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Genetic diversity and population dynamics of dengue vectors *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* in selected localities in Sri Lanka

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Aedes aegypti and *Aedes albopictus* are the two main vectors of the dengue virus. Knowledge of vector genetic diversity would be useful in vector control, as it reflects the evolutionary potential of vectors. Similarly, vector population dynamics would be useful in estimating effectiveness in vector control strategies. Therefore, this study was undertaken to estimate the genetic diversity and population dynamics among selected populations of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus* in Sri Lanka, using Exon Primed Intron Crossing (EPIC) markers. Larval samples of each species were collected from two dengue endemic areas, Colombo (N=32) and Galle (N=30) for *Ae. aegypti* and Gampaha (N=20) and Kalutara (N=30) for *Ae. albopictus*. DNA was extracted and PCR amplified for RpS20 and RpL30 markers followed by 6% PAGE. PCR amplicons were sequenced and analyzed with Clustal WinMega 7.0.14. DnaSP 5.10 was used to infer the nucleotide diversity (π and θ), InD diversity ($\pi(i)$), haplotype diversity (Hd), average number of nucleotide differences (k) and Fu and Li's D* and F* statistics. An average of 480 and 464 bp DNA fragments were analyzed for the two markers for *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus*, respectively. The values obtained for π , $\pi(i)$ and k were slightly higher for *Ae. albopictus* compared to *Ae. aegypti*, but were not significantly ($P > 0.05$) different ($\pi_{alb}:\pi_{aeg} = 0.0333:0.0165$; $\theta_{alb}:\theta_{aeg} = 0.0508:0.0149$; $\pi(i)_{alb}:\pi(i)_{aeg} = 1.2733:1.049$; $k_{alb}:k_{aeg} = 8.801:3.544$). However, a significantly higher Hd was observed for *Ae. albopictus* (0.913) in comparison to *Ae. aegypti* (0.675). The obtained π values for the two species were comparable with previous studies conducted in other regions of the world, i.e., *Ae. albopictus* from Indonesia (0.03878), *Ae. aegypti* from Australia (0.0202) and Brazil (0.0102). Nevertheless, $\pi(i)$ observed in the present study for *Ae. aegypti* is significantly higher compared to the reports from Australian populations (0.0052) ($P < 0.05$). Further, *Ae. albopictus* population at Imbulgodash showed significantly negative FLD* (-2.558) and FFL* (-2.716) values with respect to the RpS20 marker ($P < 0.05$) indicating possible population expansion events. The population tested indicate a high and comparable level of genetic diversity among *Ae. aegypti* and *Ae. albopictus* found in Sri Lanka reflecting their substantial evolutionary potential. The suggested population expansion in *Ae. albopictus* is further evident with the high haplotype diversity, and may require caution with respect to controlling dengue transmission.

Keywords: EPIC markers, Fu and Li's D* and F*, nucleotide diversity, population expansion, vector genetics

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