

Modelling resistance to genetic control of insects

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RIDL[®] (Release of Insects Carrying a Dominant Lethal) is a genetic variant of the Sterile Insect Technique (SIT).

It is under trial in mosquitoes & crop pests.

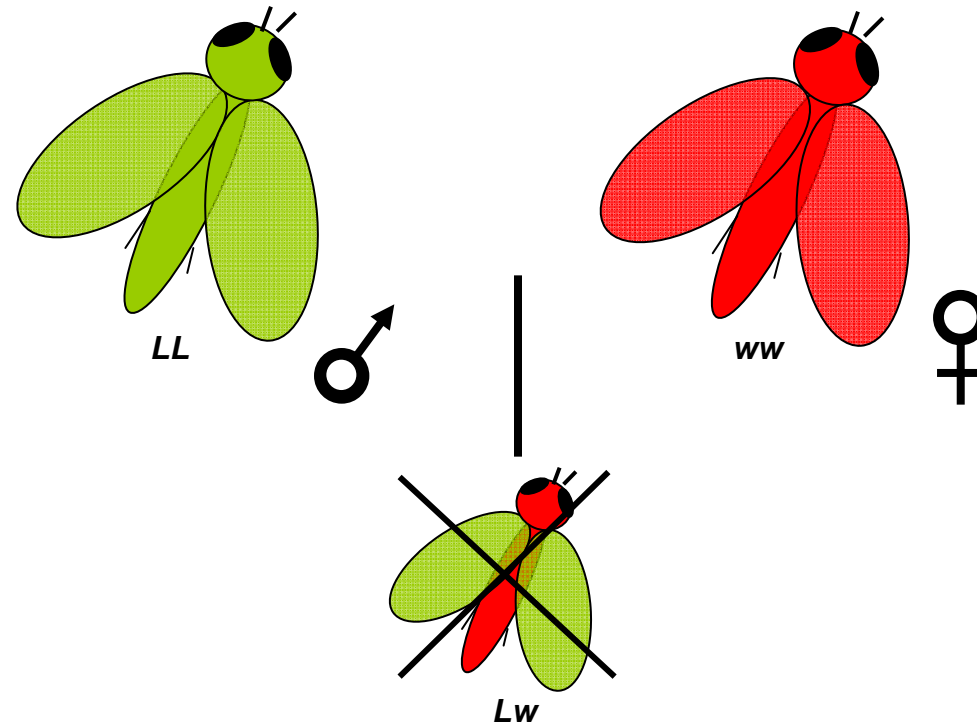
The insects are "genetically sterile", rather than sterilised using irradiation.



Thomas et al. (2000) Science 287:2474

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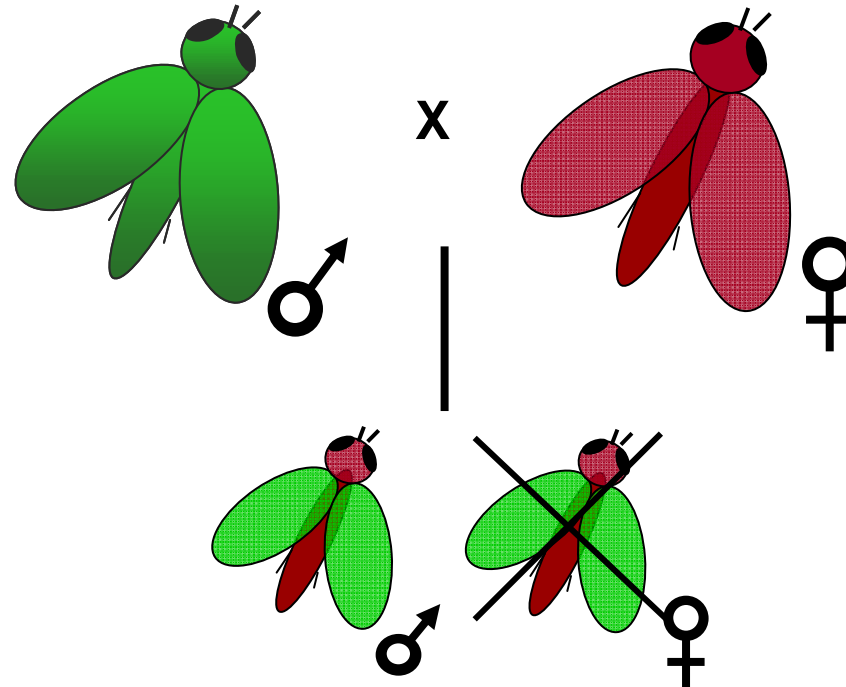
Released males carry two copies of a dominant lethal genetic construct ("LL"). Wild type ("ww") females that mate with those males have no progeny.



Thomas et al. (2000) Science 287:2474



The genetics can be made sex-specific; in a female-lethal version, daughters die, but sons are unaffected (and half their daughters die, half their sons inherit...)



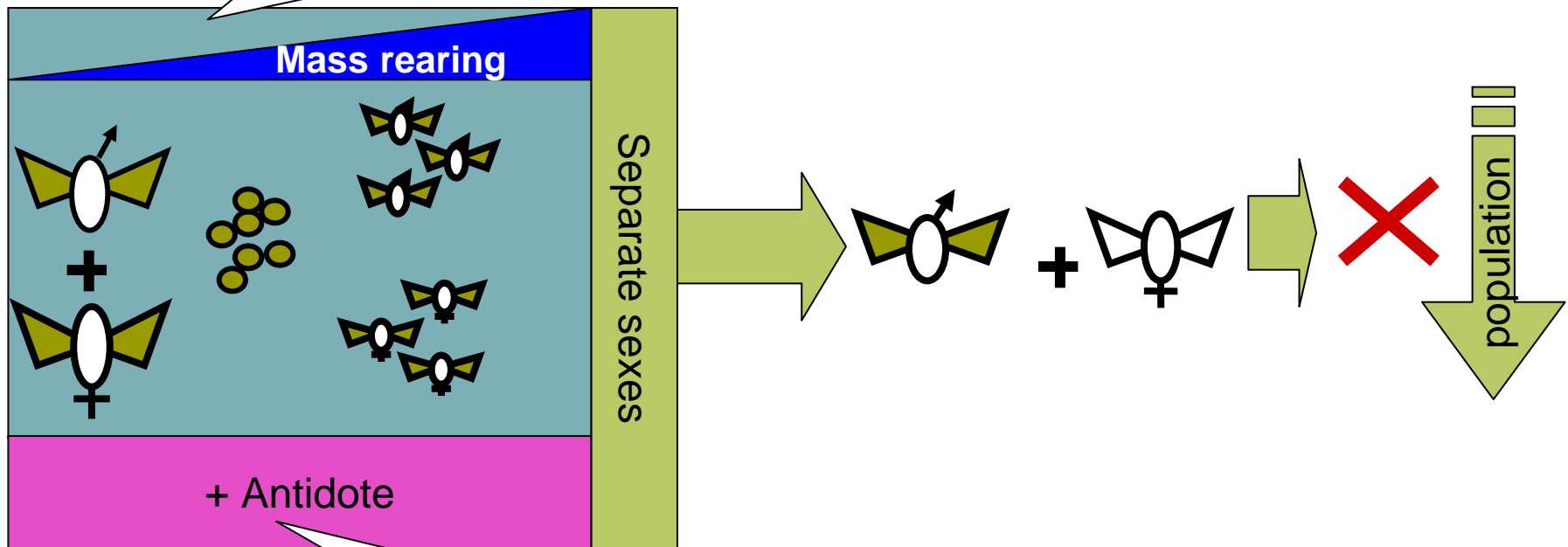
Fu et al. (2007) Nature Biotechnology 25:353

Fu et al. (2010) PNAS 107: 4550



RIDL[®] (Release of Insects Carrying a Dominant Lethal)

Insects are mass-reared in a facility

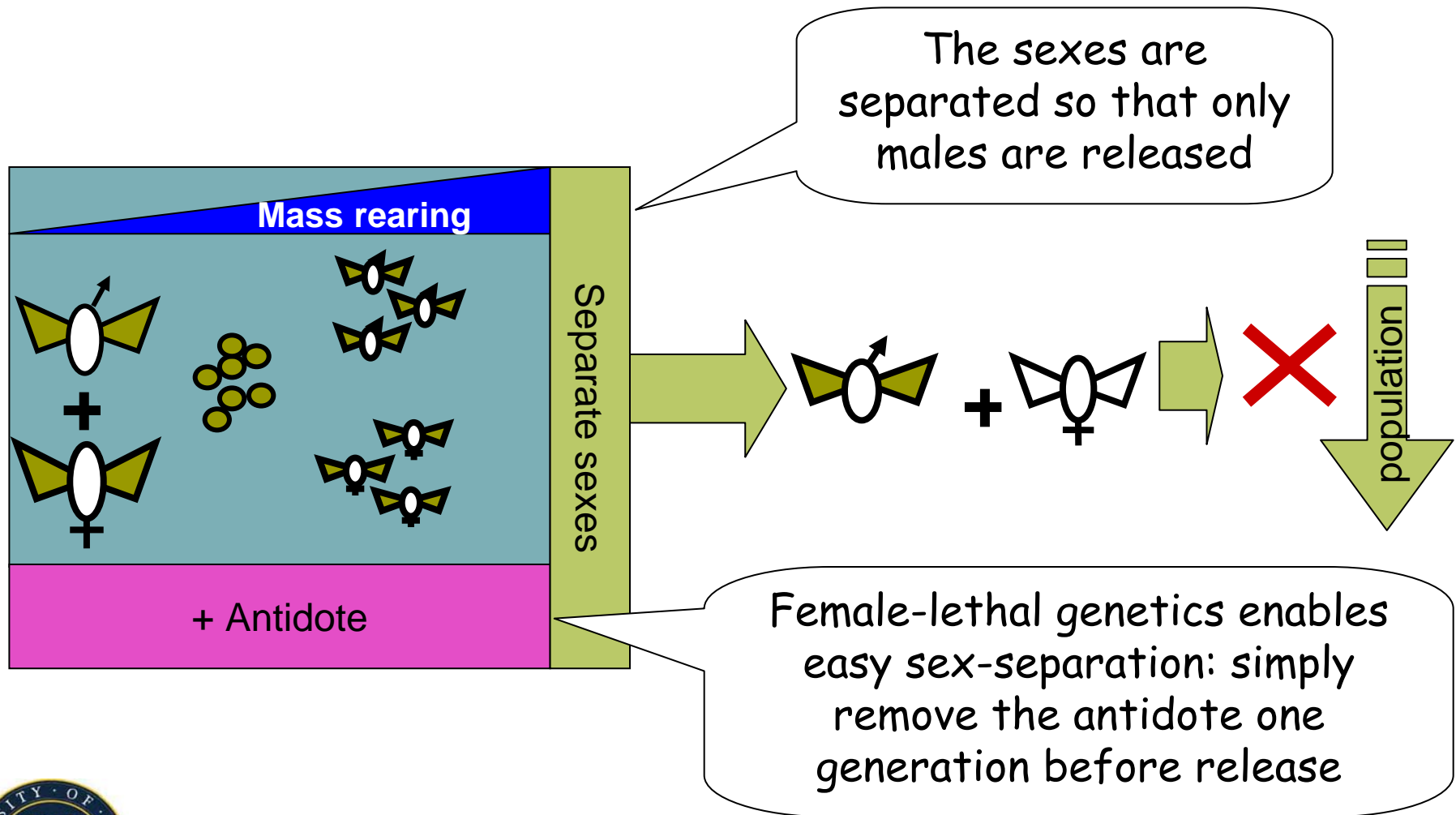


+ Antidote

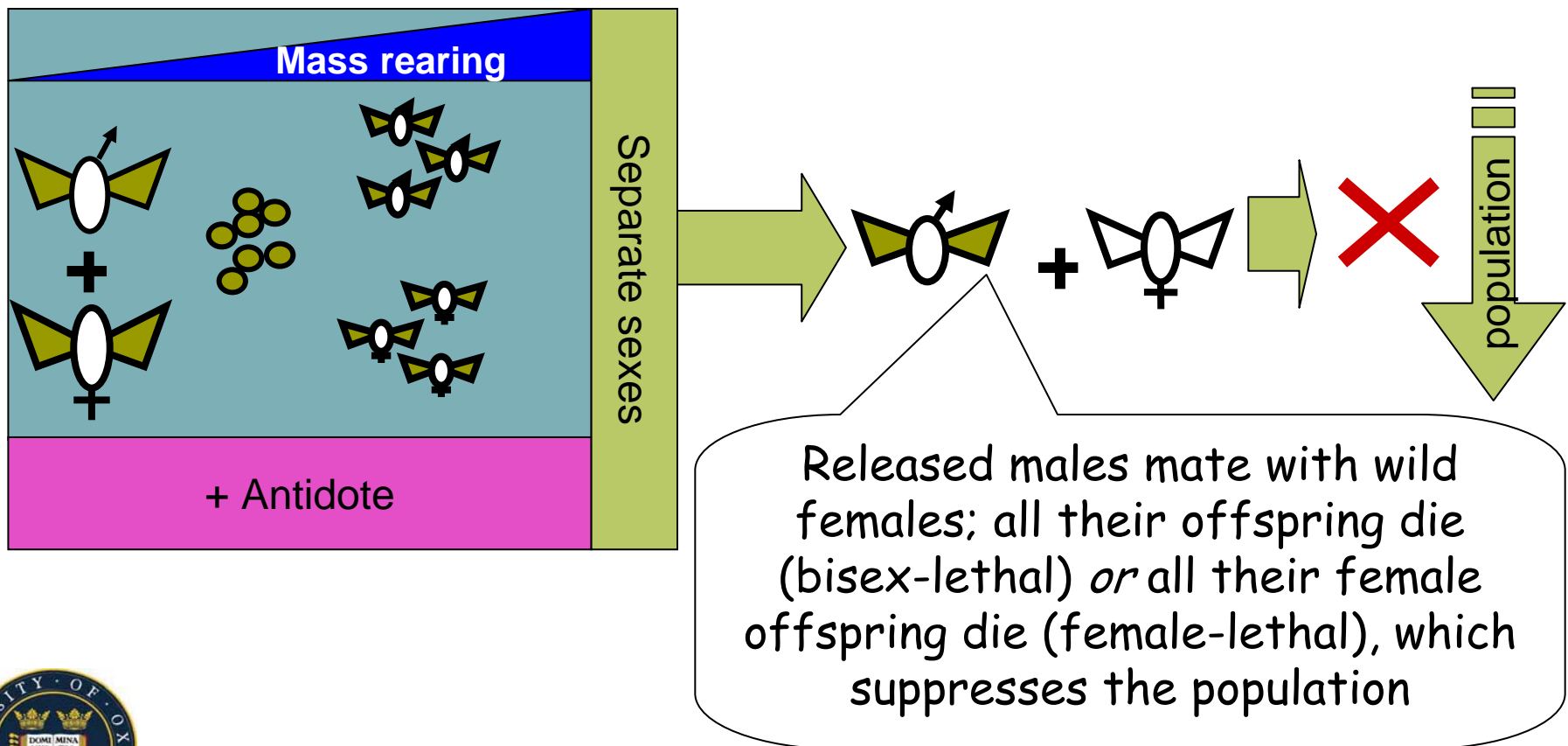
The lethal genetic construct is repressed by a dietary additive



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What are the consequences if heritable resistance arises to the RIDL genetic construct?



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We developed mathematical (population genetic and population dynamic) models to find answers.



N. Alphey et al. (2011) J Theor Biol 270:42

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Resistance has not (yet) been detected in any RIDL strains.

Imagine a hypothetical resistant gene *R*, which reduces the lethality of the RIDL construct
- some, perhaps all, affected individuals survive.

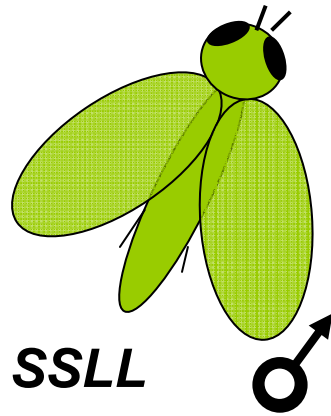
(unspecified biochemical mechanism)



The resistant gene R , might have some fitness cost, relative to the susceptible allele S .



Assume that all released RIDL males have no resistant alleles.



So their progeny will inherit:

- a susceptible S allele, providing an element of resistance dilution and
- a lethal L allele, which would favour resistance



How will these competing forces
play out?



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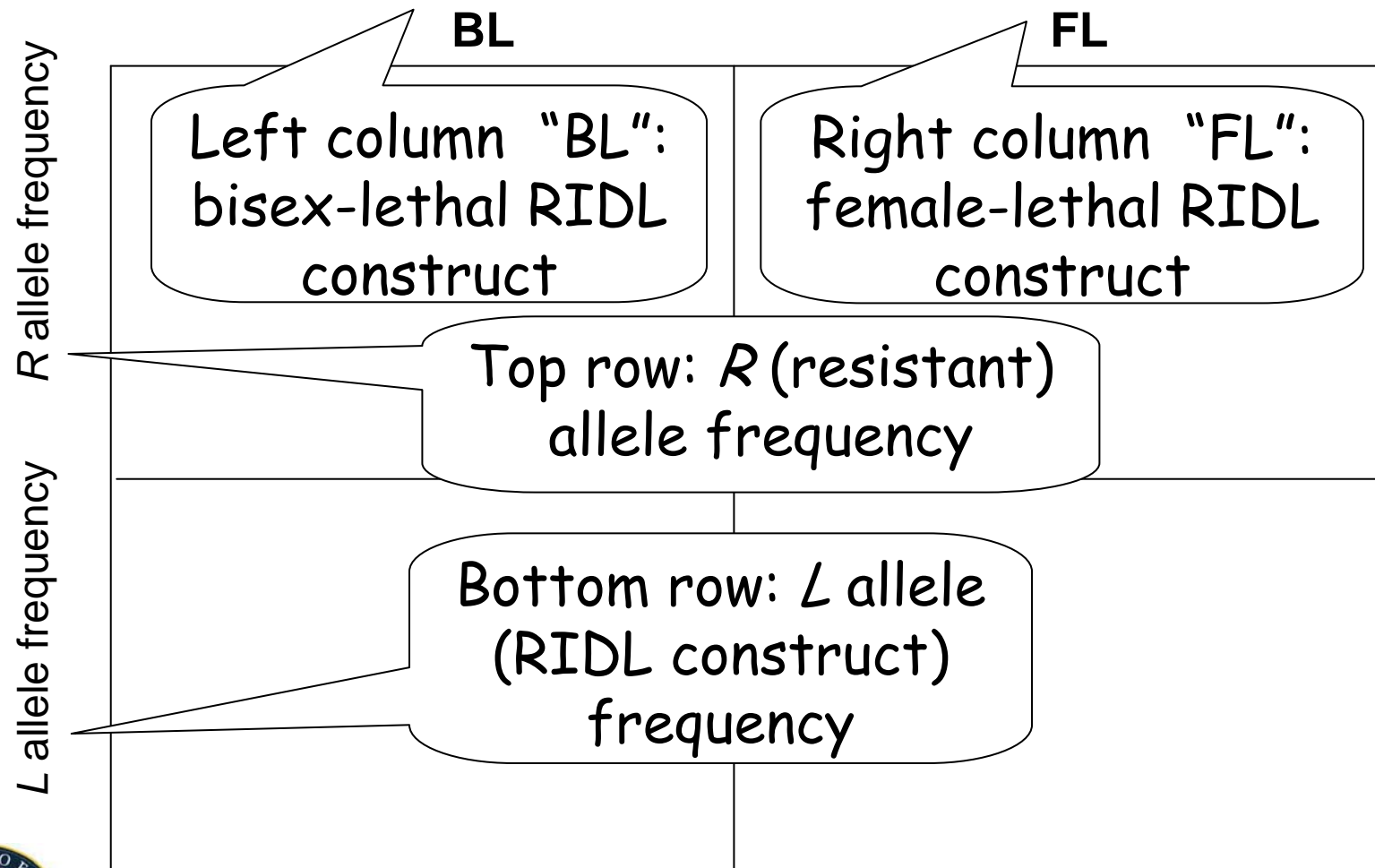
It depends on properties of the *R* allele (degree of susceptibility & fitness cost) and the ratio of released *SSL* males to males emerging in the wild.



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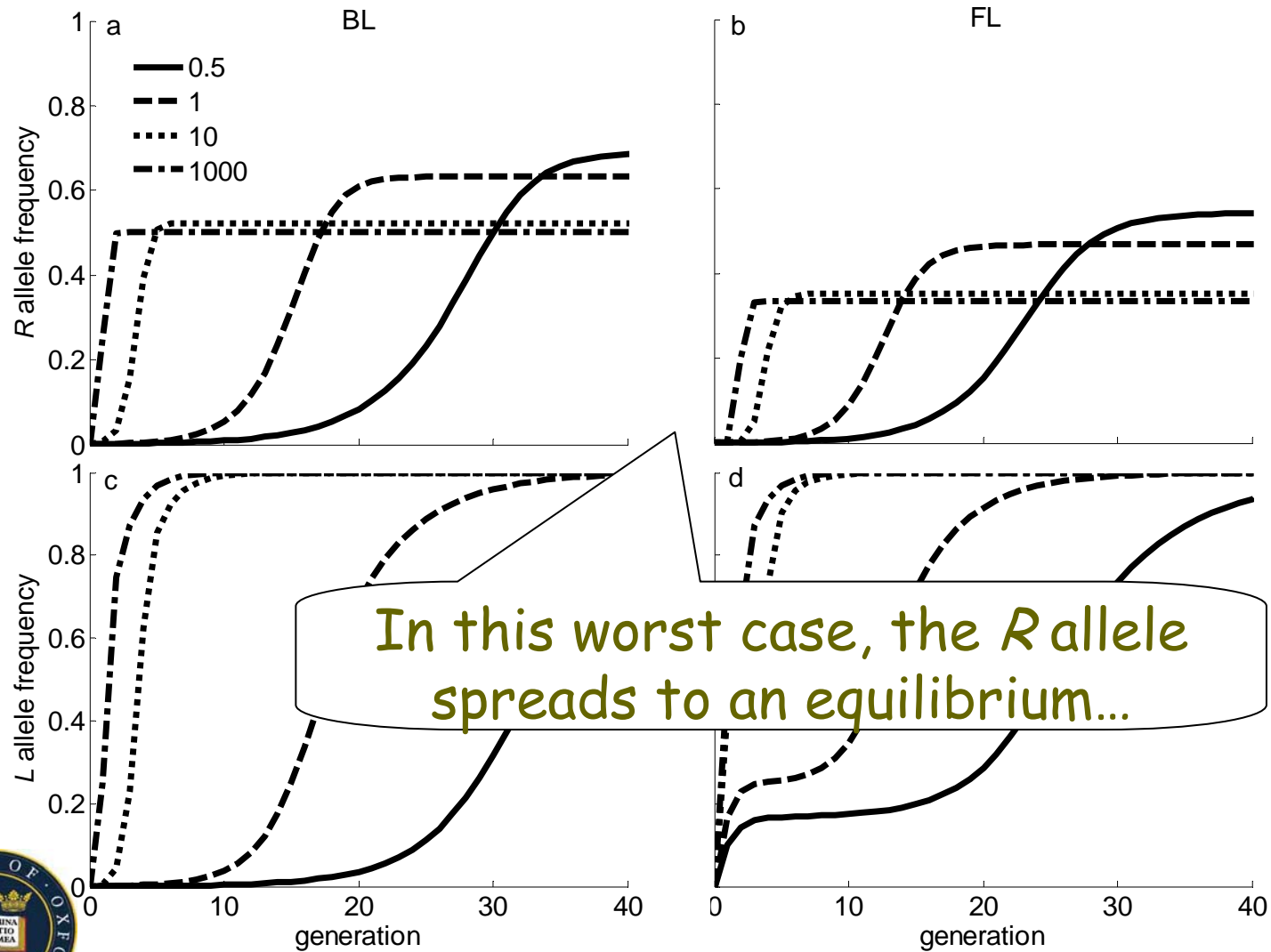
Layout of diagrams that follow



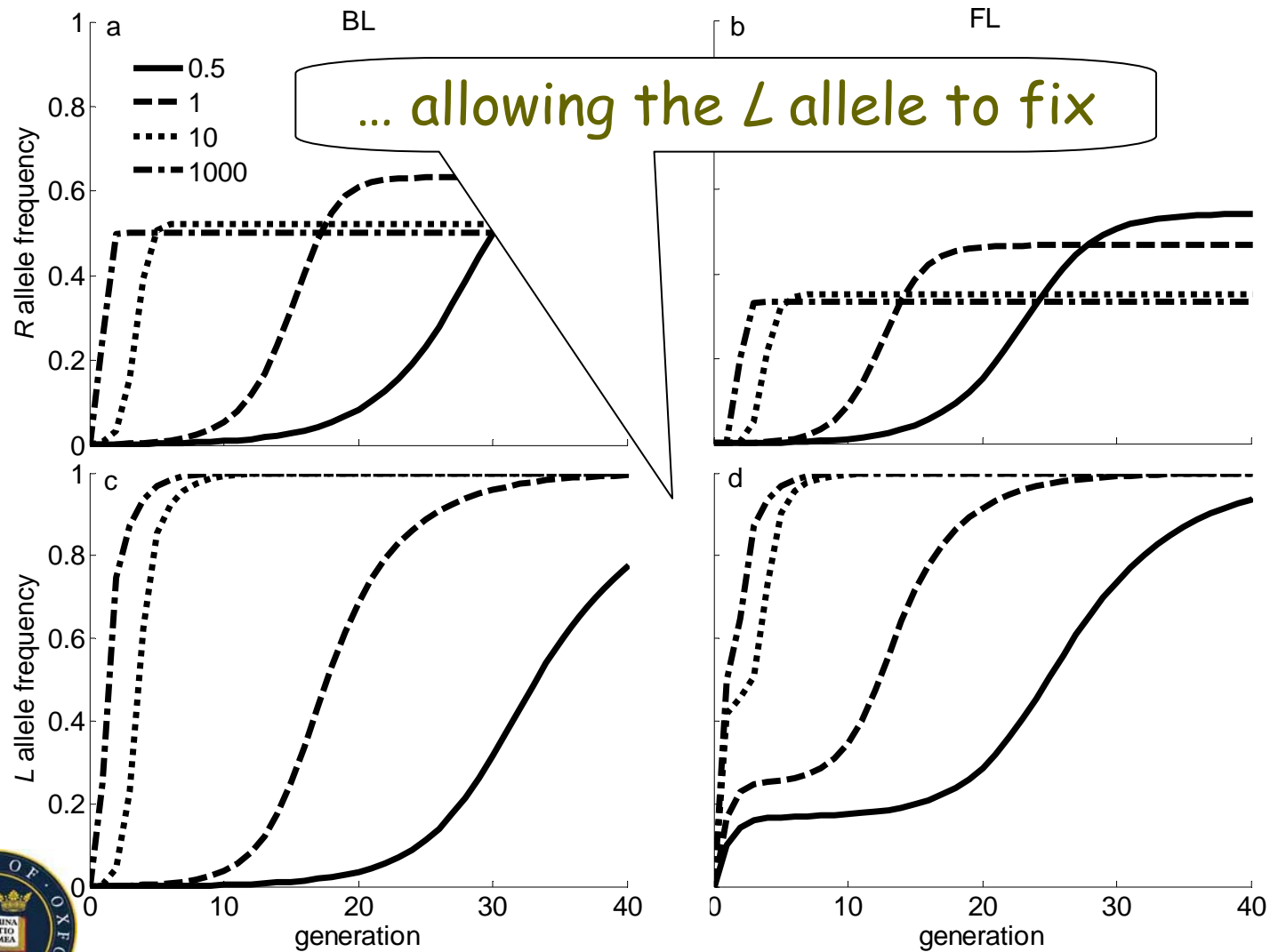
Consider the "worst-case" scenario:
the *R* allele is dominant, has no fitness
cost, and confers complete resistance
(i.e. any *RR* or *SR* individual ignores the
L allele)!



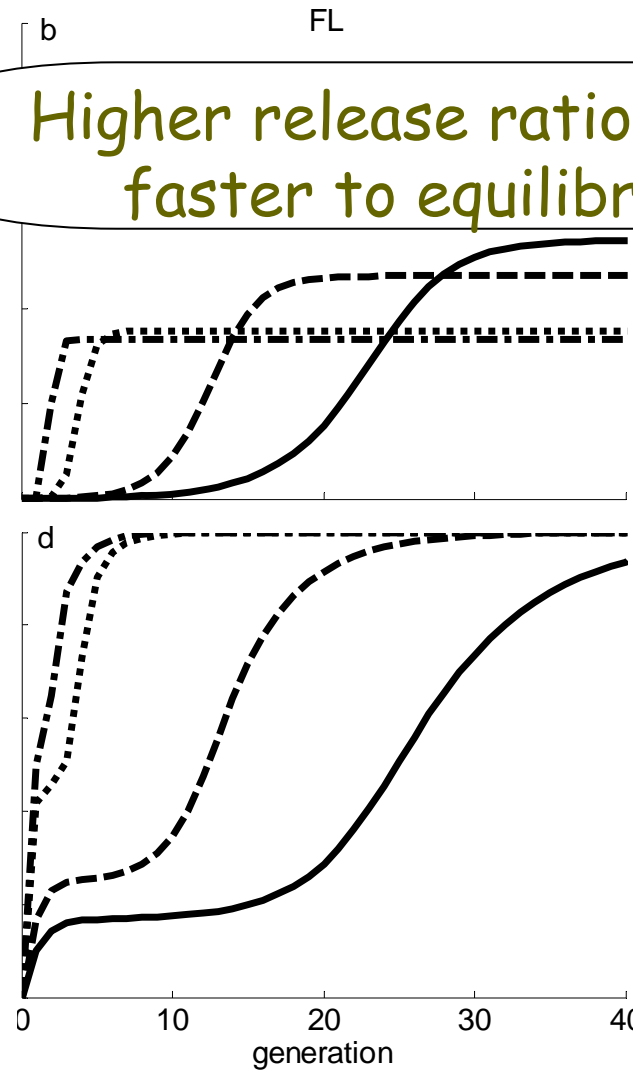
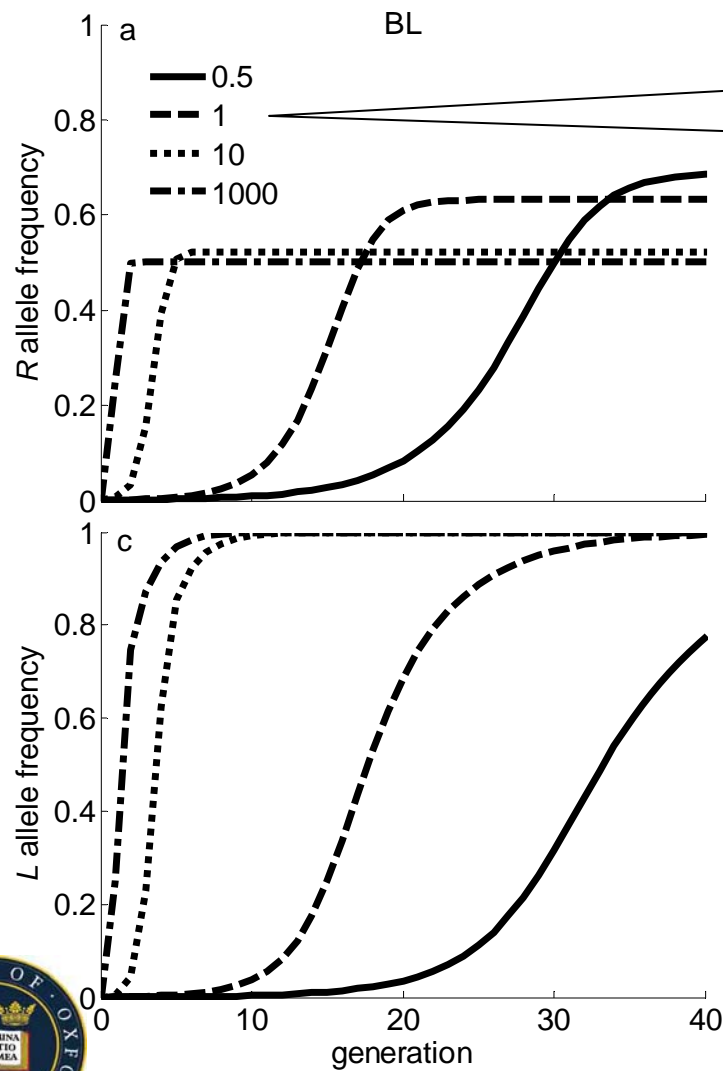
Allele frequency evolution: WORST-CASE SCENARIO



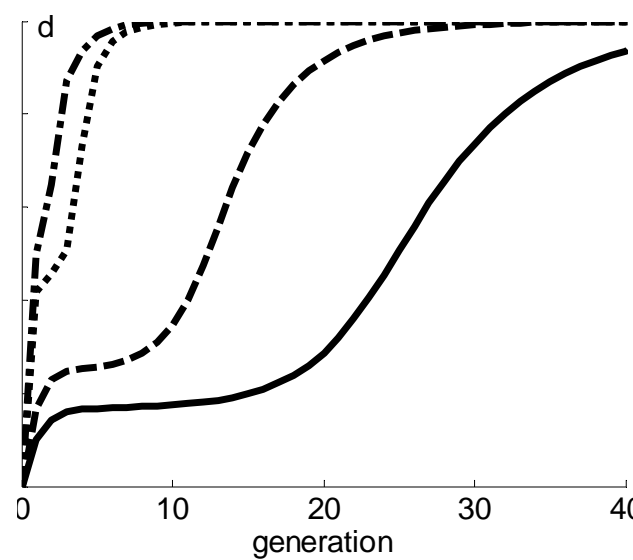
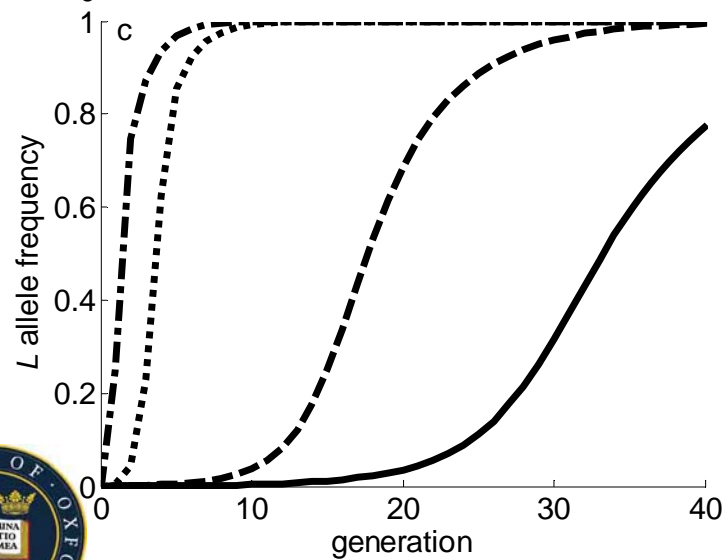
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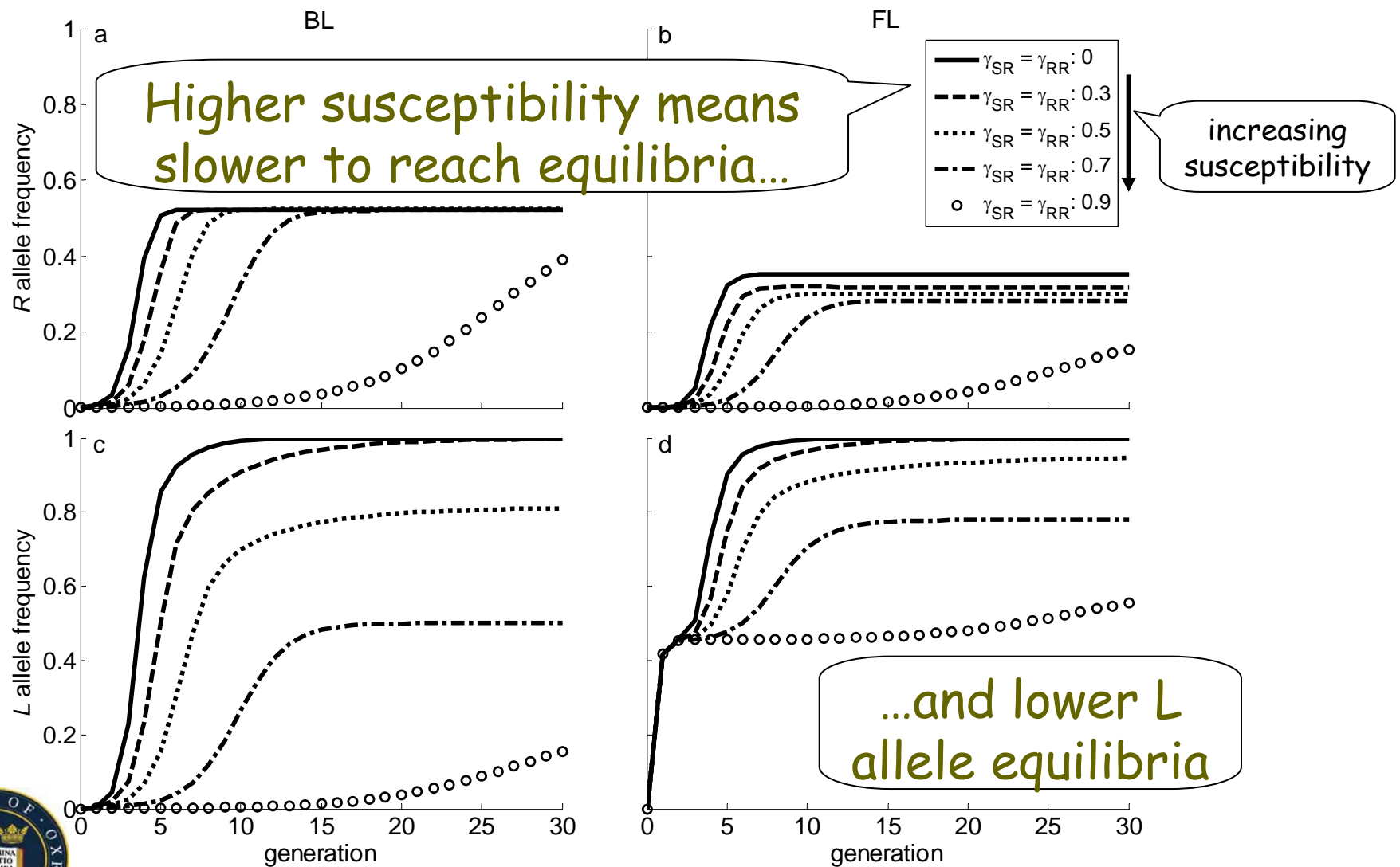
Higher release ratio means faster to equilibrium



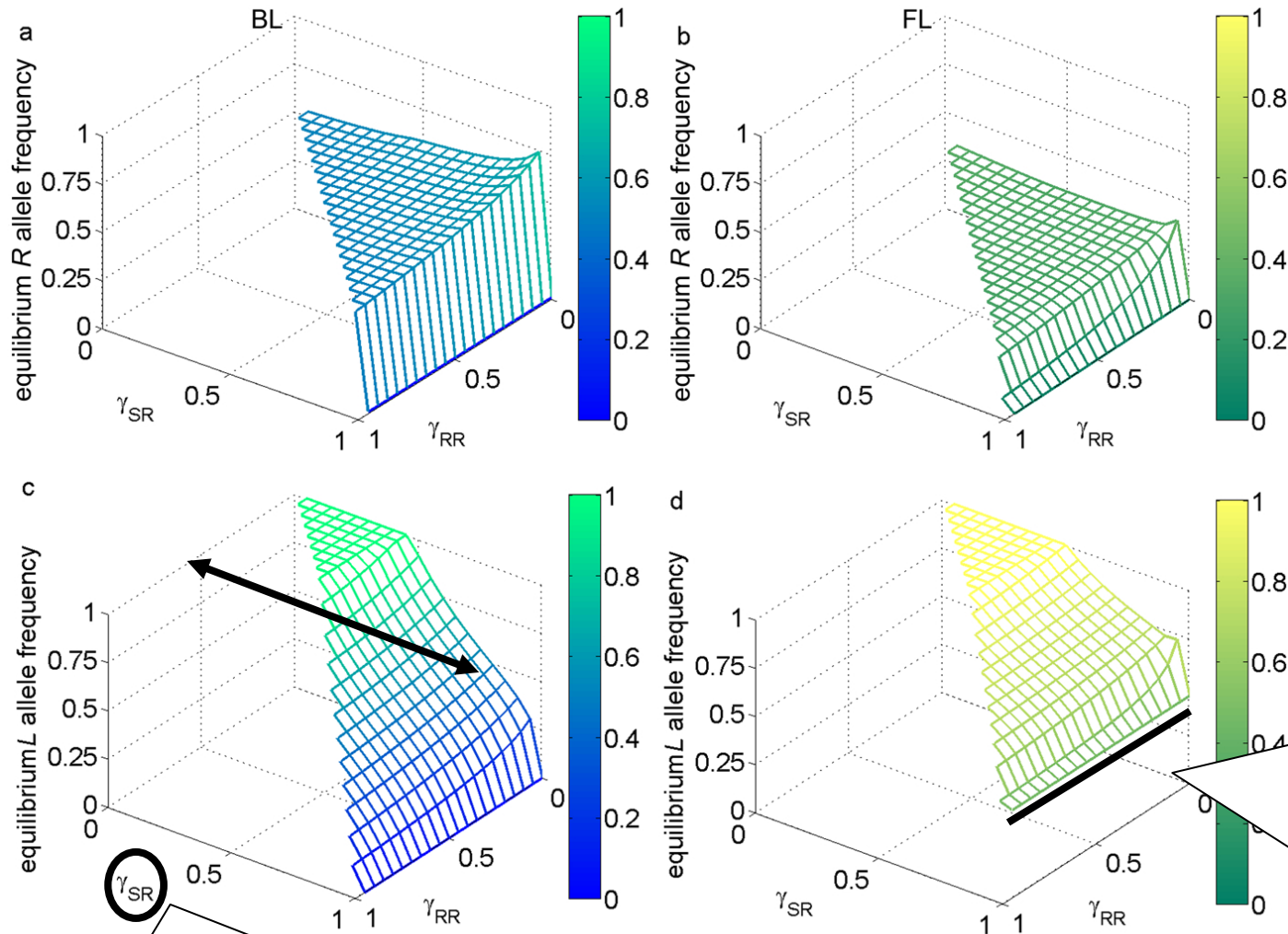
The next graphs again show dominant resistance, with no fitness cost. The solid line is complete resistance, the other lines are increasing *susceptibility* to the genetic lethality (i.e. less effective resistance).



Allele frequency evolution: NEARLY-WORST CASE



Allele frequency equilibria depend on *SR* and *RR* susceptibility (γ) to the lethality

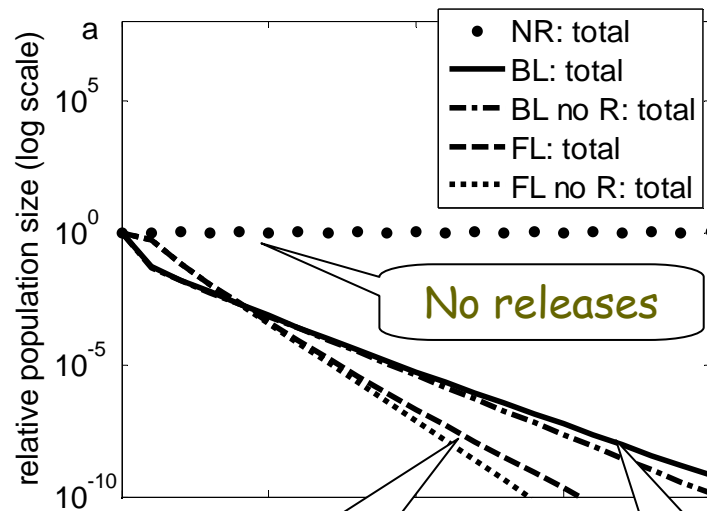


a female-lethal *L* allele is passed on to males (even with no *R*)

SR susceptibility has more effect than *RR*



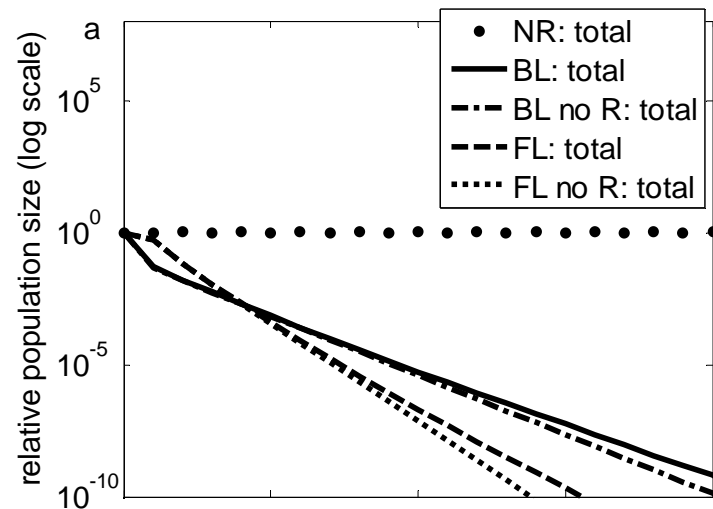
Effect of spreading *R* and *L* on population control



Spreading *R* and *L* alleles can have a range of impacts on population control:
Little difference (a)



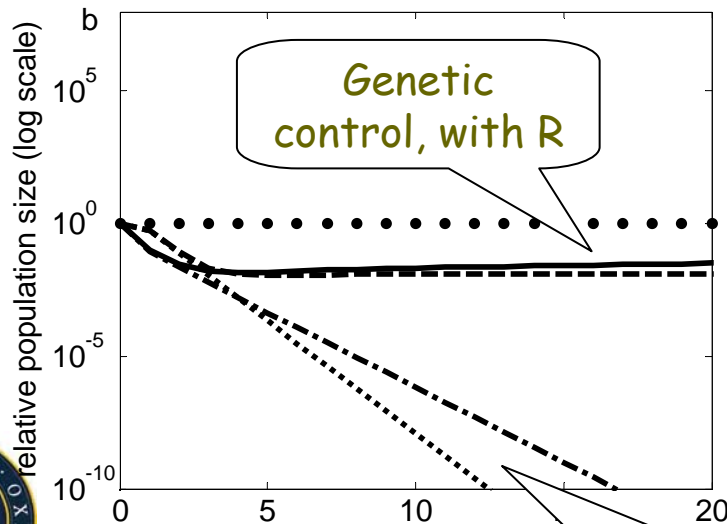
Effect of spreading R and L on population control



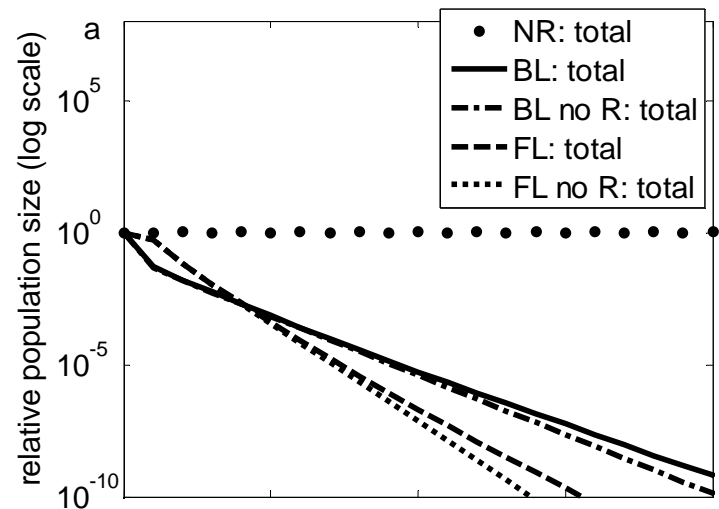
Spreading R and L alleles can have a range of impacts on population control:

Little difference (a)

Population still somewhat reduced (b)



Effect of spreading R and L on population control



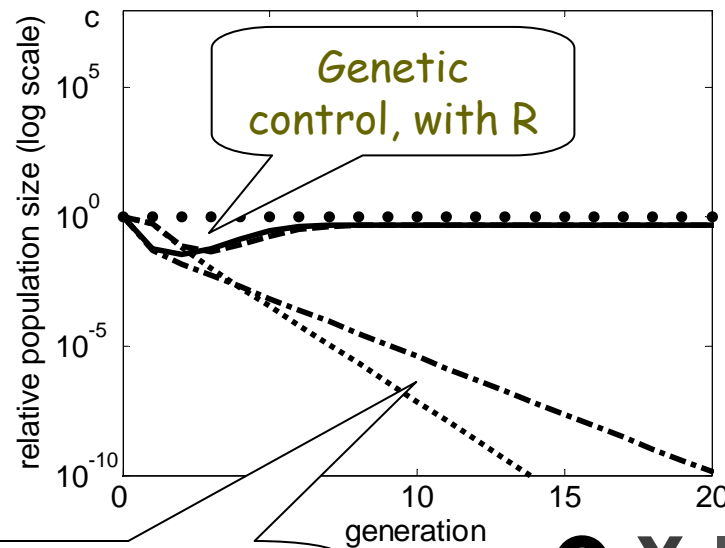
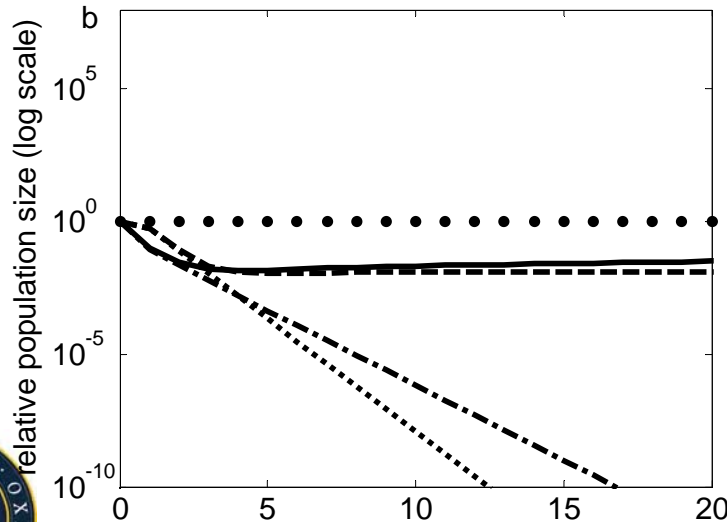
Spreading R and L alleles can have a range of impacts on population control:

Little difference (a)

Population still somewhat reduced (b)

Population rapidly rebounds, to slightly lower equilibrium (c)

Note the obvious "kinks" in b & c, as resistance starts to take effect



Genetic control, no R

Conclusions

- For given release ratio, the spread of R (and consequently L) depends on how effective R is and its fitness costs:
 - higher susceptibility R spreads less far, or goes extinct
 - higher cost R spreads less far, or goes extinct
- If R and L spread, the impact on a control programme could be negligible to significant
- The most threatening R (highly effective, little cost) would show up quickly in trials/results, allowing action (e.g. deploy alternative strains)



N. Alpey et al. (2011) J Theor Biol 270:42

For more details

- See Journal of Theoretical Biology 270 (2011) 42-55 – available online now
or
- email nina.alphey@zoo.ox.ac.uk
or
- Skype me during the ESA Annual Meeting

