## ABSTRACT

The entomopathogenic nematodes, Heterorhabditis and Steinernema together with their associated bacteria Photorhabdus and Xenorhabdus, respectively have come about because of their biological control potentials. The distribution of the insect defense reactions could be used in biological control of the insect pests. To address some of the fundamental factors underlying the immunocompetence of the host insect Schistocerca gregaria following nematode infection, we tested a hypothesis that the insect immune-mediating eicosanoid pathway may be affected by the virulent action of the Egyptian nematode isolate *H. indicus* (RM<sub>1</sub>). Haemocoelic injection of the nematode into the fifth instar nymphs of Sc. gregaria evoked the haemocyte microaggregation and nodulation reactions as well as increased the mortality percentages of these economically important pest. Separate treatments with specific inhibitors of the phospholipase A<sub>2</sub>; the cyclooxygenase and the dual cyclooxygenase / lipoxygenase pathways, reduced both haemocyte microaggregation and nodulation reactions, supporting the point of view that nodule formation is a complex process involving both cyclooxygenase and lipoxygenase products. The inhibitory effects of the phospholipase A<sub>2</sub> inhibitor, dexamethasone, on microaggregation and nodulation were obviously apparent during the first hour of injection and these effects increased greatly over the following 24h. The dexamethasone effects were expressed in a dose-dependent manner and they were reversed by the co-injection of the nematode-injected insects with the exogenous eicosanoid-precursor polyunsaturated fatty acid, arachidonic acid (C20:4n-6). These findings strongly support the identification of microaggregation and nodulation as a specific insect cellular defense reactions that are mediated by eicosanoids. The Sc. gregaria nymphs contain trace levels of the eicosanoidprecursor polyunsaturated fatty acids in six different tissues as detected by mass spectrometry. Keywords:Entomopathogenic nematodes; microaggregation; nodulation; inhibitors; eicosanoid; Schistocerca gregaria.

## CONTENTS

	1
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	4
MATERIALS AND METHODS	6
1. Materials:	6
1.1. Insects	6
1.1.1. Schistocerca gregaria (Forskal)	6
1.1.2. Galleria mellonella (L.)	6
1.2. The Entomopathogenic Nematodes	6
1.2.1. Source	6
1.2.2. Rearing	6
2. Methods	7
2.1 Succeptibility of Schistoporce gragorie number to the	
2.1. Susceptibility of Schistocerca gregaria nymphs to the	
entomopathogenic nematodes, <i>Heterorhabditis indicus</i> (RM <sub>1</sub> )	
	7
entomopathogenic nematodes, <i>Heterorhabditis indicus</i> (RM <sub>1</sub> )	7 7
entomopathogenic nematodes, <i>Heterorhabditis indicus</i> (RM <sub>1</sub> ) and <i>Steinernema glaseri</i>	-
entomopathogenic nematodes, <i>Heterorhabditis indicus</i> (RM <sub>1</sub> ) and <i>Steinernema glaseri</i> Natural exposure	-
entomopathogenic nematodes, <i>Heterorhabditis indicus</i> (RM <sub>1</sub> ) and <i>Steinernema glaseri</i> Natural exposure 2.2. Susceptibility of <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> nymphs to the	7
entomopathogenic nematodes, <i>Heterorhabditis indicus</i> (RM <sub>1</sub> ) and <i>Steinernema glaseri</i> Natural exposure 2.2. Susceptibility of <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> nymphs to the injection with the nematode, <i>Heterorhabditis indicus</i> (RM <sub>1</sub> )	7
entomopathogenic nematodes, <i>Heterorhabditis indicus</i> (RM <sub>1</sub> ) and <i>Steinernema glaseri</i> Natural exposure 2.2. Susceptibility of <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> nymphs to the injection with the nematode, <i>Heterorhabditis indicus</i> (RM <sub>1</sub> ) Dose-response	7 8 8
entomopathogenic nematodes, <i>Heterorhabditis indicus</i> (RM <sub>1</sub> ) and <i>Steinernema glaseri</i> Natural exposure 2.2. Susceptibility of <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> nymphs to the injection with the nematode, <i>Heterorhabditis indicus</i> (RM <sub>1</sub> ) Dose-response Statistical analysis	7 8 8 9
entomopathogenic nematodes, <i>Heterorhabditis indicus</i> (RM <sub>1</sub> ) and <i>Steinernema glaseri</i> Natural exposure 2.2. Susceptibility of <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> nymphs to the injection with the nematode, <i>Heterorhabditis indicus</i> (RM <sub>1</sub> ) Dose-response Statistical analysis 2.3. Host-Nematode Interactions	7 8 8 9 9

2.4.1.1. Dose-response	
2.4.1.2. Time-course	
2.4.2.Comparison of the influence of some eicosa	noid
biosynthesis inhibitors	
2.5. Control experiments	
2.6. Fatty acid rescue experiment	
2.7. Determination of phospholipid fatty acid composition.	
2.8. Statistical analysis	
ULTS	
3. Susceptibility of Schistocerca gregaria nymphs to	the
entomopathogenic nematodes, Heterorhabditis indicus (	RM₁
and <i>Steinernema glaseri</i>	
and Steinernema glaseri Natural exposure	
-	
Natural exposure	
Natural exposure4. Susceptibility of Schistocerca gregaria nymphs to	the
Natural exposure 4. Susceptibility of <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> nymphs to injection with the nematode, <i>Heterorhabditis indicus</i> (RM <sub>1</sub> )	the
Natural exposure 4. Susceptibility of Schistocerca gregaria nymphs to injection with the nematode, Heterorhabditis indicus (RM <sub>1</sub> ) Dose-response	the

6.1.2. Time-course	22
6.2. Comparison of the influence of some eicosanoid	
biosynthesis inhibitors	23
7. Control experiments	25
8. Fatty acid rescue experiment	29
9. The fatty acid composition	29
DISCUSSION	35
CONCLUSION	45
SUMMARY	47
REFERENCES	50
ARABIC SUMMARY	-