

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

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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



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Plants

Domestication ~12,000 years ago	1860	Domestication ~12,000 years ago	
	1000	1860s Discovery of the rules of inheritance (Mendel)	
1886 Concept of regression to describe relationship between offspring and parents (Galton)		1903 Pure-line breeding theory (Johannsen) 1908 Hardy-Weinberg law	
1908 Law of population genetics (Hardy & Weinberg)	1910 -	1908 Exploitation of heterosis (Shull) 1910 Modern pedigree selection (Nilsson-Ehle)	
1918 Population genetics introduced as an extension of the laws of inheritance		1920 Mutation breeding (Stadler)	
(Fisher, Wright & Haldane) 1935 Improved breeding methods (Lush)		1939 Concept of single-seed-descent breeding method (Goulden)1945 Recurrent selection method of breeding (Hull)	
 1950 Estimation of breeding values as random effects (Henderson) 1953 Model for DNA structure (Watson & Crick) 		1952 Methods for double-haploid lines (Chase) 1953 Model for DNA structure (Watson & Crick)	
 1960 Quantitative genetics (Falconer) 1972 Genetic engingeering, first recombinant DNA molecules (Berg) 1975 Best linear unbiased prediction 	1960 •	1970 Nobel Prize for the Green Revolution (Borlaug) 1980s Biotechnology, from the early 1980s 1983 Nobel Prize for discovery of mobile genetic	
(BLUP) (Henderson) 1980s Biotechnology, from the early 1980s 1990 Molecular markers used for improve selection (Lande & Thompson)		elements (McClintock) 1990 Molecular markers used for improved selection (Lande &Thompson) 1994 First approval of commercial GM variety 1998 Best linear unbiased prediction based on trait	
2001 Introduction and application of genomic selection (Meuwissen et al.)	2010 -	 and marker data (TM-BLUP), a form of genomi selection, introduced (Bernardo) 2001 Introduction of theoretical approaches to genor selection (Meuwissen <i>et al.</i>) 	
2013 CRISPR-Cas9-based genome editi	ing	2010s Application of genomic prediction in plant breed 2013 CRISPR-Cas9-based genome editing	

03 Pure-line breeding theory (Johannsen) 08 Hardy-Weinberg law 08 Exploitation of heterosis (Shull) 10 Modern pedigree selection (Nilsson-Ehle) 20 Mutation breeding (Stadler) 39 Concept of single-seed-descent breeding method (Goulden)

- 83 Nobel Prize for discovery of mobile genetic elements (McClintock)
- 90 Molecular markers used for improved selection (Lande & Thompson)
- 94 First approval of commercial GM variety
- 98 Best linear unbiased prediction based on trait and marker data (TM-BLUP), a form of genomic selection, introduced (Bernardo)
- 01 Introduction of theoretical approaches to genomic selection (Meuwissen et al.)

Os Application of genomic prediction in plant breeding 13 CRISPR-Cas9-based genome editing

From domestication to selective breeding

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



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

Hickey et al. 2017 Nature Genetics

BSF Target Values for Commercial Production

External: The Customer, The Consumer

- Nutrition and Value-Added
 - \circ Protein content
 - \circ 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

Discovery

- BSF Transcriptome
- BSF Proteome
- BSF Metabolome
- BSF Homologs

Analytical Validation and Testing

- Define
 performance
 characteristics
- Test conditions (biotic and abiotic)
- Specificity
- Sensitivity
- Accuracy
- Precision

Functional Validation and Testing

- Test populations (families/strains) and subpopulations (age, sex, life stage)
- Determine
 predictive values

Implementation and Monitoring

- When to use a biomarker?
- Optimizing use of biomarkers in experiments and breeding operations

BSF Homologs… what is available now?



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 o 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)

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



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

Assembly: iHerIll2.2.curated .20191125 (GCF_905115235.1)

(Generalovic et al. 2021





Species			
Drosophila melanogaster			

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





EAAP and Symposium Organizers Genetics R&D Team EnviroFlight



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