## BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF INHIBITOR FROM *Plathymenia foliolosa* SEEDS ON *Anagasta kuehniella* LARVAL DEVELOPMENT

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Plants are able to synthesize a wide range of molecules to defend themselves against insect attack. A. kuehniella is found worldwide, this insect attacks stored grains. In this work, we investigated the effect of a trypsin inhibitor present in *P. foliolosa* seeds (PFIT) on the development of A. kuehniella larvae. PFIT was purified through classic chromatography methods. The insects were cold immobilized, dissected, and the midguts were surgically removed from the larvae and placed in iso-osmotic saline. Midgut tissue homogenates were centrifuged and the supernatants were used as enzyme sources. To examine the protein effects on A. kuehniella, larvae up to the fourth instar were fed an artificial diet-containing PFIT at concentration of 0.7% (w/w). Control meal without inhibitor was also prepared. Each treatment was repeated fifteen times with five larvae (n=75), and was analyzed in terms of weight and larval survival. When PFIT was fed to A. kuehniella larvae caused a significant reduction in larval survival and weight (32.3% and 66.1%, respectively). General proteinase activity was significantly smaller in larvae reared on a diet containing 0.7% PFIT. Analysis SDS-PAGE (0.1% gelatin) confirmed this proteinase activity. Additional studies with this inhibitor developed to better understanding this protein in relation to development of A. kuehniella.

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Key Words: Plathymenia foliolosa, trypsin inhibitor, Anagasta kuehniella.