

Characterization of the Haemolymph of Honey Bee *Apis mellifera* (L.) Following Experimental Infection with Bacteria

A Thesis submitted to The Department of Entomology, Faculty of Science, Ain Shams University

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DEDICATION

THIS THESIS IS DEDICATED TO MY FAMILY,
MY FATHER
MY MOTHER
MY SISTER

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ABSTRACT

The immune system of the third, fourth and fifth larval instars of *Apis mellifera* (Linnaeus) was evaluated following injection with a sublethal dose of the bacterium, *Paenibacillus larvae larvae* (White) and in naturally infected larvae at different intensities (low, medium and high). Variable changes in the total body weight, body water content, blood volume and density as well as total haemolymph proteins were recorded at different time intervals post-injection with bacteria in third, fourth and fifth larval instars and in naturally infected larvae of the same stages at different intensities of disease (low, medium and high). Thirteen type of haemocytes were described: prohaemocytes, granulocytes, eosinophil cells, oenocytes, plasmatocytes, spindle shaped cells, micronucleocytes, macronucleocytes, spherulocytes, pycnonucleocytes, basophil cells, adipohaemocytes and neutrophil cells. The plasmatocytes (PLs) represent 60-90% of the total haemocyte count (THC) and the other cells represent 10-40% of the cells. Injection with *P. l. larvae* into the third, fourth and fifth larval instars and naturally infected larvae produced several pathological consequences on the haemocytes including variation in the cell volume, vacuolization in the cytoplasm, distortion of the cell membrane and pycnosis in the nuclei. The phagocytic response against larvae injected with bacteria and naturally infected varies according to the larval age where the phagocytic response percentages increase as the larval age increase. Humoral defense mechanisms are usually integrated with the cellular defense mechanisms by releasing antibacterial substances into the haemolymph as a result of induction of the bacteria. Analysis of the haemolymph proteins by SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis showed the disappearance of some proteins and the appearance of new immune proteins in the injected fourth and fifth larval instars, the same effects were appeared for the third, fourth and fifth naturally

infected larvae due to the infection. Some of these proteins may function in the immune response. Results indicate that the most susceptible larval instar is the third larval instar and the highly resistant one is the fourth larval instar.

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ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	: Absorbency
AFB	: American foul brood
ADS	: Adipohaemocytes
<i>A. mellifera</i>	: <i>Apis mellifera</i>
AMPs	: Antimicrobial peptides
Bis	: N, N-methylenebisacrylamide
Bas	: Basophil cells
BP	: "Before Present" means before 1950. The most commonly used convention in radiocarbon dating
BSA	: Bovine serum albumin.
<i>Bt</i>	: <i>Bacillus thuringiensis</i>
CBB	: Coomassie brilliant blue
CFU	: Colony formed unit
cm	: Centimeter(s).
DHC	: Differential haemocyte count.
EOs	: Eosinophil cells
EFB	: European foul brood
<i>g</i>	: gravity
GRs	: Granulocytes.
hr	: Hour(s).
Ig	: Immunoglobulin.
kDa	: Kilo dalton(s).
L3	: Honey bee third larval instar
L4	: Honey bee fourth larval instar
L5	: Honey bee fifth larval instar
LD	: Lethal dose.
LPS	: Lipopolysaccharidase
LSP	: Larval specific protein
MAAs	: Macronuclrocytes
Mis	: Micronuclrocytes
NEs	: Neutrophil cells
µl	: Microliter
ml	: Milliliter
MIIs	: Micronucleocytes
min	: Minute(s)
µm	: Micrometer
Mol. wt.	: Molecular weight
<i>N</i>	: Number of test replicates
OEAs	: Oenocytoids
PCR	: Polymerase chain reaction

<i>P. l. larvae</i>	:	<i>Paenibacillus larvae larvae</i>
PLs	:	Plasmatocytes
PRs	:	Prohaemocytes
pPo	:	Prophenoloxidase
PYs	:	Pycnonucleocytes
rpm	:	Round per minute
SE	:	Standard error
SPLs	:	Spindle Plasmatocytes
SDS-PAGE	:	Sodium duodecyl sulphate-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis
SPs	:	Spherulocytes
ssp.	:	Sub species
TEMED	:	N, N, N', N'-Tetramethylethylenediamine
THC	:	Total haemocyte count

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