

# Experimental vectorial capacity of arbovirus-infected mosquitoes

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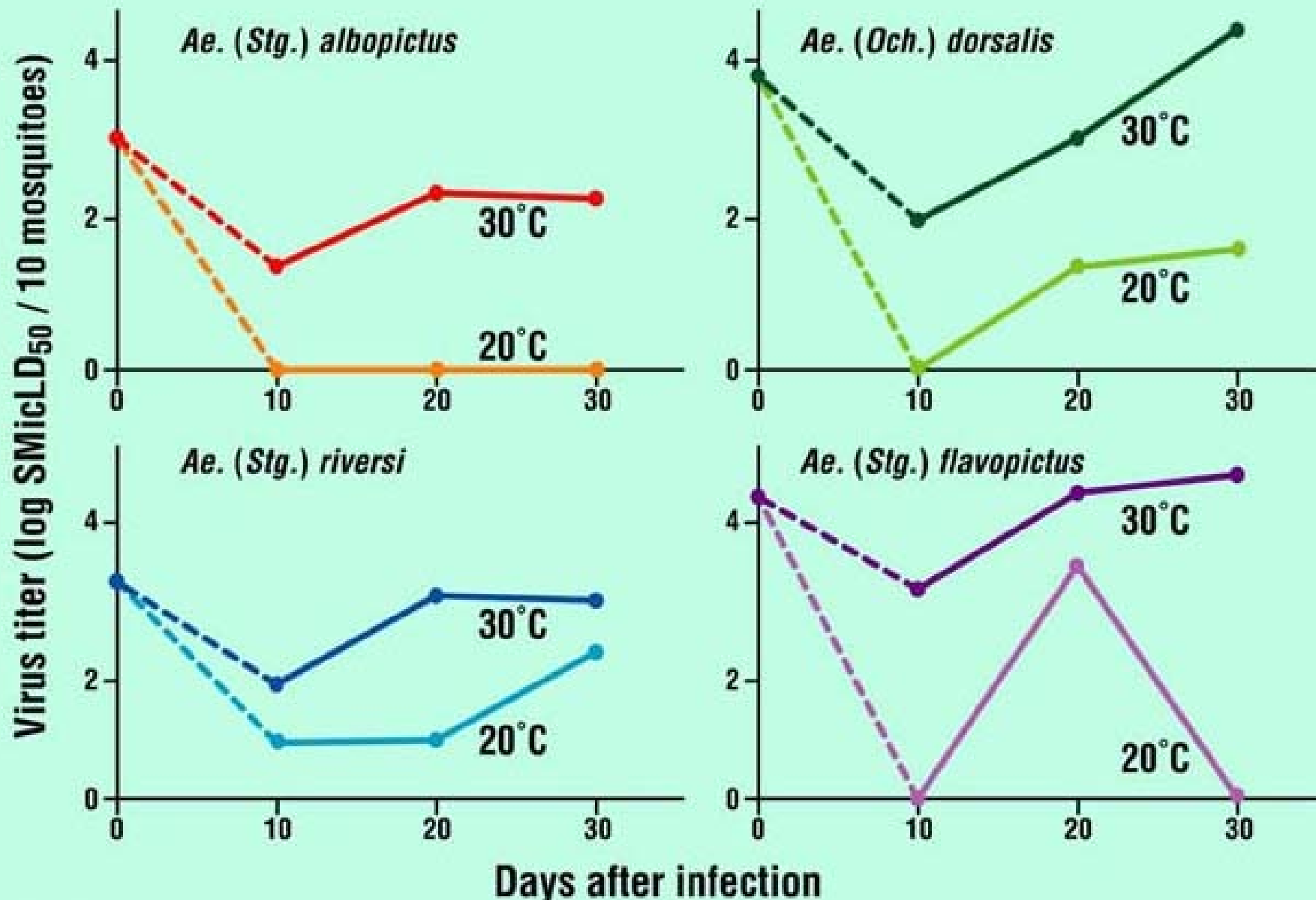
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# Topics

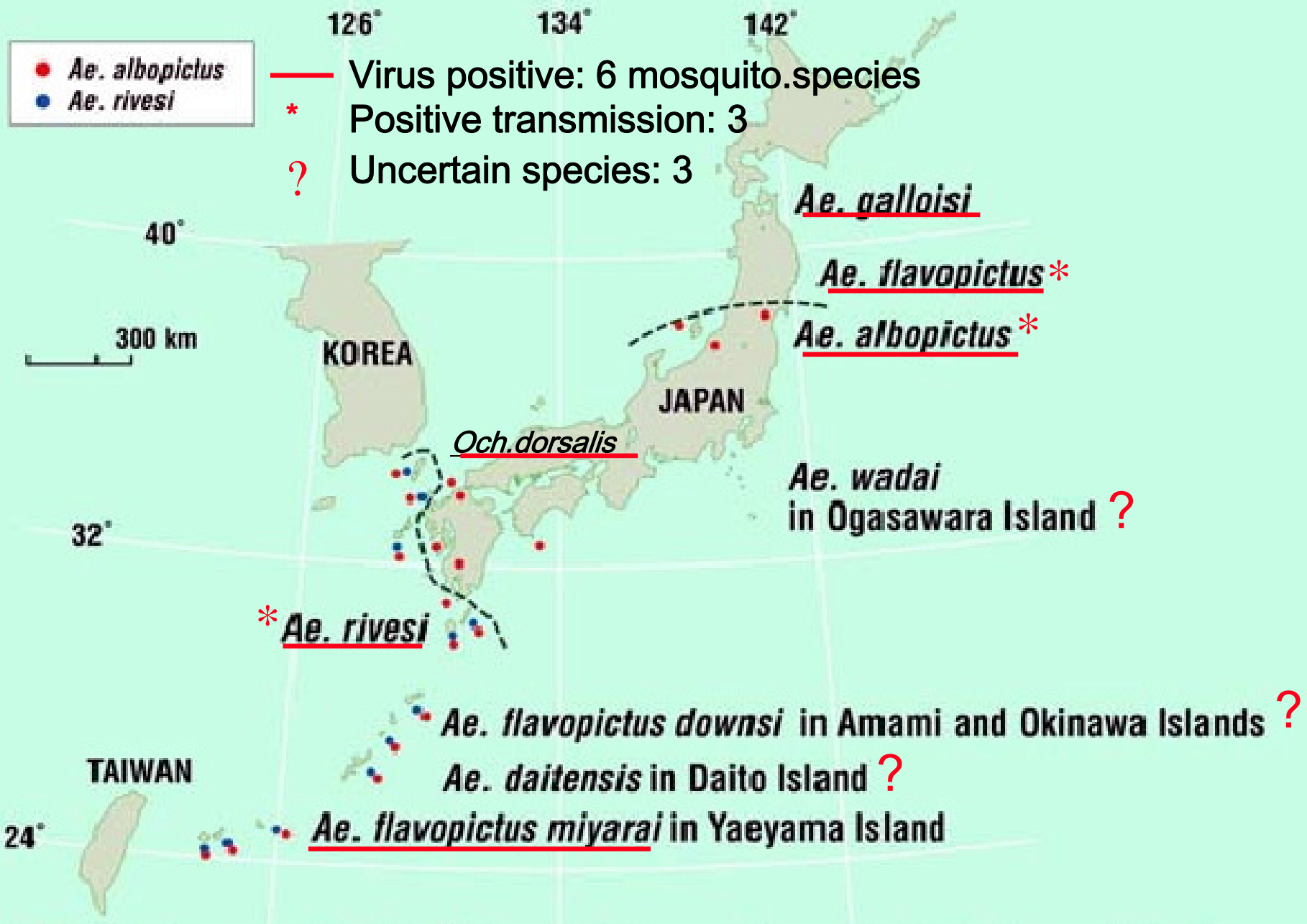
1. Dengue virus in mosquitoes
2. West Nile virus in mosquitoes
3. Effective mosquito countermeasure

# 1. Dengue virus in mosquitoes

A. Is only *Aedes albopictus*  
*recognized* as a dengue vector  
in Japan?



**Fig. 3** Comparative growth curve for dengue-2 virus in 10-pooled Japanese mosquitoes at intervals after oral infection at 20 and 30°C, respectively



## Distribution of 9 putative dengue vectors in Japan

# 1. Dengue virus in mosquitoes

C. How dengue viruses are maintained in tropical endemic areas?



Fig. Mosquito collection at a dengue patient's house in Thailand

**Table 1 Dengue infection status of mosquitoes collected inside houses at #1 village, Sansuk district, Chonburi Province, Thailand**

Patient's house number	Mosquito species collected inside houses		
	<i>Aedes aegypti</i>	<i>Ae. albopictus</i>	Other mosquitoes
2003.0721.1	0♀+1♂*/1♀+1♂ ( 0%, 100%)**	0/0(0)	0/0(0)
2003.0721.2A	0♀+0♂ /5♀+1♂ ( 0%, 0%)	0/0(0)	0/0(0)
2003.0721.2B	0♀+0♂ /4♀+1♂ ( 0%, 0%)	0/0(0)	?♂/1♂ (?%) Cx.q.***
2003.0721.2C	1♀+1♂ /9♀+25♂(11%, 4%)	0/0(0)	?♀+?♂/2♀+1♂(?%,?%)Cx.q
2003.0721.3A	0♀+?♂ /1♀+2♂ ( 0%, ?%)	0/0(0)	?♀/1♀(?%)Cx.q,?♀/1♀(?%)Mn.
2003.0721.3B	1♀+?♂ /4♀+4♂ (25%, ?%)	0/0(0)	?♀/15♀(?%)Cx.q.
2003.0721.3C	?♂ / 1♂ ( ?%)	0/0(0)	?♀+?♂/1♀+1♂ (?%,?%) Cx.q.
2003.0721.3D	1♀+?♂ /4♀+2♂ (25%, 0%)	0/0(0)	?♂/4♂ (?%) Cx.q.
2003.0721.3E	0♀+?♂ /1♀+12♂( 0%, ?%)	0/0(0)	?♀+?♂/7♀+18♂(?%,?%)Cx.q., ?♀/7♀(?%)Mn.
2003.0721.4A	?♂ / 1♂ ( ?%)	0/0(0)	0/0(0)
2003.0721.4B	1♀ /1♀ (100%	0/0(0)	0/0(0)
2003.0721.5A	0/0	0/0(0)	0/0(0)
2003.0721.5B	?♂ / 1♂ ( ?%)	0/0(0)	?♀/2♀ (?%) Cx.q.
2003.0721.6A	0/0(0)	0/0(0)	?♀+?♂/7♀+4♂ (?%,?%) Cx.q.
<b>Total</b>	<b>4♀+2♂*/30♀+51♂(13%,3.9%)**</b>		

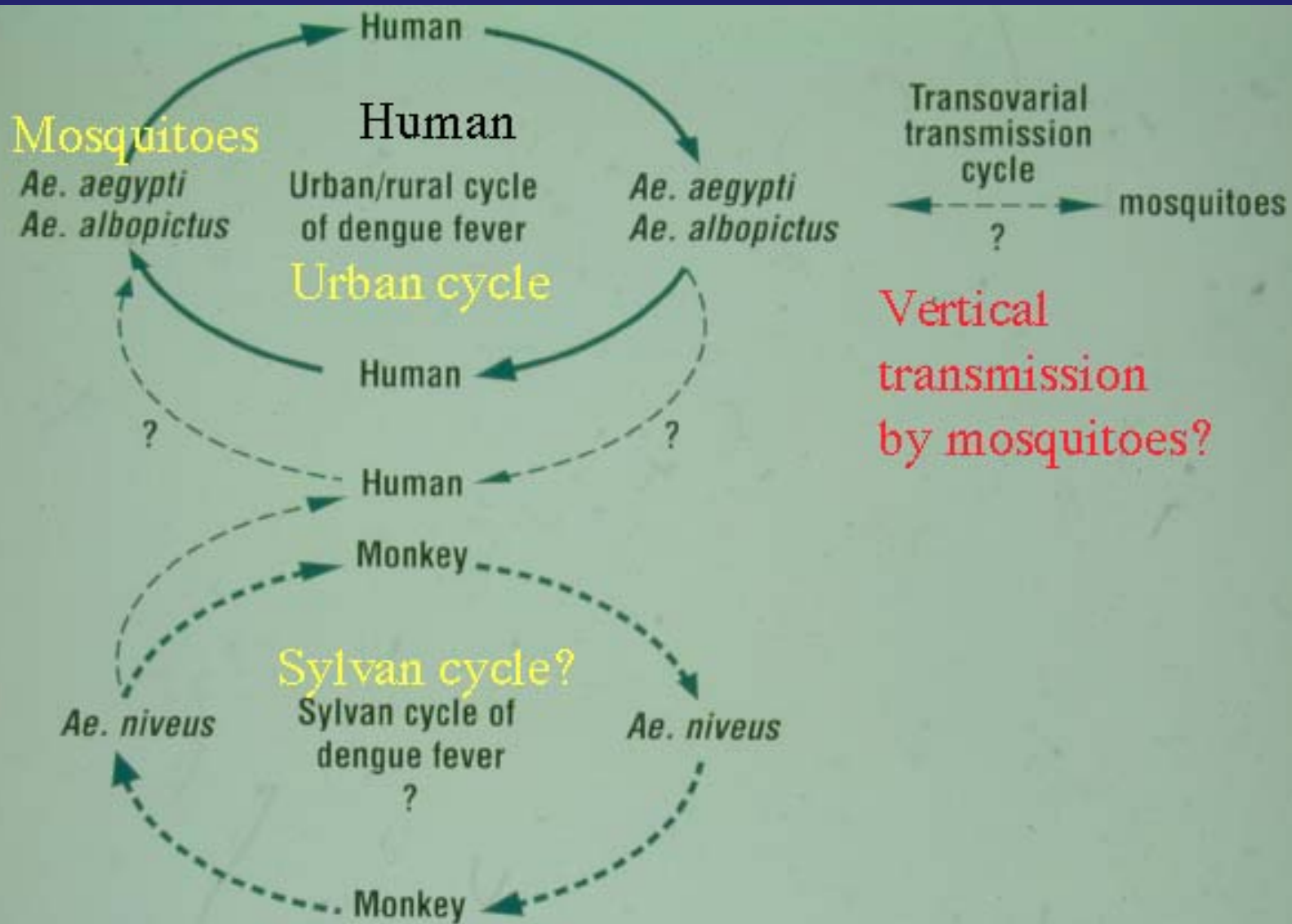
All tested mosquitoes were maintained at 25C for 14 days, and lived adults only used for RT-PCR.

\* Positive number of mosquitoes with dengue viral genome / Number of mosquitoes collected

\*\* Percentage (%) of mosquitoes with dengue viral genome by RT-PCR

\*\*\* Cx. q. = *Culex quinquefasciatus*, Mn = *Mansonia* species





Transmission cycle of dengue viruses maintained by arthropod and vertebrates in nature (broken lines show indefinite cycle)

## 2. West Nile virus in mosquitoes

A. Are Japanese mosquitoes able to transmit West Nile virus?

No. of collected mosquitoes: 17,243  
*Cx.p.pallens* : 14,071(81,6%)  
*Ae.albopictus*: 2,287(13,3%)

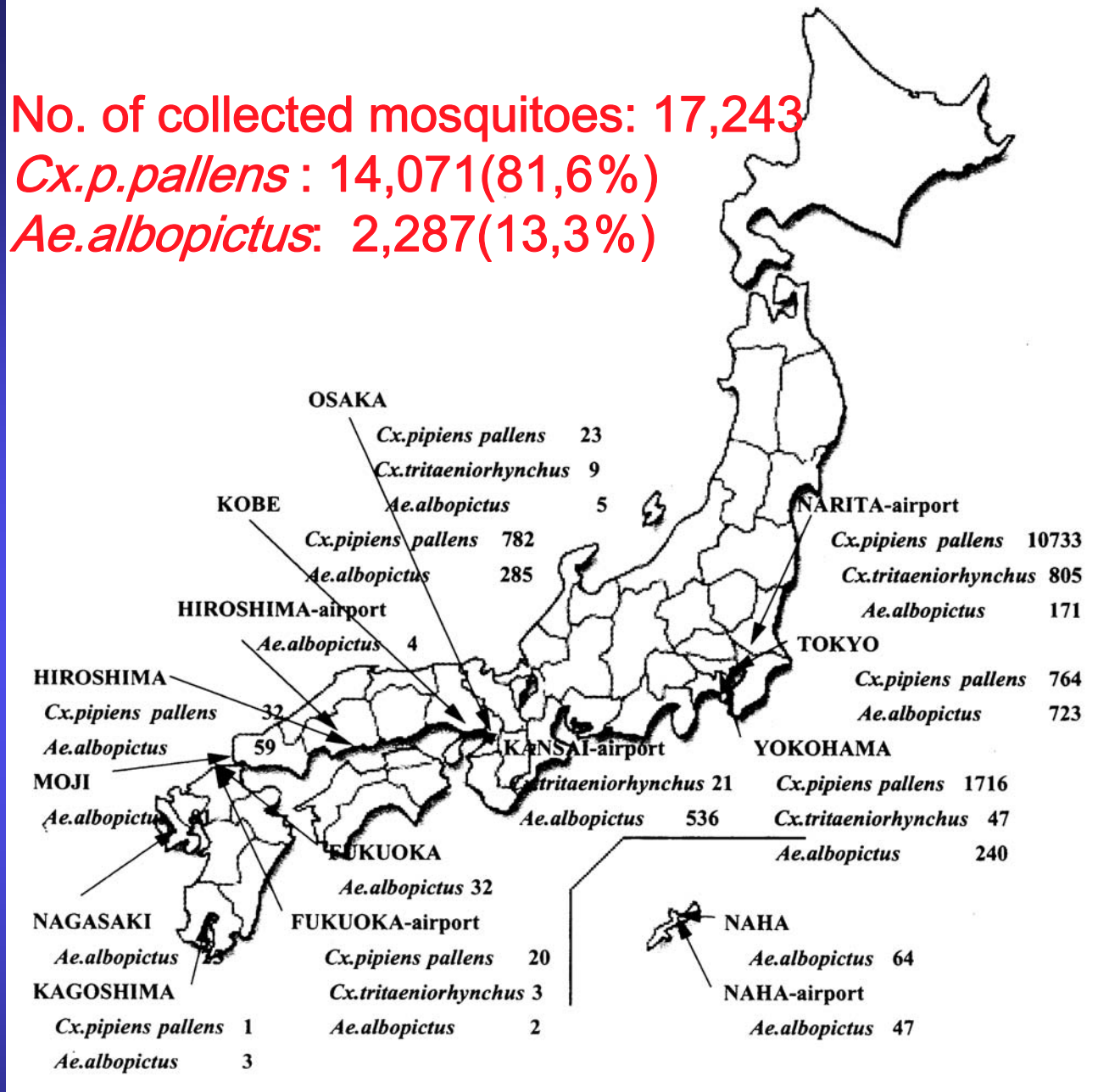
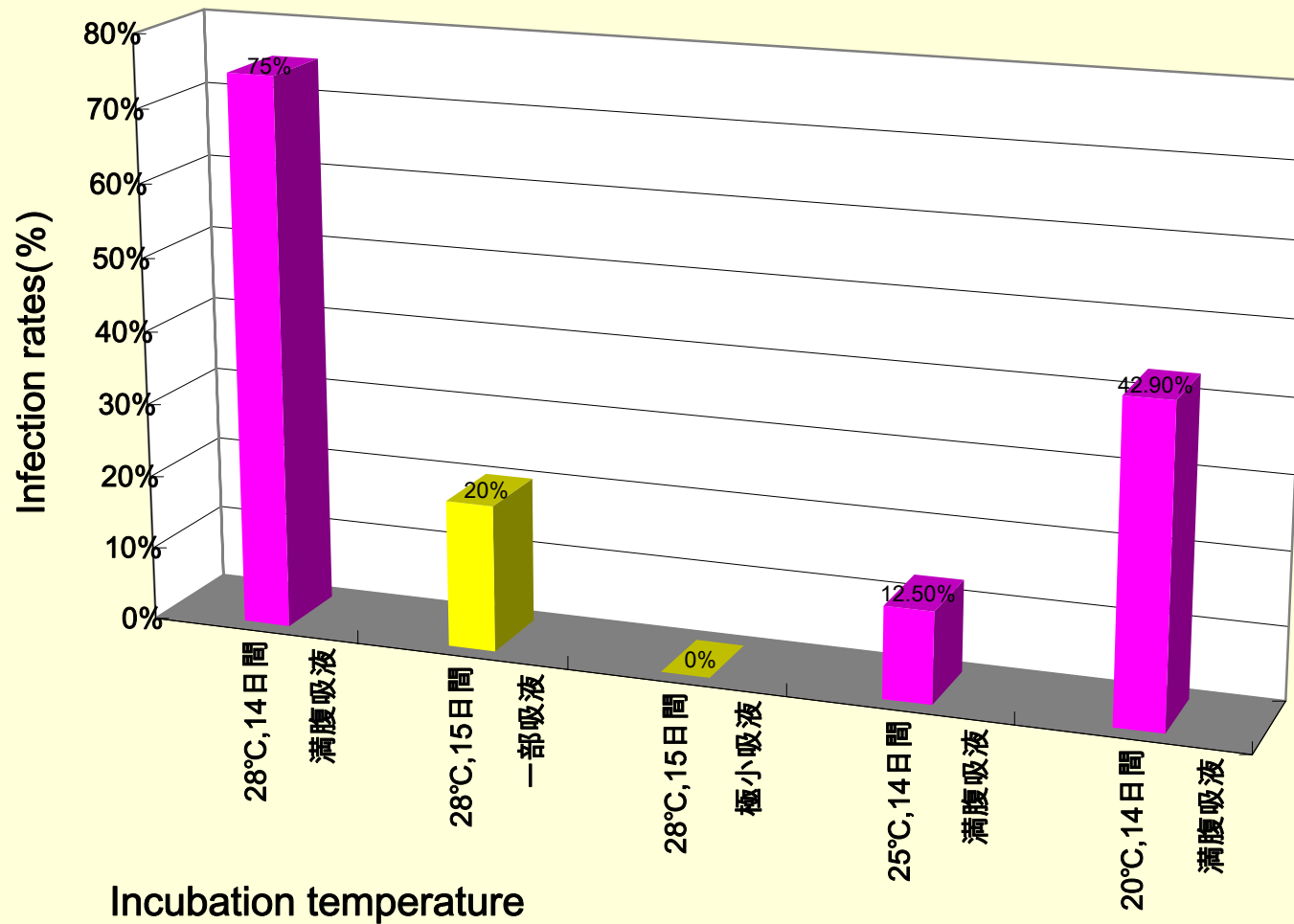


Fig.1 Comparative number and species of mosquitoes collected by light trap (Data from Quarantine Station, 2001)



Virus infection rates of orally-infected *Cx. p. pallens* under the different temperature conditions.

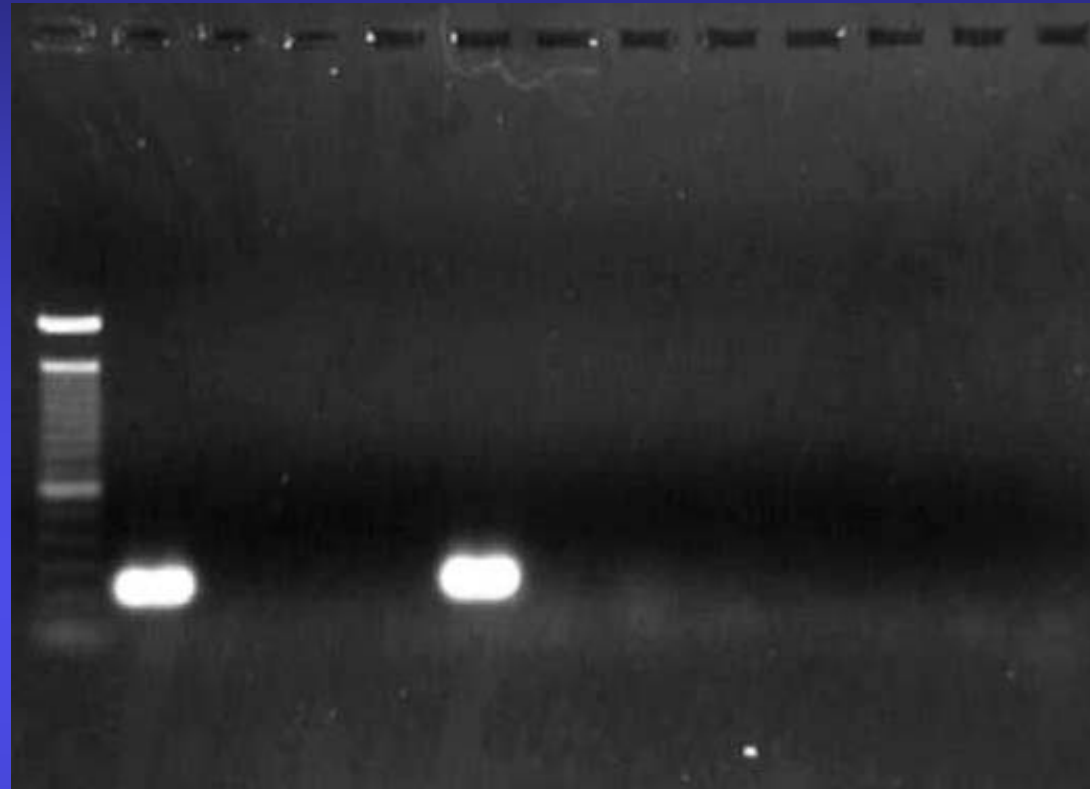
[28°C:感染蚊6/供試個体8(75%),25°C:1/8(12.5%),20°C:3/7(42.9%)]



**Fig. Female mosquito of *Culex pipiens pallens***

**Each part of the mosquito was separated in order to examine the existence of the West Nile viral genome by the RT-PCR reaction.**

Leg      Thorax      Head  
M 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12



← 228bp

RT-PCR amplification of West Nile viral genome in partial mosquito leg, thorax and head, respectively, derived from four mosquito abdomens with viral genome-positive.

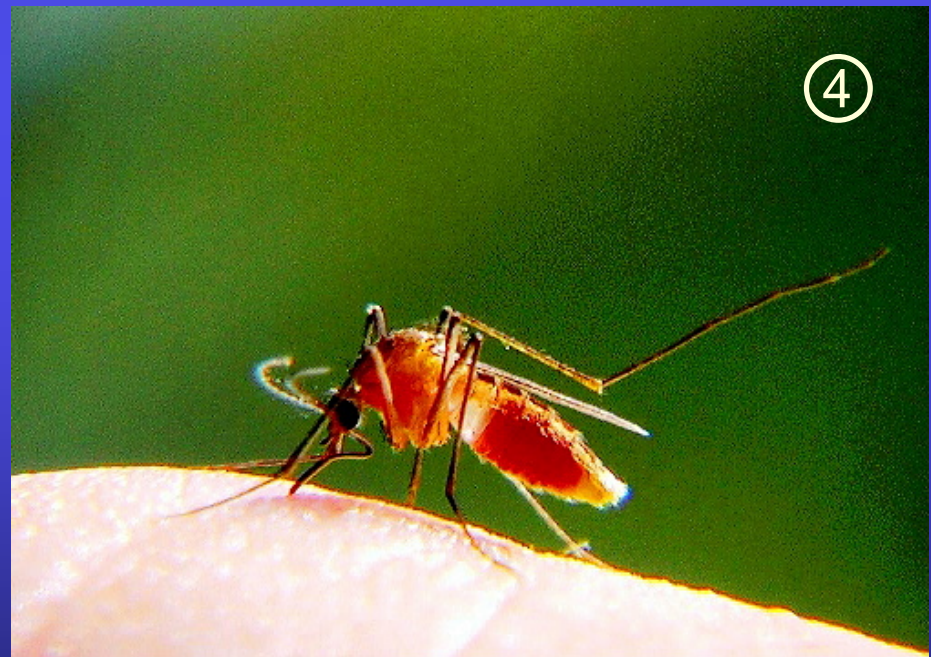
(Each template RNA was extracted by Qiagen system)

Table 2 Detection of West Nile virus genome in blood of mice bitten/engorged by intrathorathically infected *Culex pipiens pallens* female mosquitoes post 14 days

	030604.1	030604.1	030604.2	030604.2	030604.3	030604.4	030604.8	030604.7
Days post infection	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	no sample	no sample	no sample	no sample	no sample	no sample	no sample	no sample
3	±*(no symptom)	,-(sick?)	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
5	,-	,-(sick)	, -	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
7	, -	?(dead)	±(sick,blood)*	NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
8	, -			NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
10	-(sick,blood)			NT	NT	NT	NT	NT
17				NT	NT	NT	NT	NT

±: Very faint WNV specific band was observed by RT-PCR, - : No band of RT-PCR product, NT: Not tested

\*:Homologous sequences of RT-PCR product to that of WNV Nigeria strain (NCBI accession no.,NM12294.2)



**Fig. 1** *Culex inatomii* female engorged blood on a human finger



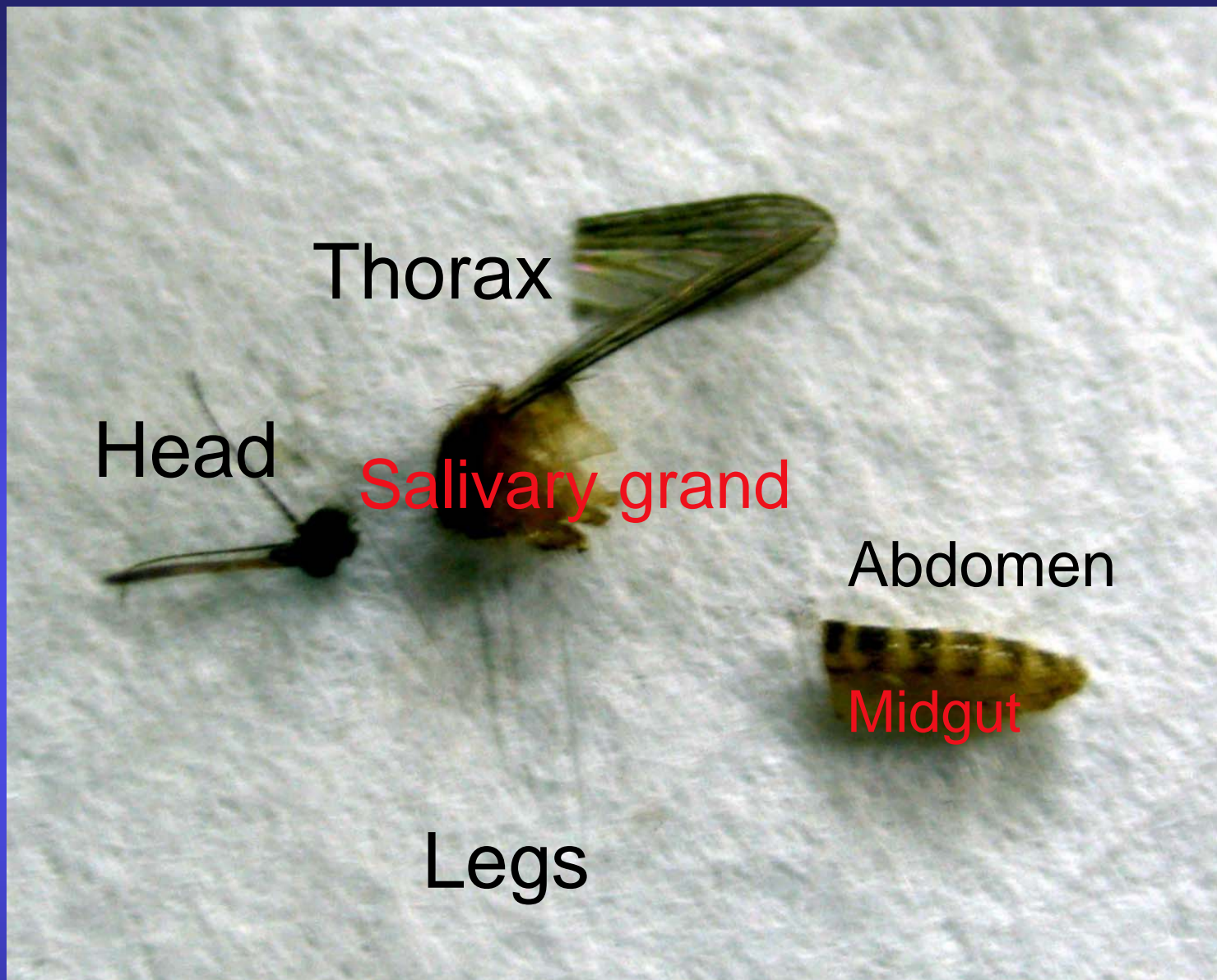


Fig.3 Head, thorax with salivary grand, abdomen with midgut, and legs of *Culex inatomii* female mosquito

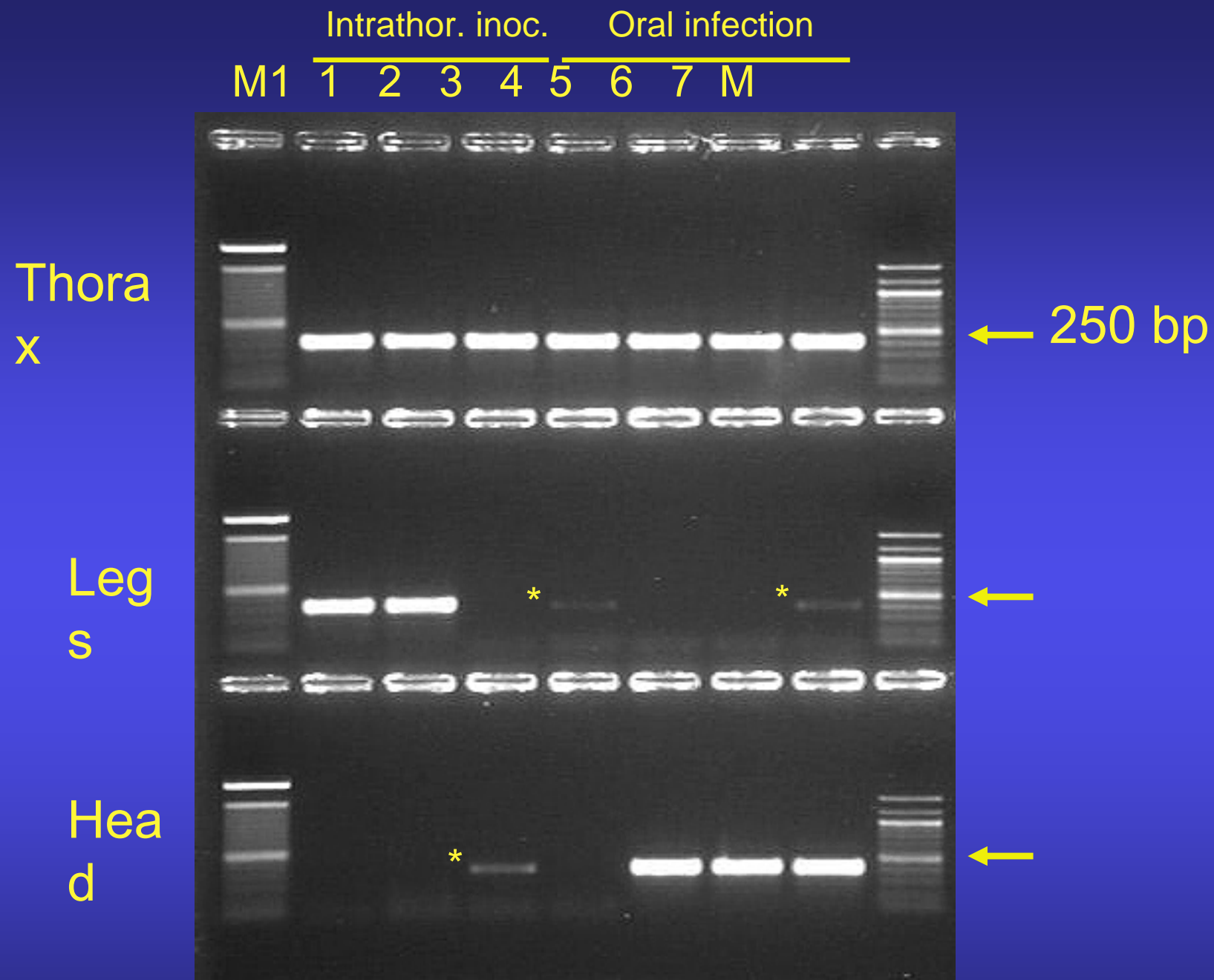


Fig. 4b Detection of WNV genome from thoraxes, legs and heads of *Culex inatomii* by intrathoracic and oral infection, respectively.

(M: 100bp ladder marker, Primer2: WNNY514V-E, WNNY904-E)

Table Symptom, RT-PCR with total RNA derived from internal organs, and neutralization antibody in blood of mice bitten by West Nile virus-infected mosquitoes

Mosquito number	Symptom of mouse	RT-PCR	NT*	
			WN**	JE***
1.1	+ + +	+	640	40
1.2	+ + + +	-	640	40
2.1	±	+	160	40
2.2	-	-	40	20
3.1	+	+	640	40
3.2	-	+	640	40
4.1	+ +	+ +	640	40
4.2	-	faint band	40	40

\* Titer of neutralization antibody

\*\* NT antibody to West Nile virus

\*\*\* NT antibody to Japanese encephalitis virus

# Putative Japanese vector mosquitoes related to West Nile virus

Japanese mosquito species	infection	Experimental transmission
<i>Culex pipiens pallens</i>	yes	yes
<i>Culex p. molestus</i>	yes	NT
<i>Culex quinquefasciatus</i>	NT	NT
<i>Culex inatomii</i>	yes	yes
<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	yes	yes
<i>Och. japonicus</i>	yes	NT
<i>Ae. vexans</i>	NT	NT
<i>Och. togoi</i>	NT	NT

NT: not tested

### 3. Effective mosquito countermeasures

- a. How to fight and cope against the vector-borne diseases in non-endemic area?

A black and white photograph showing a helicopter in flight, spraying a wide, misty trail of insecticide over a landscape. The helicopter is positioned in the upper center of the frame, with its rotors blurred. The spray creates a large, white, cloud-like area that covers a significant portion of the ground below. The background shows a hazy, mountainous or hilly terrain under a cloudy sky.

The emergency : The number of virus-infected mosquitoes must be reduced.

# Outbreak

Adult mosquito countermeasure in vector-borne disease epidemic by insecticide spraying. (Organized by Country, administrative divisions).

# Individual defense

Source reduction of mosquito larvae in artificial small containers at the neighborhood association level.

Sorry!  
Sold out!  
Mosquito coil



*Aedes* mosquitoes may come with accompanying the dengue virus every daytime.



*Ae. albopictus*

*Culex* mosquitoes may come with accompanying the West Nile virus every night.



*Culex* mosquitoes

Threat of infectious diseases comes in forgotten time



# Collaborators on dengue and West Nile virus research

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t,

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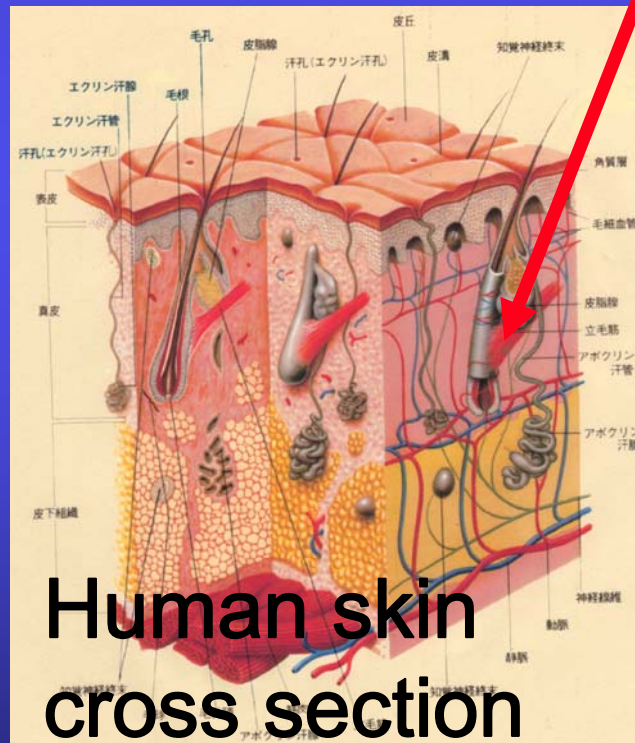
I.Takashima (Hokkaido Univ.)

S.Imura,N.Uchida (Kobe Quarantine)

H.Ushijima (Tokyo Uinv.)



# Dengue or West Nile virus inoculation by blood-feeding mosquito



Lymph duct infection



Involvement of dendritic cells?



lymph node infection



High fever

Blood infection

Fig. 4

Saliva collection of *Aedes* mosquito through the proboscis inserted into glass capillary tube containing soft-agar

CO<sub>2</sub> gas

Live adult mosquitoes without wings



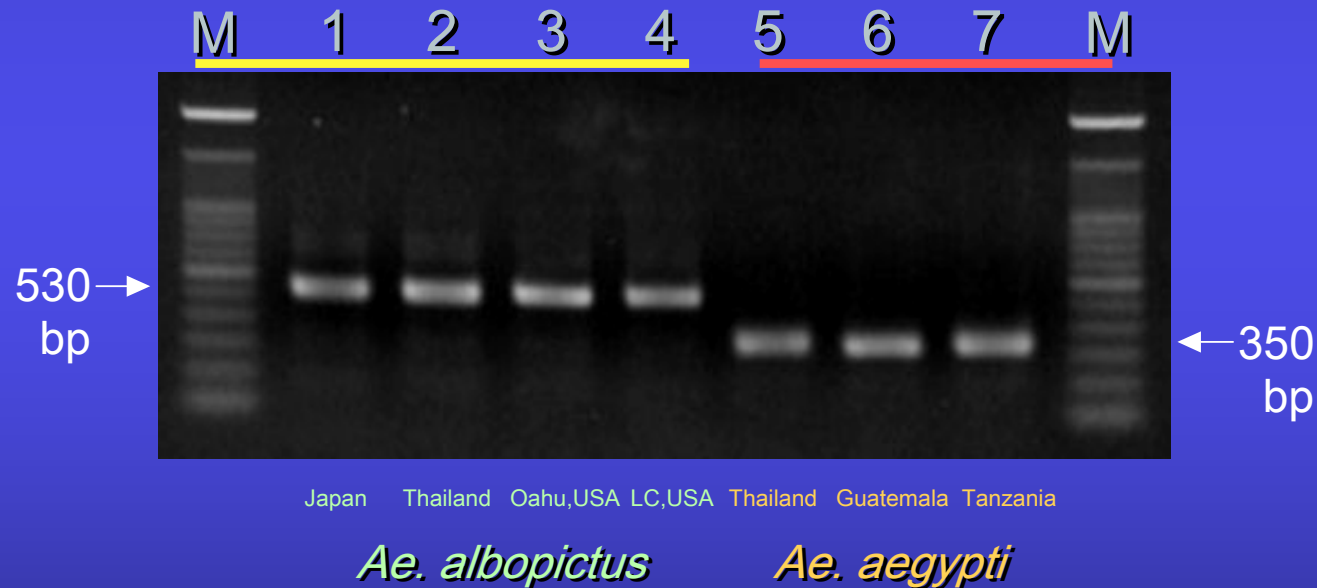
## Collection of mosquito saliva for dengue virus



Virus inoculation into adult mosquitoes in a closed box at BSL 3

# 1. Dengue virus in mosquitoes

B. Is Japan free from the dengue vector, *Aedes aegypti*?



Different number of nucleotides in internal transcribed spacer 2 (ITS 2) in rDNA cistron between the both mosquito species

M 1 2 3 4 5 6 7



Amplification of dengue viral genome from individual *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes collected in the patient house. (Arrow shows PCR positive male.)



# Table List of mosquito species with West Nile virus

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1	<i>Aedes albopictus</i>	21	<i>Cx. erraticus</i>
2	<i>Ae. aegypti</i>	20	<i>Cx. territans</i>
3	<i>Ae. cinereus</i>	23	<i>Culiseta melanura</i>
4	<i>Ae. vexans</i>	24	<i>Cs. inornata</i>
5	<i>Anopheles atropos</i>	25	<i>Deinocerites cancer</i>
6	<i>An. barberi</i>	26	<i>Ochlerotatus atlanticus</i>
7	<i>An. bradleyi</i>	27	<i>Och. atropalpus</i>
8	<i>An. crucians</i>	28	<i>Och. canadensis</i>
9	<i>An. punctipennis</i>	29	<i>Och. cantator</i>
10	<i>An. quadrimaculatus</i>	30	<i>Och. japonicus</i>
11	<i>An. walkeri</i>	31	<i>Och. sollicitans</i>
12	<i>Coquillettidia perturbans</i>	32	<i>Och. taeniorhynchus</i>
13	<i>Culex pipiens molestus</i>	33	<i>Och. tormentor</i>
14	<i>Cx. pipiens pallens</i>	34	<i>Och. triseriatus</i>
15	<i>Cx. pipiens pipiens</i>	35	<i>Och. trivittatus</i>
16	<i>Cx. pipiens quinquefasciatus</i>	36	<i>Orthopodomyia signifera</i>
17	<i>Cx. restuans</i>	37	<i>Psorophora columbiae</i>
18	<i>Cx. salinarius</i>	38	<i>Ps. ciliata</i>
19	<i>Cx. tarsalis</i>	39	<i>Ps. ferox</i>
20	<i>Cx. nigripalpus</i>	40	<i>Uranotaenia sapphirina</i>

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(modified from CDC data, USA)



*Culex pipiens pallens* (Female and male)