

Scientists investigate how DEET confuses countless critters

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When surrounded by DEET, *C. elegans* fail to wiggle toward their favorite fragrances. Credit: The Rockefeller University

DEET, thought to be the most effective insect repellent available, may not be an insect repellent at all.

It's not that DEET doesn't keep away critters—it verifiably does. However, Leslie B. Vosshall, Rockefeller's Robin Chemers Neustein Professor, has shown that DEET acts not by repelling bugs, but rather by confusing them, messing with neurons that help the animals smell their surroundings. Moreover, the effects of DEET are not limited to insects: spiders, ticks, and many other pests also act strangely in the chemical's presence.

In this sense, DEET may be less of an [insect repellent](#) and more of an invertebrate confusant. The term doesn't exactly roll off the tongue, but new research from the Vosshall lab supports this rebranding of the chemical.

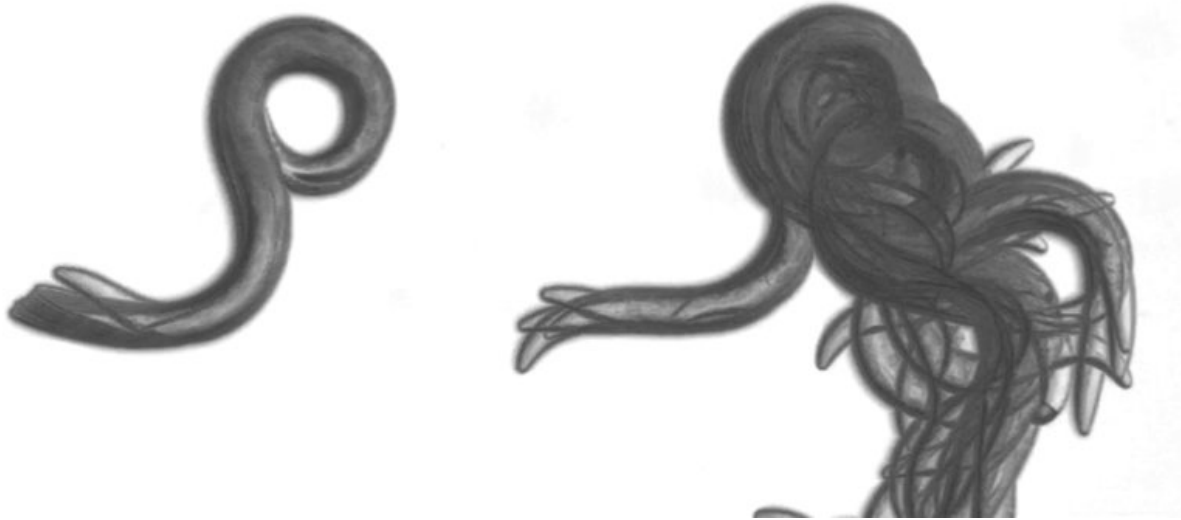
In a recent paper, published in *Nature*, Vosshall and former graduate fellow Emily Dennis show that, like insects, the nematode *C. elegans* succumbs to confusion when DEET is around. The team also describes the genetic and cellular mechanisms underlying this response, shedding light on how a single chemical might confound the senses of vastly different species.

All in the DEET-ails

First developed in the 1940s, DEET can be found in most bug sprays used today. Research has shown that, in flies and mosquitoes, the chemical works by interacting with odor receptors that are unique to insects. This research, however, cannot explain how DEET exerts its effect on non-insect species.

Seeking an explanation, Dennis and Vosshall teamed up with Cori Bargmann, Rockefeller's Torsten N. Wiesel Professor, to examine whether and how DEET changes the behavior of the roundworm *C. elegans*, a relatively simple animal with an elaborate sense of smell. When the researchers presented the tiny worms with samples of DEET

alone, the animals didn't go out of their way to avoid the chemical, indicating that DEET doesn't simply repel every organism that crosses its path.



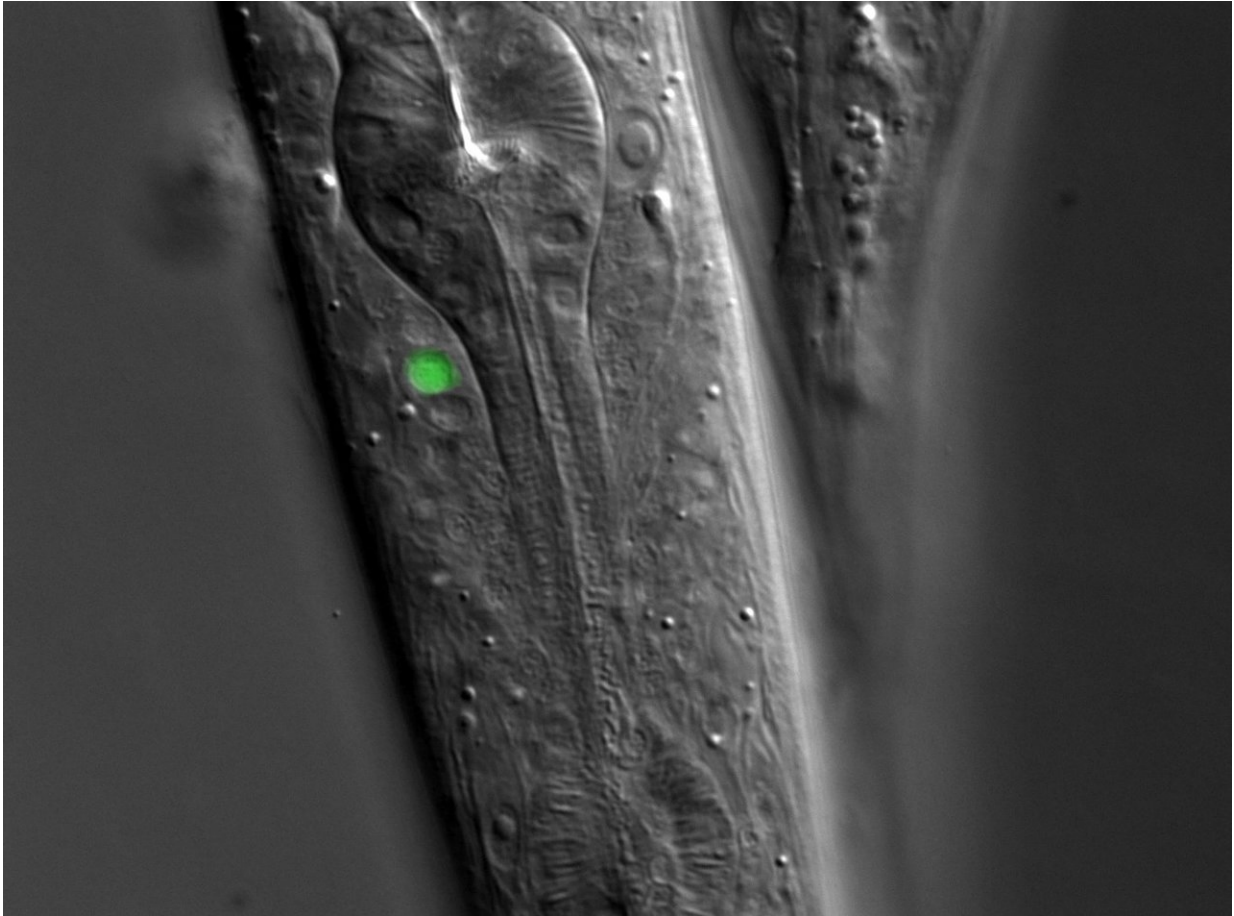
A single *C. elegans* worm pauses (left) when it senses DEET. Later, the worm starts crawling again (right). This image overlays multiple frames from a movie of the worm. Credit: Emily Dennis and Leslie Vosshall

The scientists then mixed small amounts of DEET into agar, the gel-like substance that *C. elegans* crawl on in Petri dishes. The presence of DEET limited the worms' movement toward isoamyl alcohol, a chemical that usually attracts them; it also reduced their avoidance of 2-nonanone, a compound that they typically dodge. Still, the worms reacted normally to some other chemicals. These findings suggest that DEET can interfere with responses to both "good" and "bad" smells, but that it does not entirely shut down olfaction.

The researchers also found that the worms' DEET sensitivity depends on a gene called *str-217*, which is expressed in neurons called ADL cells. When the researchers artificially activated these neurons, the worms paused in place—a behavior also observed among *C. elegans* navigating DEET-infused agar. Together, these results indicate that the chemical works, in part, by turning on neurons that induce pausing.

"Somehow activating ADL puts the worms into a frame of mind where they're more introspective, they're pausing more, they're not paying as much attention to odors," says Vosshall. "But if you take away the right gene or neuron, this spell is broken."

Indeed, the researchers showed that worms lacking either *str-217* or ADL neurons are less affected by DEET. They conclude that *str-217* likely codes for a DEET receptor, and that ADL cells play an important role in mediating response to the chemical.



A DEET-sensitive neuron that expresses the gene *str-217* (green) plays a role in worms' confused response to the insect repellent. Credit: E. Dennis *et al./Nature* 2018

A special chemical

The Vosshall lab [previously demonstrated](#) that DEET keeps mosquitoes away by interacting with [odor receptors](#) in a way that confuses the animals' sense of smell. This latest study shows that DEET causes similar confusion in *C. elegans*, but through entirely different mechanisms.

"We went into this study thinking perhaps we'd find some magical

conserved DEET receptor common to all species," says Dennis. "But we found that, in *C. elegans*, a completely unique gene is required for DEET response."

Though the study did not lead to the discovery of a magical receptor, it nonetheless provides insight into the chemical's effectiveness across highly diverse species.

"The one common theme in all of these organisms is that DEET is doing something to affect odor perception—it's like sensory system sabotage," says Vosshall.

Dennis adds: "Something about DEET is really special. And I think we're just starting to uncover all the ways that it can affect different neurons, receptors, and species."

More information: Emily J. Dennis et al, A natural variant and engineered mutation in a GPCR promote DEET resistance in *C. elegans*, *Nature* (2018). [DOI: 10.1038/s41586-018-0546-8](https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-018-0546-8)

Provided by Rockefeller University

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