

Another species of Varroa mite threatens European honeybees

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Varroa mites are considered the biggest bee health problem worldwide. Here, a Varroa destructor mite has latched on to the upper-right side of a honeybee's abdomen to feed. Credit: Purdue University/Tom Campbell

A sister species of the Varroa destructor mite is developing the ability to parasitize European honeybees, threatening pollinators already hard

pressed by pesticides, nutritional deficiencies and disease, a Purdue University study says.

Researchers found that some populations of *Varroa jacobsoni* mites are shifting from feeding and reproducing on Asian honeybees, their preferred host, to European honeybees, the primary species used for crop pollination and honey production worldwide. To bee researchers, it's a grimly familiar story: *V. destructor* made the same host leap at least 60 years ago, spreading rapidly to become the most important global health threat to European honeybees.

While host-switching *V. jacobsoni* mites have not been found outside of Papua New Guinea, Purdue researchers Gladys Andino and Greg Hunt say vigilance is needed to protect European honeybees worldwide from further risk.

"This could represent a real threat," said Andino, a bioinformatics specialist with Information Technology at Purdue. "If this mite gets out of control and spreads, we might have another situation like *V. destructor*."

Varroa mites are obligate parasites, meaning their lifecycle is inextricably entwined with that of their bee hosts. The mites can do serious damage to their hosts' health due to their relatively large size - "think of a tick as big as your fist," Hunt said. Mites latch on to bees and feed on their hemolymph, insects' rough equivalent to blood, leaving behind open wounds that are susceptible to infection. They can also transmit diseases such as deformed wing virus and have been linked to colony collapse disorder.

To gain insight into the biology behind *V. jacobsoni*'s host switch, Andino and Hunt, professor of behavioral genetics and honeybee specialist, studied the differences in gene expression between *V.*

jacobsoni mites that fed and reproduced on Asian honeybees and those that parasitized European honeybees. Knowing which host cues mites respond to and the [genes](#) involved could lead to potential control strategies, the researchers said.

"If we can understand the mechanism, we might be able to disrupt, block or manipulate that," Andino said. "But first we have to understand what is happening and which genes are involved in allowing the mites to shift to a new host."

Andino and Hunt sequenced and assembled the first *V. jacobsoni* transcriptome, a catalog of all of the proteins made by an organism that shows which genes are actively being expressed. They then used the transcriptome to compare gene expression in populations of *V. jacobsoni*.

They found 287 differentially expressed genes between the mite populations that only parasitized Asian honeybees and those that successfully fed and reproduced on European honeybees. A change in [gene expression](#) is often a sign that an organism is reacting to a change in its environment - in this case, a new host species.

Of these 287 genes, 91 percent were up-regulated in the host-switching mites. Many of these genes were related to stress responses, "which makes sense," Andino said.

"If you're feeding on a new host, you're going to be stressed. You have to adapt. The food is different and might not be optimal for development," she said. "Potentially, European honeybees are not fulfilling the requirements these mites are used to getting from Asian honeybees."

Some genes involved in reproduction and egg production were overexpressed while some genes linked to digestion genes showed

reduced expression, compared with the same genes in *V. jacobsoni* mites that exclusively parasitized Asian honeybees.

Andino and Hunt said the mites' leap to European honeybees likely occurred within the last decade. Previously, *V. jacobsoni* [mites](#) were occasionally found on European honeybees but seemed unable to produce healthy offspring, limiting their destructive capacity.

Catching the host transition in its early stages will allow researchers to continue to investigate the complex genetic details behind the shift and monitor infected European [honeybees](#), Hunt said.

"This happened once with one species of mite, and it looks like it's happening again. Maybe if we catch this as it's beginning, we'll be able to figure out why it's happening or, down the road, stop it."

More information: Gladys K. Andino et al, Differential gene expression in *Varroa jacobsoni* mites following a host shift to European honey bees (*Apis mellifera*), *BMC Genomics* (2016). [DOI: 10.1186/s12864-016-3130-3](#)

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