

Transgenic Research

Characterization of the spectrum of insecticidal activity of a double-stranded RNA with targeted activity against Western Corn Rootworm (*Diabrotica virgifera virgifera* LeConte)

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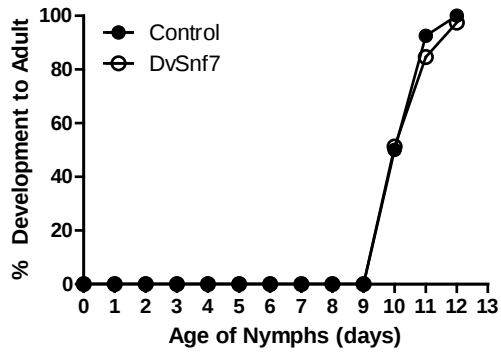
1. Monsanto Company, 800 N Lindbergh Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63167, USA

2. Monsanto Company, 700 Chesterfield Parkway W, Chesterfield, MO 63017, USA

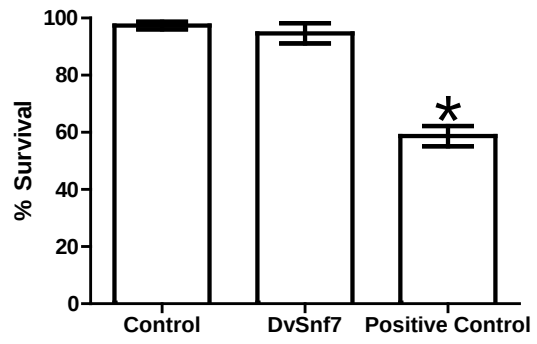
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Online Resource 1 Fig A-F (A) *O. insidiosus* percent development to adult for test (5,000 ng DvSnf7/g diet) and control treatments (n=40) were comparable with mean emergence times of 10.7 ± 0.1 and 10.6 ± 0.1 days, respectively. (B) *N. vitripennis* percent survival after 20 days of exposure was not significantly different between the test (5,000 ng DvSnf7/mL diet) and control treatments ($p > 0.05$). The concurrent positive control of 100 μ g potassium arsenate/mL diet treatment resulted in a significant effect on survival ($p < 0.05$). Each treatment consisted of three replicates of 25 wasps each. (C) *S. frugiperda* mean body weight in the test (500 ng DvSnf7/mL diet) and control treatments (n=32) were not significantly different after 8 days of exposure ($p > 0.05$). (D) *H. zea* mean body weight in the test (5,000 ng DvSnf7/mL diet) and control treatments were not significantly different after 10 and 12 days of exposure ($p > 0.05$). Each treatment consisted of three replicates of 16 individually housed larvae. (E) *O. nubilalis* percent survival after 12 days of exposure was not significantly different in the test (5,000 ng DvSnf7/mL diet) and control treatments ($p > 0.05$). Each treatment consisted of three replicates of 16 individually housed larvae. (F) *O. nubilalis* mean body weight in the test (5,000 ng DvSnf7/mL diet) and control treatments were not significantly different after 12 days of exposure ($p > 0.05$)

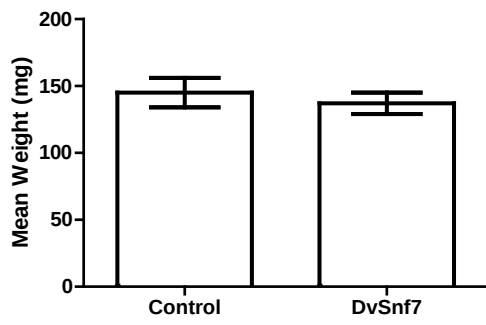
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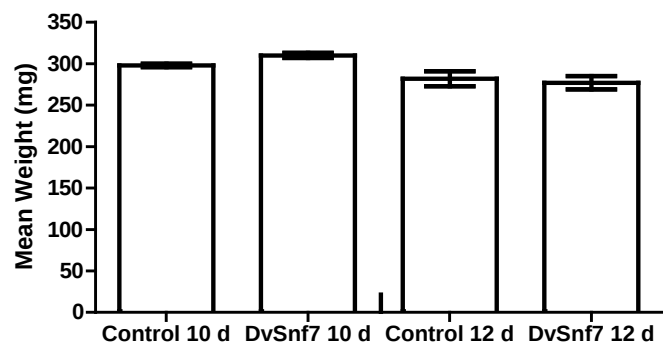
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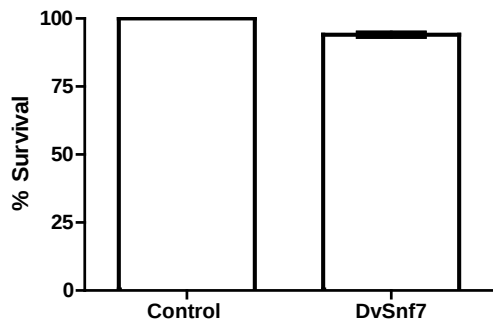
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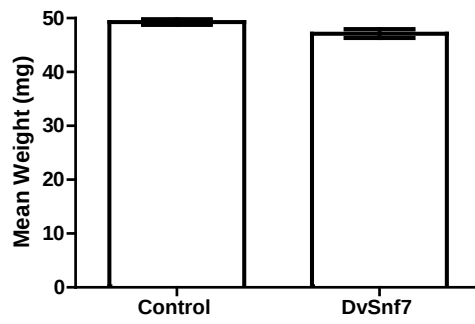
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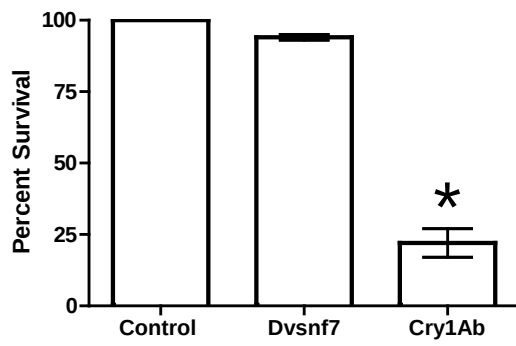


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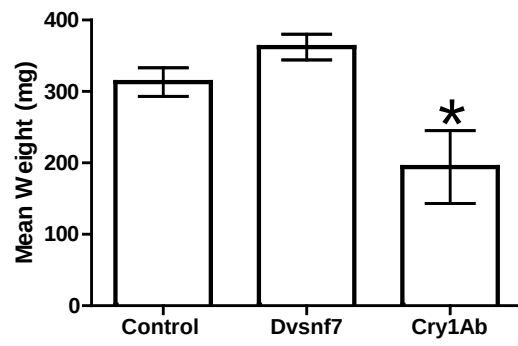


Online Resource 1 Fig G-K (G) *B. mori* percent survival for after 14 days of exposure was not significantly different in the test (5,000 ng DvSnf7/mL leaf dip solution) and control treatments ($p > 0.05$). The concurrent positive control treatment with Cry1Ab resulted in a significant effect on survival. Each treatment consisted of five replicates of 10 larvae each. (H) *B. mori* mean body weight in the test (5,000 ng DvSnf7/mL leaf dip solution) and control treatments were not significantly different after 14 days of exposure ($p > 0.05$). The concurrent positive control treatment with Cry1Ab resulted in a significant effect ($p < 0.05$) on mean body weight of surviving larvae noted with an asterisk. (I) Concentration response curves for WCR and *D. undecimpunctata howardi* (SCR) in 12-day diet bioassays; mean LC_{50} values of 4.4 ng DvSnf7 dsRNA/mL and 1.2 ng DvSnf7 dsRNA/mL diet as reported by Bolognesi et al. (2012). (J) *C. maculata* percent development to adult for the test (3,000 ng DvSnf7/g diet) and control treatments (four replicates of 20 larvae each) were the same with mean emergence times of 19.6 ± 1.2 and 19.6 ± 1.5 days, respectively. (K) *C. maculata* mean adult body weights in the test (3,000 ng DvSnf7/g diet) and control treatments were not significantly different after 24 days of exposure ($p > 0.05$)

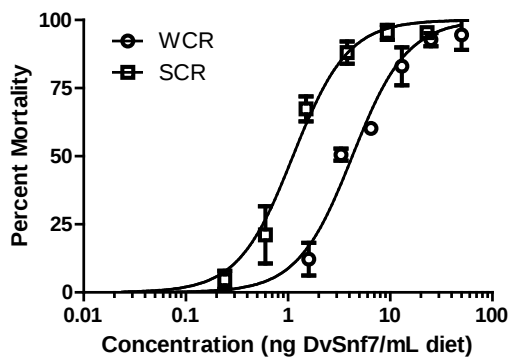
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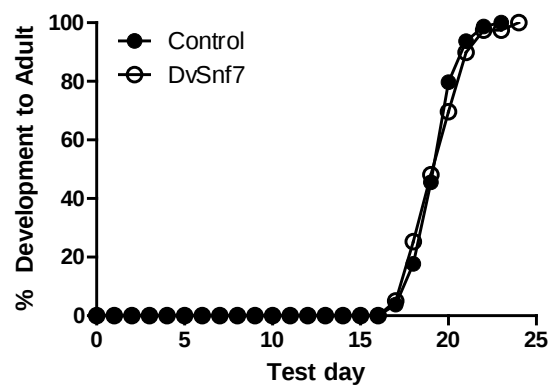
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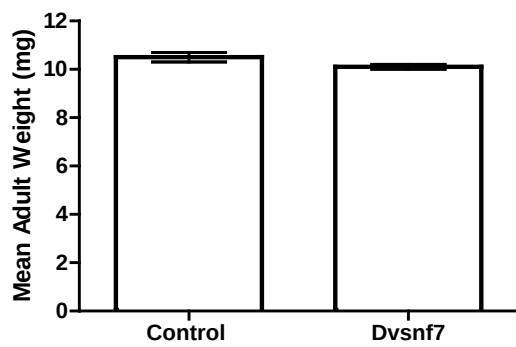
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J.

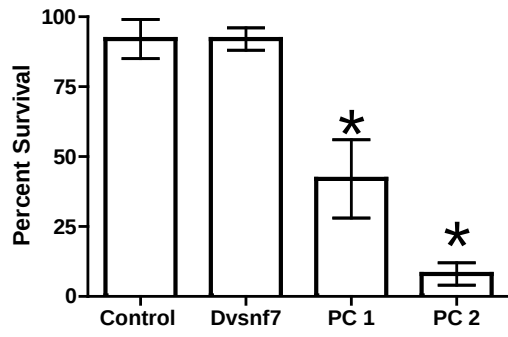


K.

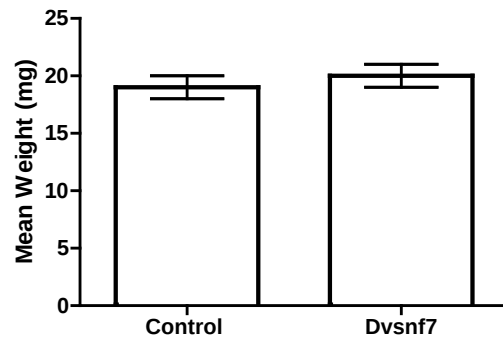


Online Resource 1 Fig L-Q (L) Percent *E. varivestis* survival after 28 days of exposure was the same in the test (3,000 ng DvSnf7/mL diet) and control treatments. The concurrent positive control treatments of 14 and 28 µg potassium arsenate/g diet resulted in a significant and concentration dependent effect on *E. varivestis* survival ($p < 0.05$). Each treatment consisted of three replicates of 16 larvae each. (M) Mean *E. varivestis* body weight in the test (3,000 ng DvSnf7/mL diet) and control treatments were not significantly different after 28 days of exposure ($p > 0.05$). (N) Percent *P. chalcites* survival in the test (5,000 ng DvSnf7/g diet) and control treatments over the 35 day exposure study were 89% and 90%, respectively. The concurrent positive control of 200 µg potassium arsenate/g diet resulted in a significant effect on *P. chalcites* survival ($p < 0.05$). Each treatment consisted of three replicates of 25 to 30 larvae each. (O) *P. chalcites* percent development to adult for the test (5,000 ng DvSnf7/g diet) and control treatments were comparable with mean emergence times of 29 ± 1 and 30 ± 1 day, respectively. (P) Mean *P. chalcites* adult body weight in the test (5,000 ng DvSnf7/g diet) and control treatments were not significantly different ($p > 0.05$) in a 35 day exposure study

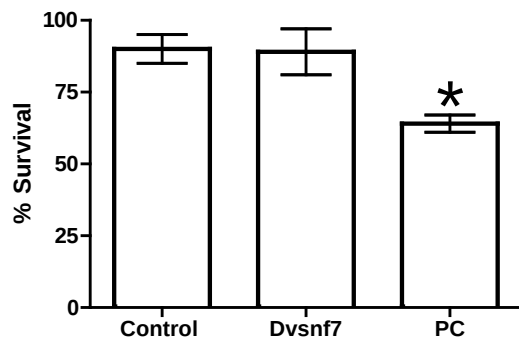
L.



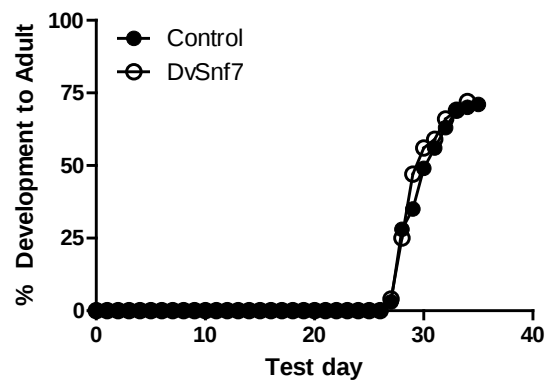
M.



N.



O.



P.

