td>
<td>0.0004 ± 0.0009 b</td>
<td>4.7682 ± 0.7848 a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 hr</td>
<td>0.3233 ± 0.0669 a</td>
<td>0.0055 ± 0.0008 b</td>
<td>1.0421 ± 0.1567 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 hr</td>
<td>0.1007 ± 0.0170 b</td>
<td>0.0034 ± 0.0006 b</td>
<td>1.9774 ± 0.3769 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 hr</td>
<td>0.0142 ± 0.0019 b</td>
<td>0.0066 ± 0.0013 b</td>
<td>0.5323 ± 0.0704 b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 hr</td>
<td>0.0124 ± 0.0018 b</td>
<td>0.0147 ± 0.0028 a</td>
<td>1.6938 ± 0.2634 b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: *Each value represents the mean ± SE of three technical replicates and three biological replicates of insects tested in each parameter. The significant difference between the exposure durations was analysed using one-way ANOVA. Different letters denote a significant difference (P <0.05, Tukey’s HSD test) in the expression levels between the exposure durations. The expression level of pupa from Tinbarap Estate was set at 1.*

![Fluorescence vs Temperature](image)

*Figure 3. The melting curve of β-actin gene and cadherin gene by qRT-PCR. The melting curve of β-actin gene displayed a single peak at 84.5°C while cadherin gene displayed a single peak at 83.0°C. The RT-minus control and no template control (NTC) show no melting curve peak.*
CONCLUSION

The findings of this study demonstrate the development of T. mundella resistance against Bt. insecticide at the molecular level. Lower expression of cadherin gene was identified in the resistance strain which contributes to the survival of insects under pest management practices. The data generated could assist in the enhancement of pest control strategies by serving as an indicator of the insect susceptibility against insecticide.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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