



**ENVIROFLIGHT<sup>®</sup>**

A Darling Ingredients Brand

# Biomarker discovery for the black soldier fly (*Hermetia illucens*)

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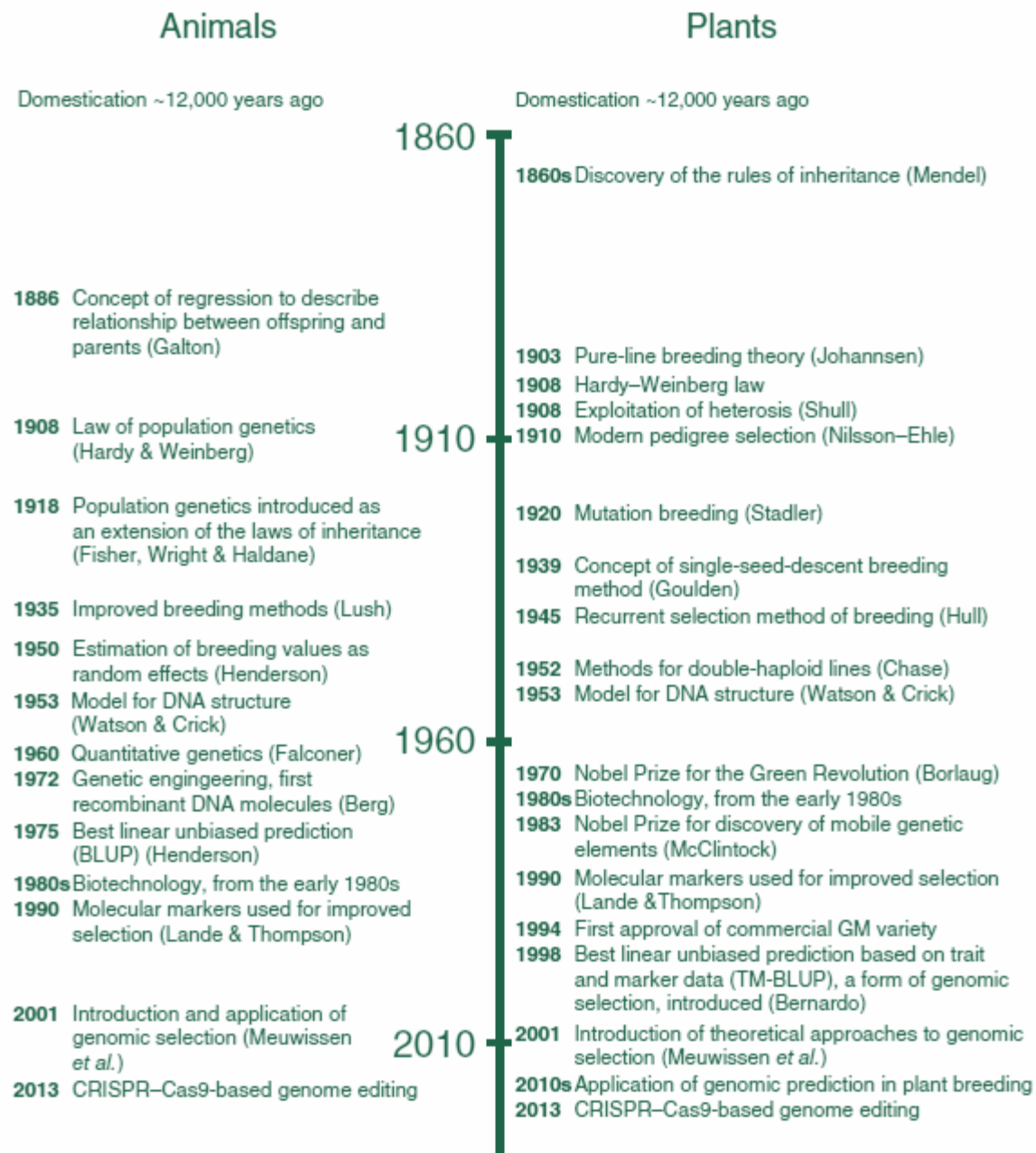
Session 50: Insect Genetics and Reproduction





## Industrial scale, micro farming of the black soldier fly (BSF)

- EnviroFlight has spent the past 5 years rearing BSF as the first United States commercial-scale BSFL production facility
- A short generation time and high reproductive rate make the BSF a great insect to farm
- Highly palatable and nutritious, our feedstock ingredients are defined by AAFCO, registered with the FDA



**Figure 1** Some key milestones of selective animal and plant breeding.

# From domestication to selective breeding

Today, breeders can target genes for selection and monitor their expression, establishing target values.

# BSF Target Values for Commercial Production

## External: The Customer, The Consumer

- Nutrition and Value-Added
  - Protein content
  - Lipid Content
  - Antimicrobial Peptides (AMP)



# BSF Target Values for Commercial Production

## Internal: The Black Soldier Fly

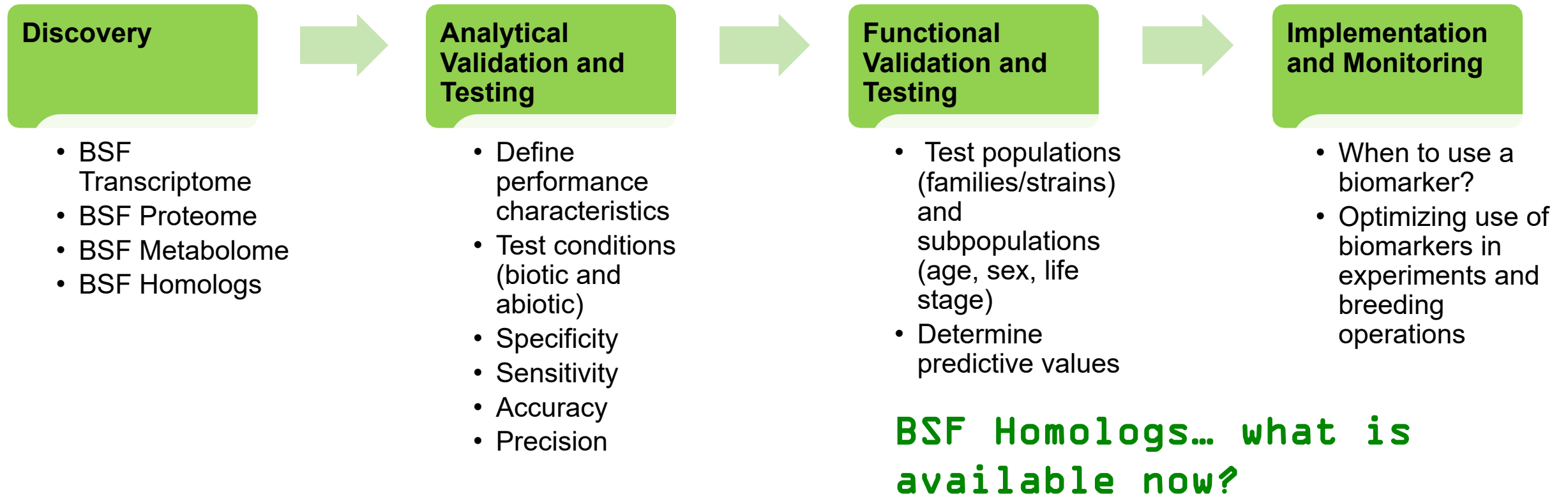
- Growth, Development and Reproduction
  - Feeding efficiency
- Health and Immunology
  - Disease Susceptibility
  - Environmental Stressors



wikipedia.  
com



# BSF Biomarker Pipeline



# Arthropod species can serve as blueprint

- *Drosophila melanogaster* (fruit fly)
- *Apis mellifera* (European honey bee)
- *Bombyx mori* (Silkworm moth)
- *Litopenaeus vannamei* (Pacific white shrimp)

These species are well-studied and have a diverse literature focusing on growth, reproduction, behavior, health, and disease.

**The fruit fly, *Drosophila melanogaster*, is one of the most comprehensively studied model organisms, supported by decades of research, advanced genetic tools and genomic resources.**



# Discussion Outline

1. Growth, Development, and Reproduction Biomarkers
2. Nutritional Biomarkers
3. Health and Immunological Biomarkers
  - The Black Soldier Fly
4. Synteny and Gene Homology
  - The Fruit Fly and BSF

# Growth, Development and Reproduction Biomarkers

## Efficient Resource Utilization

- By identifying developmental biomarkers related to feed efficiency and growth rate, animal husbandry practices can be optimized.
- This leads to reduced resource wastage, lower production costs, and increased productivity, ultimately benefiting both producers and the environment.

# Nutritional Biomarkers

## Optimized Nutrition

- Dietary recommendations based on their unique biological responses.
- By identifying biomarkers that reflect specific nutrient needs and deficiencies, appropriate nutrition can be developed to optimize health and well-being.

**The ideal nutritional needs of BSF are unknown.**

**As a decomposer, BSF can consume a wide variety of organic waste, but we're all too familiar with the variance that can bring about in their development.**

# Health and Immunological Biomarkers

## Health Monitoring

- Enables effective monitoring of a species health and well-being, especially during critical life stages and in various environmental conditions.
- These biomarkers can help track normal growth patterns and identify deviations that might indicate underlying health issues.

# Stressors can be detrimental to insect health

The environment (abiotic and biotic) plays a crucial role in insect rearing

- Feed substrate (as habitat/bedding also)
- Ambient temperature
- Container temperature (“microhabitat”)
- Microorganisms in substrate (e.g. bacteria)

**Heat shock proteins (HSPs)** are ubiquitous and conserved protein families in both prokaryotic and eukaryotic organisms, and they maintain cellular proteostasis and protect cells from stresses.

**HSPs are commonly used as biomarkers of environmental stress.**

# HSPs in BSF

## Gianetto et. al. 2017 *Gene*

HSPs (*Hsp70* and *Hsp90*, respectively *Hihsp70* and *Hihsp90*)

- 2<sup>nd</sup> instar larva and 5<sup>th</sup> instar larva BSF
- Differential expression, *Hihsp90* upregulation in 5<sup>th</sup> instar larva

## Malawey et. al. 2021 *JIFF*

- Male and female adult BSF, 4 and 7 days old
- Temperature: 18°C, 27°C, 33°C
- Differential expression in older M only



# HSPs in BSF – What more to explore?

We have barely started to scratch the surface...

- Broader range of temperatures, and more specificity within the range of temperature, e.g. 27°C - 38°C; and 36°C, 37°C, 38°C, 39°C, 40°C
- Longer duration or exposure to condition, e.g. days vs. hours
- Longitudinal, life history studies
  - Follow same cohort of individuals
  - Monitor impacts of condition throughout various life stages
  - Generational impacts, and lasting effects of stress

# Synteny and Gene Homology with other Diptera

- **Synteny** refers to the conservation of gene order and arrangement between different species' genomes.
- **Gene homology** indicates the presence of similar genes with shared ancestry in different species.
- Comparing synteny and gene homology between species helps reveal evolutionary relationships, identify functional genes, and understand genomic rearrangements.

# Synteny and Gene Homology with other Diptera

## Example:

*D. melanogaster* and *Anopheles gambiae* (malaria mosquito)

- 113 pairs of putative orthologs of the two species
- 41-73% of the known orthologous genes remain linked in the respective homologous chromosomal arms

(Bolshakov et al. 2002 *Genome Res.*)



wikipedia.  
com



Elida

# Gene homology of *H. illucens* vs. *D. melanogaster*

## Assembly:

iHerI112.2.curated  
.20191125  
(GCF\_905115235.1)

(Generalovic et al.  
2021)  
Gene  
Gene



Species	Gene	Perc. Ident.	BLAST Hill Accession #	Hill Gene ID
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>ple</i>	78.18%	XP_037905372.1	LOC119648026
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>Pu</i>	92.92%	XP_037914340.1	LOC119653634
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>Ddc</i>	80.47%	XP_037909367.1	LOC119650592
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>Vmat</i>	71.53%	XP_037918023.1	LOC119655925
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>Catsup</i>	61.14%	XP_037919987.1	LOC119657241
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>DAT</i>	78.63%	XP_037924324.1	LOC119660014
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>Trh</i>	75.14%	XP_037906744.1	LOC119648909
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>SerT</i>	82.53%	XP_037917149.1	LOC119655363
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>Tdc2</i>	82.08%	XP_037903401.1	LOC119646852
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>Tbh</i>	69.28%	XP_037919231.1	LOC119656744
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>Hdc</i>	74.68%	XP_037903092.1	LOC119646648
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>tadr</i>	51.47%	XP_037903554.1	LOC119646935
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>lovit</i>	63.72%	XP_037912607.1	LOC119652494
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>CarT</i>	68.97%	XP_037903774.1	LOC119647085
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>ebony</i>	60.25%	XP_037912663.1	LOC119652533
<i>Drosophila melanogaster</i>	<i>tan</i>	63.23%	XP_037919807.1	LOC119657119

# Final Remarks

It's important to note that the process of developing genetic biomarkers can vary depending on:

- the condition being studied
- the technology available
- the regulatory requirements of different regions

Additionally, advancements in genomics and technology continue to shape how genetic biomarkers are identified and utilized.

# Merci!

EAAP and Symposium Organizers  
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