

Wolbachia



Wolbachia are natural bacteria present in up to 50% of insect species, including some mosquitoes.

What is *Wolbachia* and why use it?

Wolbachia are natural bacteria present in up to 50 per cent of insect species, including some mosquitoes. *Wolbachia* is not usually found in the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, the primary species responsible for transmitting human viruses such as dengue, Zika, chikungunya and yellow fever. Research conducted by the World Mosquito Program shows that when introduced into *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes, *Wolbachia* can help to reduce the transmission of the viruses they carry.

The World Mosquito Program introduces *Wolbachia* into *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes in the laboratory and releases them into the wild. These *Wolbachia* mosquitoes then breed with the wild mosquito population. Over time, the percentage of mosquitoes carrying *Wolbachia* grows until it remains high without the need for further releases.

Wolbachia is safe for humans, animals and the environment. Three independent risk assessments have been conducted by government scientific research organisations in Australia, Indonesia and Vietnam, all of which gave an overall risk rating of 'negligible' - the lowest possible rating - for the release of *Wolbachia* mosquitoes.

The *Wolbachia* method has some unique advantages. It is safe, natural and can be deployed without posing risk to natural ecosystems. It does not involve genetic modification. Unlike most other initiatives tackling virus-transmitting mosquitoes, the World Mosquito Program's *Wolbachia* method is self-sustaining and does not suppress mosquito populations.

How does *Wolbachia* increase throughout the mosquito population?

The diagram on the right explains a process called cytoplasmic incompatibility, which enables *Wolbachia* to increase in mosquito populations. *Wolbachia* can only be transmitted from parent to offspring inside the female's egg. Although this limits the initial amplification of *Wolbachia* in mosquito populations,

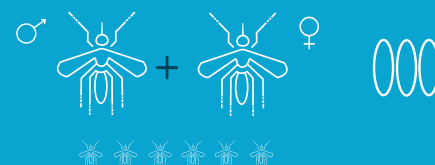
over generations the numbers of male and female mosquitoes with *Wolbachia* steadily increase.

Long-term monitoring by the World Mosquito Program shows that *Wolbachia* is self-sustaining at high levels in most of our international project sites up to 8 years after release. In these areas, there have not been any local transmission of mosquito-borne diseases, such as dengue, Zika, chikungunya and yellow fever.

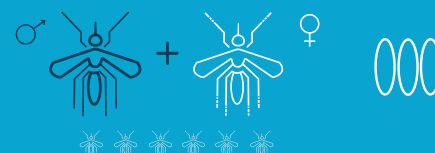
Cytoplasmic Incompatibility



When male mosquitoes with *Wolbachia* mate with wild female mosquitoes without *Wolbachia*, those females will lay eggs that won't hatch.



When male mosquitoes with *Wolbachia* mate with females with *Wolbachia*, all of their offspring will carry *Wolbachia*.



When female mosquitoes with *Wolbachia* mate with males without *Wolbachia*, all of their offspring will carry *Wolbachia*.

How safe is *Wolbachia* for people and animals?

Years of laboratory and field-based research has concluded that mosquitoes with *Wolbachia* are safe for people, animals and the environment. In the wild, some species of mosquitoes (including those that bite people) already carry *Wolbachia*.

Is *Wolbachia* harmful to the environment?

The World Mosquito Program's *Wolbachia* method is an environmentally friendly intervention that uses naturally occurring bacteria already found in many insect species. Laboratory and field research has found that *Wolbachia* cannot be passed to humans or other mammals. Insecticides, which are relatively expensive and can linger in the environment, killing other beneficial insects and damaging human health, can be used less frequently.

Do other animals carry *Wolbachia*?

Wolbachia is common among arthropods, including insects, spiders and other small animals without backbones. Up to 60 per cent of insect species naturally carry *Wolbachia*, including butterflies, dragonflies, moths and some mosquito species. *Wolbachia* is not found in larger animals such as mammals, reptiles, birds and fish.

Will the bite of a mosquito infected with *Wolbachia* hurt more than a normal bite?

No, people who are bitten by an *Aedes aegypti* mosquito carrying *Wolbachia* will not notice any difference.

Our research shows that when introduced into the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito, *Wolbachia* is capable of blocking the transmission of mosquito-borne viruses, like dengue, Zika, chikungunya and yellow fever.

Wolbachia is transferred from the *Drosophila* fruit fly to *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes by microinjection.

Wolbachia is:

- a naturally occurring bacteria
- found in 60% of all insect species
- safe for humans, animals and the environment

About us

The World Mosquito Program is an international, not-for-profit initiative that works to protect the global community from mosquito-borne diseases including dengue, Zika, chikungunya and yellow fever.

Our approach has widespread support from communities, governments, research institutes and philanthropic partners around the world. Through collaboration and innovation, we can make a difference to millions of lives.

Currently the World Mosquito Program works in 11 countries in Asia, the Pacific and the Americas.

The World Mosquito Program currently has two regional offices: one in Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam for Asia and another in Melbourne, Australia, based at Monash University, for Oceania. We also operate in the Americas and are in the process of establishing a European presence. These hubs support projects in their respective regions and contribute to core global operations.

Contact us

@ contact@worldmosquito.org
worldmosquitoprogram.org

Join the conversation

facebook.com/wmpglobal
twitter.com/wmpglobal
instagram.com/wmpglobal

