# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS		
ABSTRACT (IN ENGLISH)		
ABSTRACT (IN THAI)		
TABLE OF CONTENTS		
LIST OF TABLES		
LIST OF FIGURES		
ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS		
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION		
1. STATEMENT AND SIGNIGICANCE OF THE PROBLEM	1	
2. LITERATURE REVIEWS	2	
3. OBJECTIVE	18	
4. USEFULNESS OF THE STUDY	18	
CHAPTER II MATERIALS AND METHODS		
1. MATERIALS	19	
1.1 For preparation of blood containing <i>B. malayi</i> microfilariae	19	
1.2 For light and scanning electron microscopic studies	19	

# TABLE OF CONTENTS (continued)

	Page	
2. METHODS	19	
2.1 Mosquito rearing	19	
2.2 Preparation of blood containing <i>B. malayi</i> microfilariae and	22	
infection of mosquitoes		
2.3 Exsheathment studies and preparation of samples for light	23	
microscopy (LM)		
2.4 Preparation of samples for scanning electron microscopy	23	
(SEM)		
CHAPTER III RESULTS		
1. Analysis of exsheathment and midgut invasion of <i>B. malayi</i>	25	
microfilariae in Ae. aegypti using LM		
2. Analysis of exsheathment and midgut invasion of <i>B. malayi</i>	29	
microfilariae in Ae. aegypti using SEM		
CHAPTER IV DISCUSSION		
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION		
REFERENCES		
APPENDIX		
CURRICULUM VITAE		

## LIST OF TABLES

## Table

## Page

3.1 Average number and percentage of microfilariae (mff) of NSP *B*. 28 *malayi* in the midgut and hemolymph in *Ae. aegypti* at different times PIBM based on 30 infected mosquitoes per time point from triplicate experiments (n=10/mosquito/time point/experiment; 450 total)

#### LIST OF FIGURES

## Figure

- 1.1 World map shows the global distribution and status of mass drug 4 administration for lymphatic filariasis, 2011 (Modified from http://gamapserver.who.int/mapLibrary/Files/Maps/LF\_2011.png).
- 1.2 Province and villages affected with lymphatic filariasis in Thailand, 52014

(Modified from http://www.thaivbd.org/n/contents/view/324451).

8

1.3 Life cycle of filarial parasite. (a) The infective third-stage filarial larva (L3) enters the host when a mosquito takes a blood meal. (b) The L3 migrates to lymphatic vessels and develops into the L4 stage, to the young adult stage and finally to the mature adult worm, male or female that commonly reside in the lymphatic system. (c) After mating, the gravid female produces sheathed microfilariae into lymph and enter the bloodstream reaching the peripheral blood. (d) After a mosquito acquires the infection by ingestion of an infected blood meal, microfilaria penetrates midgut wall and traverses the hemocoel

#### Figure

8

to invade the thoracic muscle cells and then develops to the L3 which migrates to the head and proboscis and enters a new host by penetrating the labellum of the proboscis (Modified from http://intranet.tdmu.edu.ua/data/kafedra/internal/med\_biologia/classes \_stud/en/med/lik/ptn/medical%20biology/1%20course/Theme%2010. htm).

1.4 Morphology of different stages of *B. malayi*. (a) Microfilaria is 9 ingested during blood feeding. (b) Parasite differentiates into non-feeding, L1 within mosquito indirect flight muscle cells. (c) After the first molt, L2 remains intracellular parasites which ingest cellular material into its newly developed digestive tract. (d) L3 leaves the muscle cells and migrates to the mosquito's head and proboscis where they will exit through the mosquito cuticle during blood feeding (Modified from Sara et al. 2009). (e) *B. malayi* adults. The adult male worm is considerably smaller than the female (Modified from http://www.metapathogen.com/lymphatic-filariasis/).

### Figure

- 1.5 Fractured midguts and peritrophic matrix (PM) of *O. togoi* female 16 after taking a *B. malayi*-infected blood meal (PIBM). At 5h PIBM,
  SEM micrograph shows an external face of the PM (*PMe*) that encloses the blood meal (*Bl*). The PM is completely formed and can be separated from the epithelium (*Ep*) (Modified from Jariyapan et al. 2013).
- 1.6 SEM micrographs of fractured abdominal midguts showing the 17 invasion process of microfilariae (*mf*) from the midgut lumen into hemocoel. At 3 h PIBM, SEM showing a sheathed microfilaria (*mf*; arrow) penetrating across the internal face of the PM (*PM*) and epithelium (*Ep*) into hemocoel in the final stage of invasion (Modified from Jariyapan et al. 2013).
- 2.1 Equipment for mosquito rearing. (a) Plastic cup of natural water 21 with wet filter paper lining the inside for gravid female mosquitoes to lay eggs. (b) Eggs placed in a white plastic tray containing 1,500 ml of natural water and exposed to a 40 watt light. (c) White plastic rearing

#### Page

#### Figure

- tray containing natural water, transfer pipette and dog food. (d) 21 Plastic container for holding pupae (e) Adult rearing cage and bottle with cotton wick containing 10% sucrose solution. (f) Plastic container and sucker. hemolymph.
- 3.1 Representative images of *B. malayi* microfilariae with intact 27 morphology in *Ae. aegypti*. (a) A sheathed microfilaria in the midgut. Arrows indicate the microfilarial sheath. (b) An exsheathed microfilaria in the midgut. (c) An exsheathed microfilaria in the
- 3.2 SEM micrographs of abdominal midguts showing the 30 exsheathment of microfilariae. (a) A representative image of a sheathed microfilariae (arrow) surrounded by small particles in the midgut lumen observed in a midgut dissected at 1 h PIBM. (b-d) Representative examples of maceration of the sheaths (arrows) of microfilariae in midguts dissected at 3 h PIBM. (e-f) Representative examples of exsheathed microfilariae (arrows) inside the blood meal (*BM*) in the midgut dissected at 3 h PIBM.
- 3.3 SEM micrographs of fractured abdominal midguts showing the 31 invasion process of microfilariae. Specimens are from the midgut

#### Figure

Page

lumen and hemocoel at 4 h PIBM. (a,b) Exsheathed microfilariae 31 (arrows) close to the PM. (c) Exsheathed microfilariae (arrows) crossing the PM. (d) Fractured region showing exsheathed microfilariae (arrow) during invasion into the PM. (e) An exsheathed microfilaria (arrow) penetrating across the PM and epithelium into the hemocoel and lying on the external surface (*Ex*) of the midgut.

- 3.4 SEM micrographs showing sheathed microfilariae in the midgut 32 lumen. (a-f) Representative examples from midguts dissected at 1 h, 3 h, 12 h, 24 h, and 36 h PIBM, respectively.
- 3.5 An example of a melanized microfilaria recovered from the 33 hemocoel. LM showing melanization occurred on a part of the microfilaria body (arrow).

# ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

LM	light microscope
SEM	scanning electron microscope
NSP	nocturnally subperiodic
PIBM	post feeding on a Brugia malayi-infected
	blood meal
HBSS	Hank's balanced salt solution
PBS	phosphate buffer saline solution
PM	peritrophic matrix
cm	centimeter
ml	milliliter
μl	microliter
h	hour
min	minute
et al	and others

# *i.e.* id est% percentage°C degree Celsius

xviii