

Research Article

Targeting *Plutella xylostella* digestive enzymes by applying resistant Brassicaceae host cultivars

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Abstract: The diamondback moth, *Plutella xylostella* (L.) (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae) is one of the most destructive insect pests, feeding exclusively on wild and cultivated cruciferous species. The attacked plants produce considerable amount of glucosinolates in response to insects’ feeding. Herein, we studied digestive activities of *P. xylostella* on four different genotypes of family Brassicaceae including two canola cultivars (SLM066 and RGS003) and two cabbage cultivars (Green-Cornet and Glob-Master). The highest proteolytic and amylolytic activities of *P. xylostella* were observed on Green-Cornet and the lowest occurred on RGS003 and Glob-Master, respectively. The highest activity of α-glucosidase and β-glucosidases were observed on Green-Cornet and SLM066 and the lowest was observed on Glob-Master and RGS003. The zymogram analysis revealed different isozymes of protease, trypsin-like and α-amylase in the midgut extract of *P. xylostella*. Activity of the above mentioned isozymes was inhibited in larvae feeding on RGS003 and Glob Master as resistant host cultivars. Also, larvae feeding on the resistant genotypes showed more glucosidase activities, indicating possibility of high glycosinolate existence in the resistant genotypes. By these results we can state that host plant property can affect insect digestive physiology through inhibiting digestive enzyme activities. These findings provide insights into the direct effects of host plants on insect physiology which are conducive to change in insect fitness.

Keywords: Brassicaceae, digestive enzymes, plant resistance, *Plutella xylostella*

Introduction

The diamondback moth, *Plutella xylostella* (L.) (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae), is a specialist herbivore on Brassicaceae (Talekar and Shelton, 1993), causing serious damage to various oilseed (canola) and food crops (Sarauer et al., 2003). Excessive application of chemical pesticides has led to increased insecticide-resistance in *P. xylostella* (Chougule et al., 2008). Furthermore, *P. xylostella* was the first crop pest which showed resistance to *Bacillus thuringiensis* toxin in field condition, indicating high potential of *P. xylostella* to show resistance to other different
groups of insecticides. It means that more attention should be devoted to find efficient non-chemical approaches to control *P. xylostella* and managing the resistance to this pest. Disruption of insect midgut physiology and digestive biochemistry is a benign approach which can be used instead of chemicals to delay the resistance development in *P. xylostella* (Sarauer et al., 2003; Kotkar et al., 2009). Alternate trophic levels can be in positive interaction and regarding any change in the lower trophic levels may affect the upper trophic ones (Sourbaf et al., 2012, Kianpour et al., 2014), study of insect digestive enzymes feeding on genetically different host plants can help to unravel resistant host plants and secondary metabolites involved in the resistance to be used in pest control strategies (Behmer and Grebenok, 1998; Winter and Bergelson, 2001; Mehrabadi et al., 2012; Marchioro and Foerster, 2013).

The lepidopteran larval midgut embraces a series of protease enzymes including trypsins, chymotrysins, elastases, cathepsin-B-like proteases, aminopeptidases and carboxypeptidases, all of which play role in protein digestion. Based on recent studies, 95% of total digestive activity in lepidopteran species was done by serine proteases (Bown et al., 1997; Naseri et al., 2010). Other nutrients like polysaccharides and starch & related carbohydrates are catalyzed by amylase and α-amylase, respectively (Franco et al., 2000; Kotkar et al., 2009). Myrosinase is the main enzyme in *P. xylostella* which enables it to feed on resistant Brassicaceae plants through catalyzing glucosinolate (Li et al., 2000).

Although various researchers have investigated different aspects of digestive enzymes in *P. xylostella*, nevertheless the effect of resistant and susceptible host plants on digestive activity of *P. xylostella* has remained approximately unknown (Kotkar et al., 2009; Naseri et al., 2010; Garcia- Carreno et al., 2012). Herein, we aimed to study digestive physiology of *P. xylostella* on various Brassicaceae host plants with emphasis on protease, amylase, glucosidase and galactosidase activity.

### Materials and Methods

#### Insects and plants

Seeds of two cultivars of canola *Brassica napus* L. including SLM<sub>046</sub>, RGS<sub>003</sub> and two cultivars of cabbage *Brassica oleracea* var. *capitata* including Glob-Master and Green-Cornet were prepared from Seed and Plant Improvement Institute, Karaj, Iran. Several seeds of *Brassica* plants were sown in a standard potting mix in plastic pots without any fertilizer and pesticides. When they reached 5- to 8-leaf stage (about 5 weeks after planting), the plants were transferred to separate pots. The cabbage and canola genotypes were nine and six weeks old, respectively, when they were used in experiments. To colonize *P. xylostella*, its larvae and pupae were collected from cabbage fields of Tehran University and maintained in a growth chamber set at 25 ± 1 °C, 65 ± 5% and a photoperiod of 16:8 (L: D) hours. The fourth instars of the F<sub>2</sub> generation were used for all trials.

#### Sample preparation

The last-larval instars (< 8 h old) were cold-immobilized and dissected under a stereoscopic microscope and their midguts were removed. The isolated midguts were cleaned and transferred into a 2 ml microtubes containing 1.5 ml distilled water and then homogenized using a hand-held glass grinder on ice. The homogenates were centrifuged at 1600 × g for 10 min at 4 °C and the supernatant was removed and stored at -20 °C. All experiments were replicated three to five times with appropriate blanks.

#### Total proteolytic activity

Total proteolytic activity was measured using azocasein as substrate, according to Cohen (1993). A volume of 20 μl of 1.5% Azocasein solution was added to each microtube containing 30 μl of universal buffer (acidity 3 to 12). Trial solution was incubated at 37 °C for 60 min and then 25 μl of 30% trichloroacetic acid (TCA) was added to the
reaction mixture. In the next step, the reaction mixture was cooled down at 4 °C for 60 min and centrifuged at 16000 × g for 10 min. An equal volume of 2 M NaOH was added to the supernatant and the absorbance was determined at 450 nm.

The activity of trypsin, chymotrypsin and elastase- like enzymes was measured using BApNA, SAAPFpNA and SAAApNA specific substrate, respectively (Vinokurov et al., 2005). Five microliters of 1 mM substrate were added to 10 µl enzyme extract and 85 µl of universal buffer (acidity 3 to 12) and the absorbance was measured at 405 nm for 40 min at 2 min intervals. Rate of enzymatic hydrolysis of the substrate was evaluated by an increase in its absorbance due to release of 4-nitroaniline. The absorbance is routinely measured at 400 nm or higher (Erlanger et al., 1961).

**α-amylose assay**

α- amylose activity was evaluated using dinitrosalicylic acid (DNS) method and 1% soluble starch as substrate, according to Bernfeld (1955). Twenty microliter of enzyme extract with 80 µl of 40 mM universal buffer (acidity 3 to 12) and 20 µl substrate were incubated for 30 min at 50 °C. The reaction was terminated by adding 50 µl DNS and heating in the boiled water for 10 min. The absorbance was measured at 540 nm. One unit of amylose activity was defined as amount of enzyme required to produce 1 mg maltose per 30 min at 37 °C under conditions of the assay (Kotkat et al., 2009).

**Glucosidase and galactosidase assay**

Glucosidase and galactosidase activities were measured using specific substrates. Accordingly, pNPNαGlu (p-nitrophenyl-α-D-glucopyranoside), pNPNβGlu (p-nitrophenyl-β-D-glucopyranoside), pPNPαGala (p-nitrophenyl-α-D-galactoside) and pPNPβGala (p-nitrophenyl-β-D-galactoside) were used to determine α-glucosidase, β- glucosidase, α-galactosidase and β- galactosidase activities, respectively. To do so, 15 µl of the enzyme extract with 85 µl of 40 mM universal buffer (acidity 3 to 12) and 10 µl 5 mM substrate were incubated at 35 °C for 30 min and the absorbance was determined at 405 nm after adding 2 M NaOH to terminate the reaction (Li et al., 2000). For p-nitrophenol concentration, molar extinction coefficient was calculated at 405 nm (Hardie, 1993).

Electrophoretic detection of proteolytic activity was performed using a native (Non-denaturing SDS- PAGE) 12.5% and 4% resolving and stacking polyacrylamide gels, respectively (Laemmli, 1970), followed by protocol of Garcia-Carreno et al. (1993). The gel was incubated in 2% casein in 50 mM universal buffer for 30 min at 4 °C, and then the gel immersed to the same solution for 90 min at 25 °C. The gel was stained using 0.1% cimmassie brilliant blue R-250 in methanol-acetic acid- water (50: 10: 40). Destaining was done in methanol- acetic acid- water (50: 10: 40) and the bands indicating protease activity appeared as clear zones on a dark blue background.

Specific proteolytic activity was determined using p-nitroanilide substrates BrpNA, SAAPFpNA and SAAApNA, and a native (PAGE) 10% and 4% resolving gel and stacking polyacrylamide gels, respectively. After electrophoresis, the stacking gel was cut and resolving gel was incubated for 15 min in 100 mM universal buffer (pH 10 and 11) for determining the trypsin- cymotrypsin- and elastase- like enzyme activities, respectively. Then, the buffer was removed and the gel was covered with a nitrocellulose membrane that had been presoaked for 40 min in the substrate solution (BApNA, 1 mg ml-1) and slightly air dried. The gel and membrane both were incubated in a moist chamber at 37 °C until the faint yellow bands became visible on the membrane. Then, the gel was removed and the membrane was incubated for 5 min in three solutions serially including 0.1% sodium nitrite in 1 M HCl, 0.5% ammonium sulfanate in 1 M HCl and 0.05% N- (1-naphthyl)- ethylenediamine in 47.5% ethanol. Pink bands on the white background indicating the specific proteolytic activities.
The α-amylase activity was evaluated using a native (PAGE) 10% and 4% resolving gel and stacking polyacrylamide gels, respectively. The sample buffer contained 12 mM CaCl₂ in 1% starch in 0.1 M phosphate-acetate-borate buffer with acidity 8.0 after 1 h incubation. The gel then was washed and incubated by a solution of 10 mM I₂ and 14 mM KI to stop the reaction. Areas of α-amylase activity were visualized as light strips on a dark blue background.

Detection of α-glucosidase activity in gel was done using the fluorescent substrate 4-methylumbelliferyl-α-D-glucopyranoside. After electrophoresis, the gel was incubated with 3 mM substrate in 40 mM phosphate-acetate-borate buffer (pH 6.0) for 30 min. The bands of α-glucosidase activities were shown as fluorescent band under UV.

Protein assay
Protein concentrations were measured with bovine serum albumin as a standard (2, 1.5, 1, 0.5, 0.125 and 0.063 mg mL⁻¹) (Lowry et al., 1951).

Data Analysis

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was applied to test for a normal distribution. The data were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) (SPSS, 14.0). Mean comparison was done using Duncan Multiple Range test (p < 0.05).

Result

Protease activity
The effect of pH on general protease activity of midgut extract is shown in Fig. 1. As shown, the lowest and highest proteolytic activities were observed at pH 5.0-6.0 (acidic conditions) and pH 9.0, respectively. Figure 2 shows that the highest protease activity was observed in larvae feeding on Green-Cornet and SLM₀₄₆ genotypes. The specific proteolytic activity was also measured using specific substrates (Fig. 3). The high level of specific proteolytic activity was observed over a broad alkaline pH range (pH 9.0-11.0). Like general protease activity pattern, the highest activity of specific protease enzymes was observed on Green-Cornet (Fig. 4A-C). The highest activity of Trypsin-like and Chymotrypsin & Elastase like enzymes occurred at pH 10 and pH 11, respectively.

Data Analysis

The Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was applied to test for a normal distribution. The data were analyzed by one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) (SPSS, 14.0). Mean comparison was done using Duncan Multiple Range test (p < 0.05).

α-amylase activity
The effects of different pHs on α-amylase activity showed two different activity peaks in which the first (small peak) was at pH 4.0 and the second (big peak) occurred at pH 8.0 (Fig. 5). The highest and lowest amylolytic activities were seen in larvae feeding on Green-Cornet and Glob Master (the cabbage cultivars) (Fig. 6).
Glucosidase and galactosidase activity

The maximum activity of α-galactosidase was seen at pH 6.0. So, in alkaline pH, α-galactosidase activity decreased and its minimum activity was observed at pH 8.0 (Fig. 7A). Similarly, the β-galactosidase activity had a negative correlation with increased pH and its highest activity was observed at pH 4.0 (Fig. 7B). The α and β-glucosidases had the same activity trend including increased activity by increasing acidity to pH 6.0-7.0. Then the activity decreased by increasing acidity (Fig. 7C-D). The highest α-galactosidase activity was observed on Green-Cornet (Fig. 8A). The larvae fed on SLM066 and Glob Master showed the highest β-galactosidase activity (F= 0.14, d. f. = 19.0, p > 0.05) (Fig. 8B). Different Brassicaceae cultivars showed no significant difference in α-glucosidase activity (Fig. 8C). The high activity of β-glucosidase was observed on SLM066 and Green-Cornet cultivars (Fig. 8D).

Figure 3 Trypsin- (A), Cymotrypsin- (B) and Elastase-like (C) activities in the larval midgut extracts of Plutella xylostella at different pH levels on the serine peptidase substrate. BApNA (A), SAAPFpNA (B) and SAAApNA (C), were used as substrate at different pHs. The high level of specific proteolytic activity was observed over a broad alkaline pH range (pH 9.0-11.0). Bars represent standard errors (± SE).
Targeting *P. xylostella* digestive enzymes

**Figure 4** Trypsin- (A), Cymotrypsin- (B) and Elastase-like (C) activities in midgut extracts of the *Plutella xylostella* larvae reared on the four Brassicaceae cultivars, using BApNA (pH 10), SAAPFPNA (pH 11) and SAAApNA (pH 11) as substrate, respectively. Bars represent standard errors (± SE).

**Figure 5** α amylolytic activity in the larval midgut extracts of *Plutella xylostella* measured by spectrophotometric assay in different buffer systems (pH 3.0-12.0) using 1% starch and dinitrosalicylic acid (DNS) method as substrate. Bars represent standard errors (± SE).
Figure 6 α-amylolytic activity of midgut extracts in the *Plutella xylostella* larvae reared on Brassicaceae cultivars using 1% starch as substrate at pH 8.0. Bars represent standard errors (± SE).

Figure 7 α-galactosidase (A), β-galactosidase (B), α-glucosidase (C) and β-glucosidase (D) activities of larval midgut extracts from *Plutella xylostella* was assayed through spectrophotometric assay in different pH levels using pNPαGala, pNPβGala pNPαGlu and pNPβGlu as substrates. Bars represent standard errors (± SE).
Targeting *P. xylostella* digestive enzymes

**Figure 8** $\alpha$-galactosidase (A), $\beta$-galactosidase (B), $\alpha$-glucosidase (C) and $\beta$-glucosidase (D) activities of larval midgut extracts from *Plutella xylostella* larvae reared on Brassicaceae cultivars using pNP$\alpha$Gala (pH 6), pNP$\beta$Gala (pH 4), pNP$\alpha$Glu (pH 6) and pNP$\beta$Glu (pH 7) as substrates. Bars represent standard errors (± SE).

**Zymogram analysis**

Different isoforms of protease were detected in the fourth instar larvae feeding on different Brassicaceae cultivars (Fig. 9). The zymogram analysis confirmed at least five different isoforms of protease in the *P. xylostella* gut extracts (P$_1$-P$_5$) which the P$_1$, P$_2$ and P$_3$ were found to be more effective than P$_4$ and P$_5$. Also larvae feeding on SLM$_{046}$ and Green-Cornet had higher protease activity than those feeding on the other cultivars. The isoforms pattern in larvae feeding on RGS$_{003}$ and Glob-Master were faint.

Expression of Trypsin-like enzymes spectra was measured using the electrophoresis technique (Fig. 10), unveiled at least four different bands of trypsin-like enzyme activity (T1-T4) in the midgut extract of larvae feeding on different Brassicaceae cultivars. Like protease isoform, the high activity of trypsin-like enzyme was detected in the midgut extract of larvae feeding on SLM$_{046}$ and Green Cornet cultivars. Expression T1 isoform was highly inhibited in RGS$_{003}$ and Glob Master.

Further characterizations of $\alpha$-amylase activity in *P. xylostella* larvae under native-PAGE and using starch as substrate are shown in Fig. 11. Zymogram analysis also revealed an amylase isozyme in the fourth instar larvae *P. xylostella* (Fig. 11). As seen in the protease zymogram analysis, pattern of $\alpha$ amylase activity was weak in larvae feeding on the RGS$_{003}$ and Glob Master compared with SLM$_{046}$- and Green-Cornet genotypes.
Figure 9 Zymogram analyses of the effect of some Brassicaceous host plants on proteolytic activity of fourth larval midgut extract of *Plutella xylostella* in non-reducing SDS-PAGE. Protease activity bands are indicated by arrows (P₁-P₅). Abbreviation: SLM, SLM₀₄₆; RGS, RGS₀₀₃; GC, Green-Cornet; GM, Glob-Master.

Figure 10 Zymogram analyses of trypptic activity of larval midgut extracts from *Plutella xylostella* using an overlay technique on nitrocellulose membrane. Tryptic activity bands are indicated by arrows (P₁-P₄). Abbreviation: SLM, SLM₀₄₆; RGS, RGS₀₀₃; GC, Green-Cornet; GM, Glob-Master.
**Discussion**

Diet density, temperature and pH are amongst the important factors which may affect digestive enzymes activity through affecting midgut protein content (Sivakumar *et al.*, 2006). *P. xylostella* has a series of complex and diverse proteolytic digestive enzymes which enables it to feed on different Brassicaceae cultivars. Here, we showed that different Brassicaceae cultivars affected the digestive physiology of *P. xylostella* which is in line with findings of Yang *et al.* (2009) who showed digestive enzymes of *P. xylostella* were affected by feeding on genetically different host plants (Yang *et al.*, 2009). We found the highest level of general proteolytic activity on SLM046 and Green-Cornet which was in accordance with findings of Soufbaf *et al.* (2010) who showed high susceptibility of these two cultivars to *P. xylostella*. Furthermore, Kianpour *et al.* (2014) showed that larvae *P. xylostella* on SLM046 and Green-Cornet were weighty rate even in short feeding time, indicating high suitability of these cultivars and confirms results of the present study.

Zymogram studies revealed five different types of protease isoforms (e.g. P1-P5) in larvae feeding on Brassicaceae cultivars. The P1, P2 and P3 were found to be more prevalent than P4 and P5. The highest levels of proteolytic activity was observed in larvae feeding on susceptible cultivars, SLM046 and Green-Cornet. Cultivars RGS003 and Glob-Master affected P5 and decreased its activity compared with the other cultivars which can be owing to the high levels of plant protease inhibitors (PPIs) existing in RGS003 and Glob-Master or low protein content of these genotypes. Decreased protease activity in insects due to high levels of PPIs in host plants has been shown by Naseri *et al.* (2010) who showed higher protease activity in *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hubner) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) feeding on susceptible cultivars.

![Figure 11 Zymogram analysis of α-amylase activity in the midgut of the last larval instar of *Plutella xylostella* using native-PAGE. α-amylase activity band are indicated by arrow. Abbreviation: SLM, SLM046; RGS, RGS003; GC, Green-Cornet; GM, Glob-Master.](image-url)
and artificial-fed diet than when they feed on susceptible ones.

We showed that trypsin serine protease is main specific protease in larvae *P. xylostella* which is in accordance with other studies (Nasiri *et al.*, 2010; Tabatabaei *et al.*, 2011). Although chymotrypsin and elastase were also found in *P. xylostella* their activity was not great enough to be detected by zymogram. Using zymogram analysis, at least four major trypsin isoforms were detected in the midgut extracts of *P. xylostella* larvae. The larvae feeding on SLM<sub>646</sub> and Green-Cornet had more tryptic activity than those feeding on RGS<sub>803</sub> and Globe-Master. Existence of various isoforms for trypsin enzyme has been reported for other lepidopteran insects (Tabatabaei *et al.*, 2011).

Evolutionarily, herbivorous insects attempt to possess a diverse array of digestive enzymes and improve their adaptability by expressing different types of an enzyme to overcome plant protease inhibitors (PIs) and ensure digestion (Mehrabadi *et al.*, 2012). In contrast, host plants try to hinder insect herbivory by producing efficient inhibitor compounds (i.e., enzyme inhibitors) (Mehrabadi *et al.*, 2011). Accordingly, the low protease activity of *P. xylostella* larvae on RGS<sub>803</sub> and Globe-Master cultivars, may be related to the high levels of PIs in these two cultivars which make them unsuitable to be fed by *P. xylostella* larvae. Low food utilization indices of *P. xylostella* on RGS<sub>803</sub> and Globe-Master (Kianpour *et al.*, 2014) corroborates the unsuitability of these two cultivars.

We found that the optimal acidity of α-amylase activity in *P. xylostella* larvae occurred at alkaline condition which is in line with finding of other researchers (Abraham *et al.*, 1992; Markwick *et al.*, 1996; Valencia-Jimenez *et al.*, 2008). Like trypsin enzyme, the higher activity of α-amylase was observed on SLM<sub>646</sub> and Green-Cornet, indicating lack of α-amylase inhibitors in both cultivars. Furthermore, we found one additional α-amylase isozyme by feeding on SLM<sub>646</sub> and Green-Cornet which was lacking in larvae feeding on RGS<sub>803</sub> and Globe-Master which may confirm the PIs-mediated resistance in RGS<sub>803</sub> and Globe-Master.

Herbivorous insects feeding on Brassicaceae host plants, showed different reactions in responding to changed Glycosinolate level (Eigenbrode *et al.*, 1996) in which the most variation was observed in expression of glucosidase enzymes, especially β-glucosidase. By studying rate of glucosides hydrolase and biochemical properties of these enzymes in *P. xylostella* and their response to *P. xylostella* feeding on different plant hosts, we found that the high activity of α- and β-galactosidase occurred on susceptible cultivars which is in line with other reports (Terra and Ferriera, 1994; Azevedo *et al.*, 2003). The optimal acidity for α-glucosidase and β-glucosidase activities were at pH 6.0 and 7.0, respectively, showing the glucosidase group is more efficient at slightly acidic to neutral pH such as that seen in some lepidopteran insects (Frandsen and Svensson, 1998; Tabatabaei *et al.*, 2011).

By these results we can conclude that susceptibility in Brassicaceae cultivars is related to low level of produced glucosinolates as a main defensive element in these cultivars and ability of *P. xylostella* in producing different enzymes which enables them to hydrolyze secondary metabolites in low concentration. Considering the efficiency of conversion of digested food into larval biomass depends on activity of the digestive enzymes (Lazarevic *et al.*, 2003; Kotkar *et al.*, 2009), therefore, it can be argued that inhibition of digestive enzymes in *P. xylostella*, can be one of the important developed defensive mechanisms in resistant Brassicaceae which makes them unsuitable hosts. Activity of *P. xylostella* digestive enzymes (proteases, amylase and glycoside-hydrolysing enzymes) was inhibited substantially by feeding on resistant Brassicaceae cultivars. This mechanism most probably occurs by expressing enzyme inhibitors which needs to be further investigated.
Targeting P. xylostella digestive enzymes

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References


Targeting *P. xylostella* digestive enzymes


тяفه‌ای مهار آنزیم‌های گوارشی شب‌پره پشتالماسی Plutella xylostella با استفاده از ارقام مقاوم

دانه‌چیپیان

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چکیده: شب‌پره پشتالماسی Plutella xylostella (L.) (Lepidoptera: Plutellidae) یکی از مخرب‌ترین آفات خانواده چلیپائیان است که به‌شكل کامل تخصصی به گوزن‌های وحشی و زراعی این خانواده تغذیه می‌کند. گیاگان مزرد حمله در واکنش به تغذیه این آفت، مقاومت زیادی گلوکوزیداز و آمیلزازیاتیک شب‌پره پشتالماسی را در جنگل‌های کاملاً تخصصی این آفت سازمان مجتمع‌های تغذیه‌ای آنزیم‌های غیرمستحکم مانند گلوکوزیداز و آمیلزازیاتیک شب‌پره پشتالماسی را می‌گذشتند. این چنین باوری که شب‌پره پشتالماسی غیرمستحکم آنزیم‌های غیرمستحکم مانند گلوکوزیداز و آمیلزازیاتیک شب‌پره پشتالماسی را در جنگل‌های کاملاً تخصصی این آفت می‌گذشتند، باعث احتمال مقاومت زیادی گلوکوزیداز و آمیلزازیاتیک شب‌پره پشتالماسی می‌گردید. این نتایج نشان داد که گروه از گیاگان مقاوم دارای مقاومت‌های بالاتر از گروهی از گیاگان مقاوم نیستند. این نتایج نشان داد که گروهی از گیاگان مقاوم دارای مقاومت‌های بالاتر از گروهی از گیاگان مقاوم نیستند. این نتایج نشان داد که گروهی از گیاگان مقاوم دارای مقاومت‌های بالاتر از گروهی از گیاگان مقاوم نیستند.

واژگان کلیدی: Brassicaceae، آنزیم‌های گوارشی، مقاومت گیاهی، Plutella xylostella