ABSTRACT

Baculoviruses invertebrate-specific pathogens are and baculoviral infections cause alternations in the physiology, metabolism and morphology of insects, it is important to recognize these physiological and symptomological changes to understand baculovirus infection cycle and biology. For this reason, in our study we isolated SeNPV from different cotton and sugar cane fields and five different concentrations from the occlusions bodies produced by this virus isolate were tested against neonate, 2nd and 4thinstar larvae of S.exigua. When a viral concentration of 5x10⁹PIB/ml was utilized, larval mortality started on six day and reached approximately 100% to the three larval instar tested. We also studied the host range of SeNPV and our results demonstrated that SeNPV is very specific to S.exigua.

The external effect of virus on the larval body was examined by SEM which revealed complete destruction of larval exoskeleton, also sections of tissue from infected larvae at different hours postinoculation stained with haematoxylin and eosin reflected highly disrupted morphology of midgut epithelial cells.

The nucleotide sequence of polyhedrin gene of *SeNPV* was determined. An open reading frame (ORF) of 608 nucleotides was detected. This ORF encoded a protein of 201 amino acids. The

nucleotides and amino acids were compared with the sequences of ten other *NPV* polyhedrins, the *SeNPV* polyhedrin was most closely related to *S.litura NPV* polyhedrin.

Key words: *Spodoptera exigua*, Baculovirus, polyhedrin gene, morphological, Histological and molecular characterization.

List of abbreviation

BAW	Beet army worm
BM	Basement membrane
BV	Budded virus
CC	Columnar cell
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
dNTPs	Deoxyribonucleotide triphosphate
EDTA	Ethylene-diamine-tetra-acetic acid
Egt gene	Ecdy-steroid-glucosyl-transferase gene
g	Gram
GC	Goblet cell
GV	Granulovirus
IPM	Integrated pest management
KCL	Potassium chloride
KDa	Kilo Dalton
KH ₂ O ₄	Potassium phosphate monobasic
Kbp	Kilo base pair
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration required to kill 50% of larvae
LT_{50}	Lethal time required to kill 50% of larvae
M	Mole
μg	Micro gram
MgCl ₂	Magnesium chloride
μl	Micro liter

μm	Micro meter
Na ₂ HPO ₄ .7H ₂ O	Sodium Monohydrogen Phosphate heptahydrate
NCBI	National Center for Biotechnology Information
nm	Nanomol
NPV	Nuclear polyhedrosis virus
OB	Occlusion body
ODV	Occlusion derived virus
ORF	Open reading frame
OsO ₄	Osmium tetroxide
PCR	Polymerase chain reaction
PH	Potential for hydrogen ion concentration
PM	peritrophic membrane
RC	Regenerated cells
rpm	Revolutions per minutes
SEM	Scanning electron microscopy
SeNPV	Spodoptera exigua Nuclear polyhedrosis virus
TAE	Tris-acetate-EDTA-Buffer
Taq	Thermus aquaticus
UV	Ultra Violet
VACSERA	Holding Company For Biological Products & Vaccines
Wt/Vol	Weight per volume

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