IPM & Breeders Day – February 8th, 2023

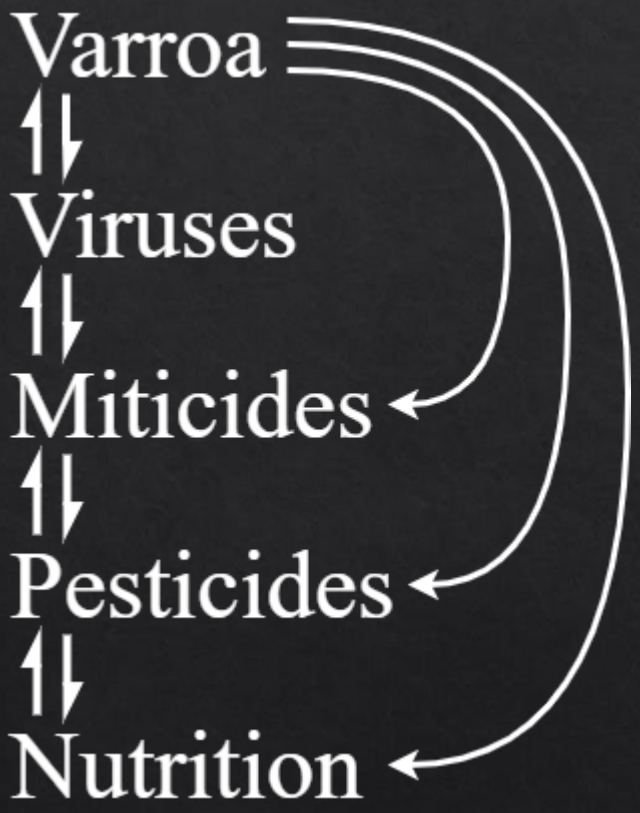
Meadow Ridge Enterprises Ltd

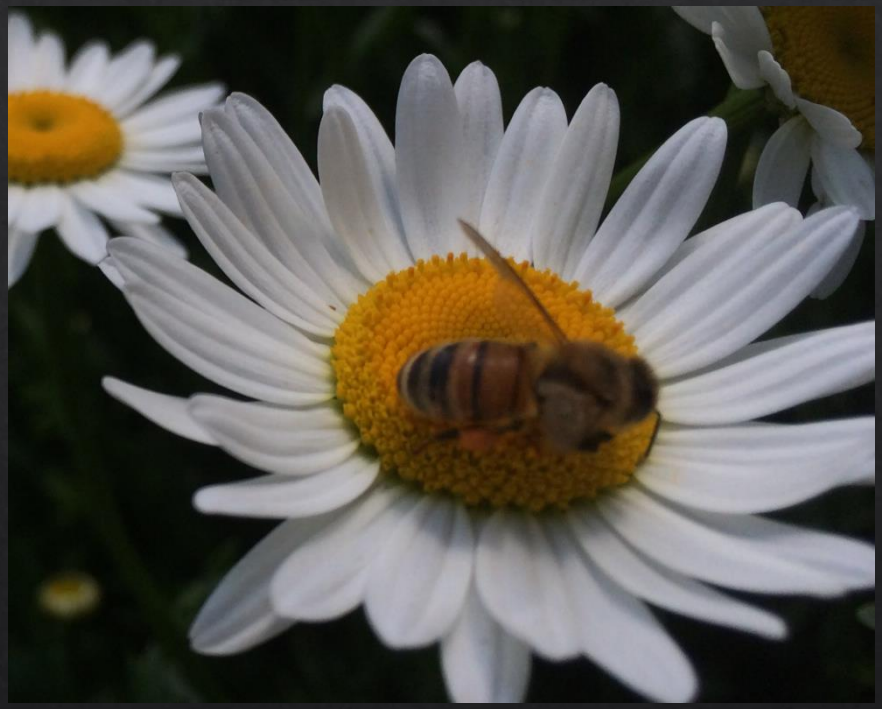
The Saskatraz Project

Objective: To develop productive, gentle honeybees with tolerance to mites and brood diseases

By: Albert J. Robertson
The Saskatchewan Honeybee Breeding and Selection Program

Current Honeybee Health Issues





Outline

- Saskatraz Breeding and Selection Program
- Biomarker Development (Microsatellites, Proteomics, Micro and Kinome Arrays)
- Screening Saskatraz Colonies for Virus Susceptibility
- Saskatraz Hybrid Project
  - Olivarez Honey Bees Inc. - Orland, CA www.OHBees.com
- Combined Miticide Treatment Experiments with selected and unselected stock
- Please visit www.saskatraz.com for reviews and publications
- Please visit bit.ly/Saskatraz for a comprehensive review

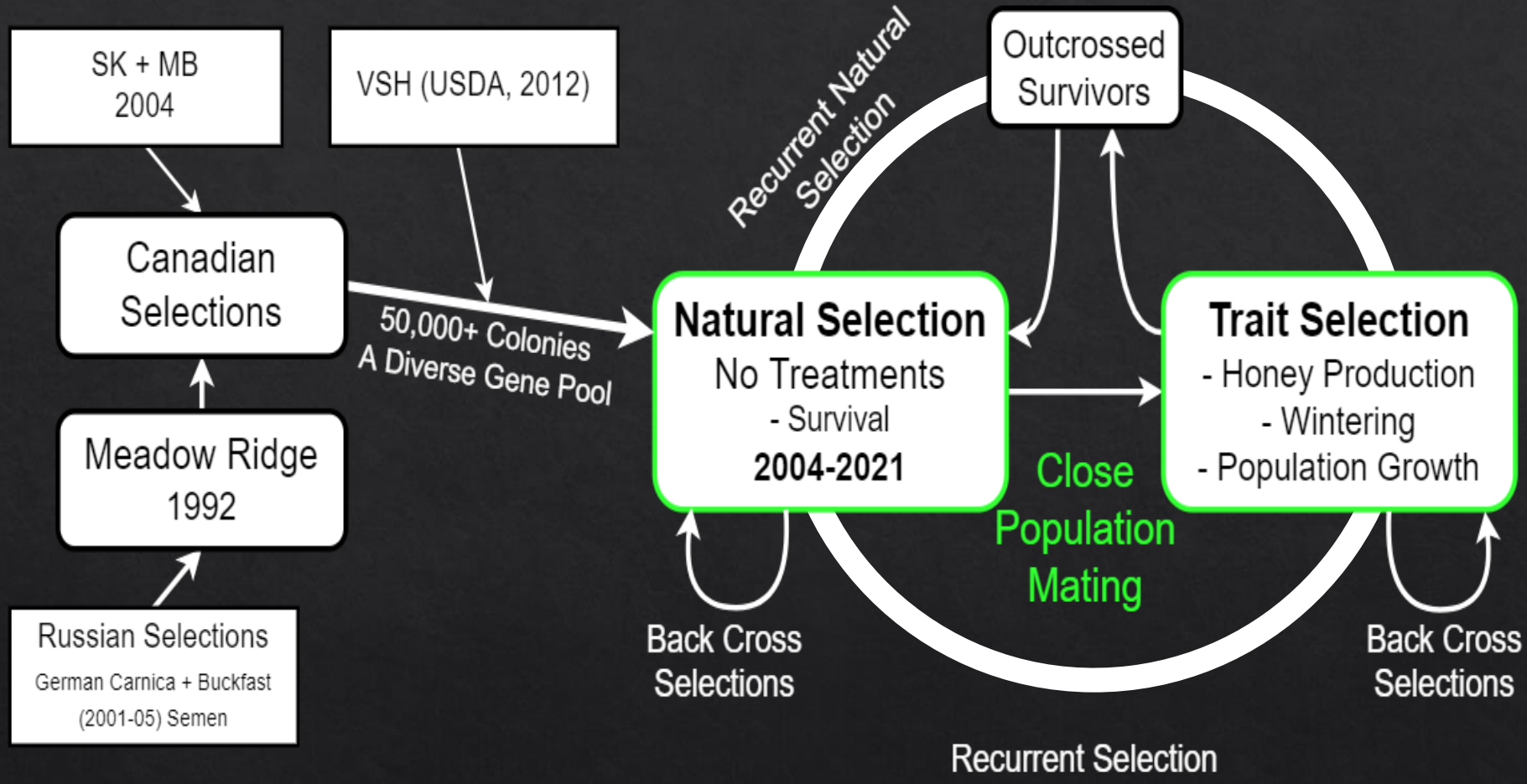
Saskatraz Breeding Program

Primary Selection Criteria:

- Honey Production
- Wintering Ability
- Spring Population Growth
- Varroa Resistance and Suppression
- Resistance to Brood Diseases
  (Chalk Brood, AFB, EFB, etc.)
- Viruses and Nosema Susceptibility

Breeding methods used to select and enrich for important traits (natural selection, out crossing, back crossing, recurrent selection, progeny analyses and closed population mating).

Saskatraz Breeding Program Logistics

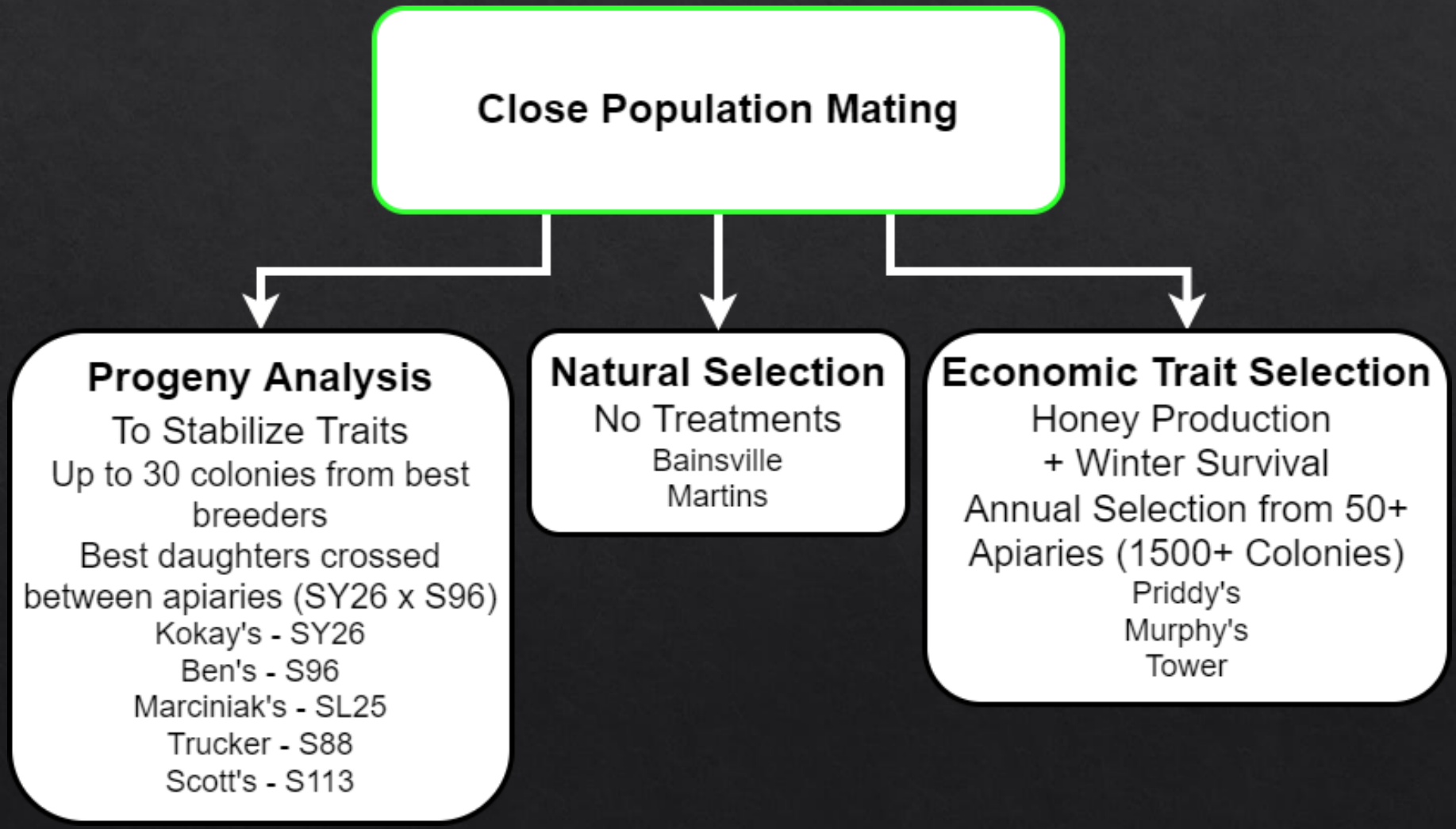


There are currently:

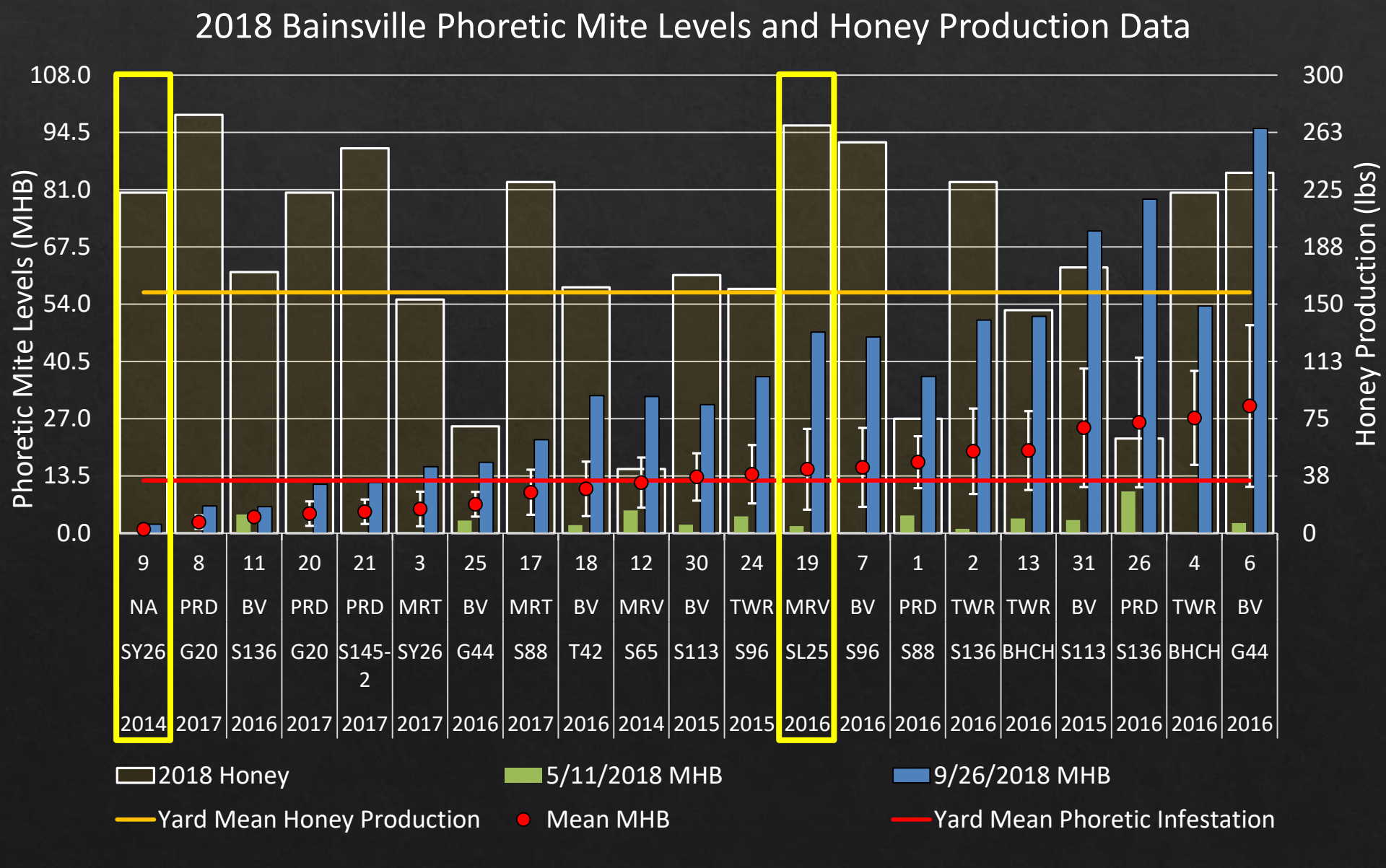
17 Saskatraz Families

Stock Distributed Yearly Since 2006

Saskatraz Breeding Program Logistics



Natural Selection for Varroa Tolerance



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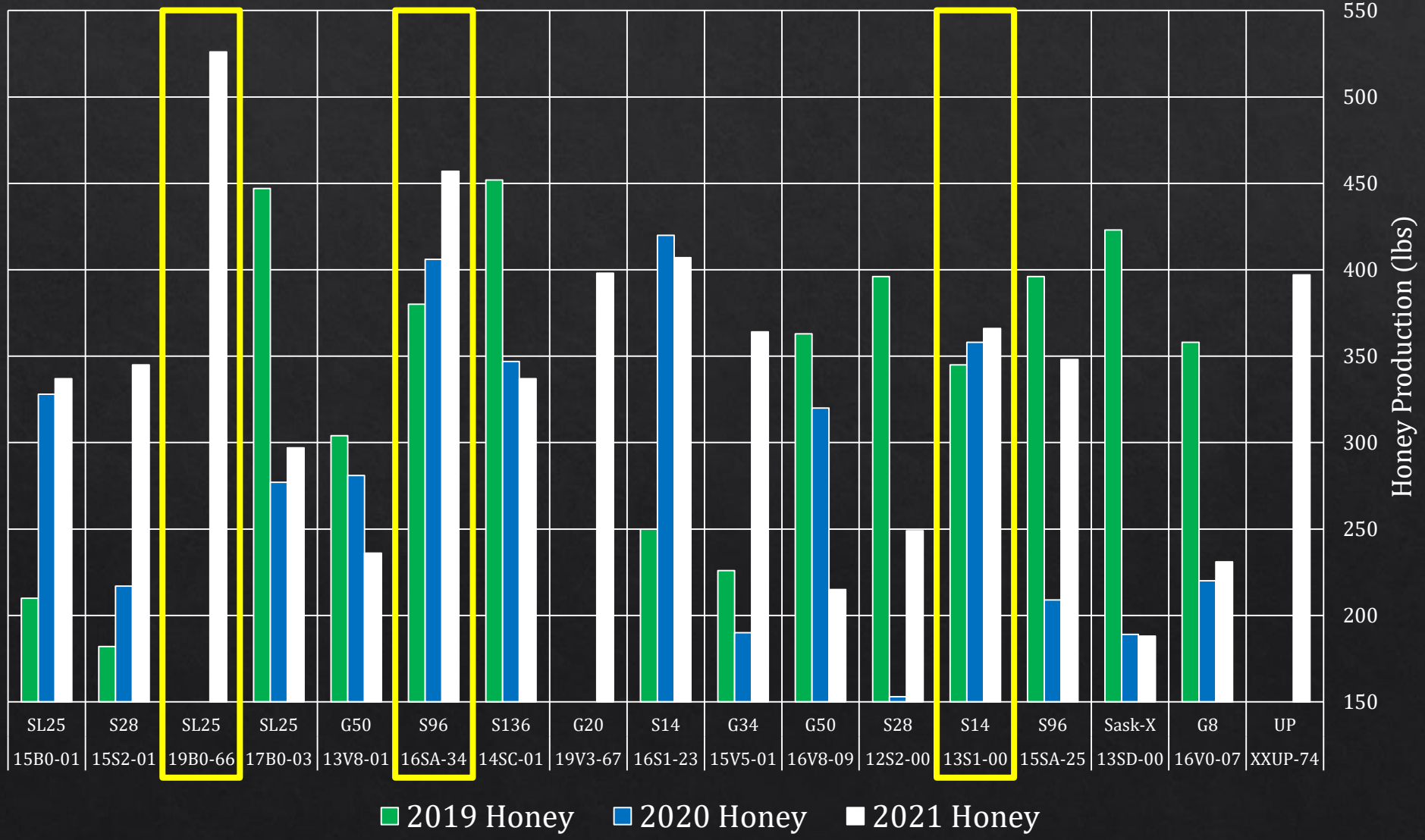
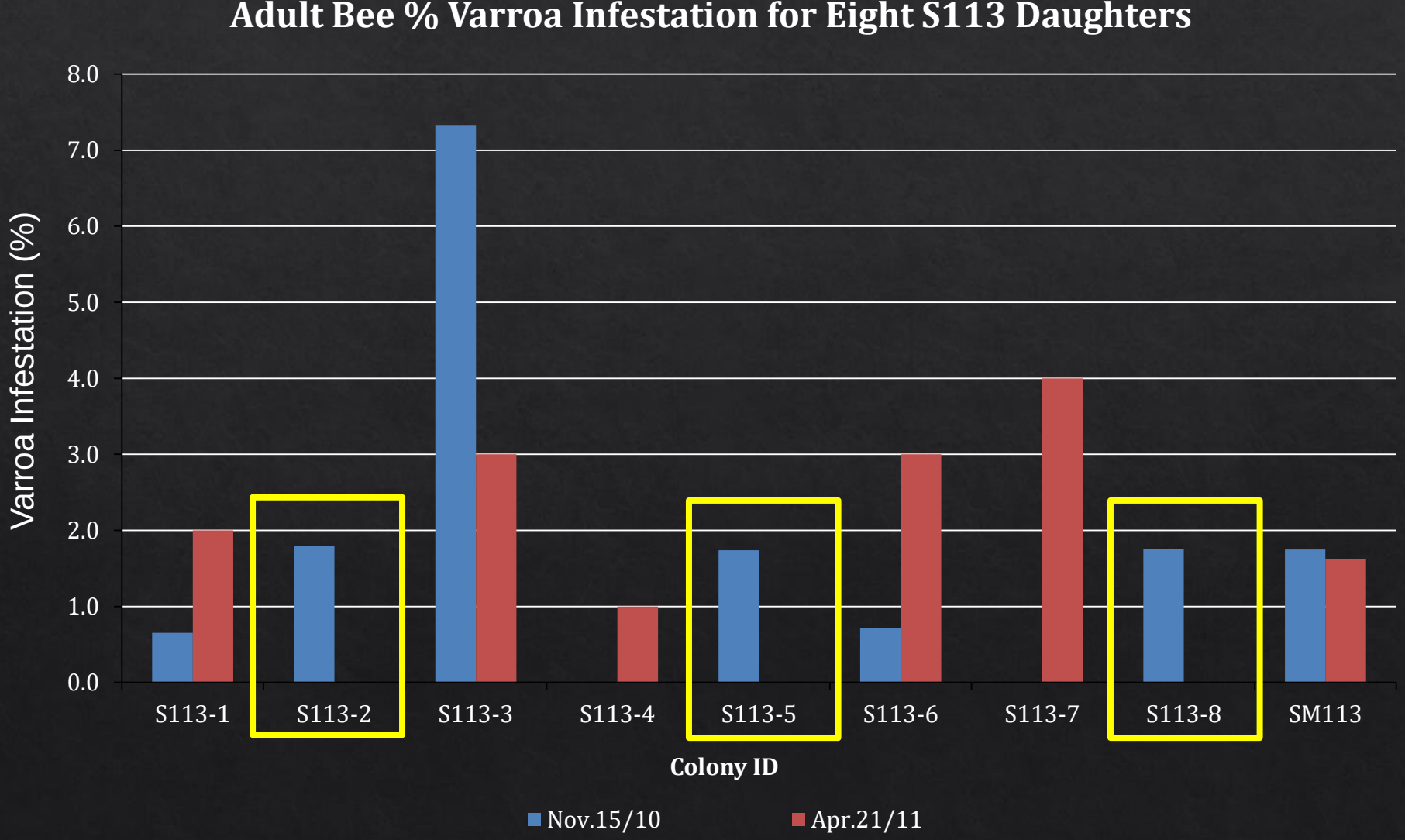
Selection for Honey Production

2019-2021 Priddy's Honey Production Data



Progeny Analyses – S113



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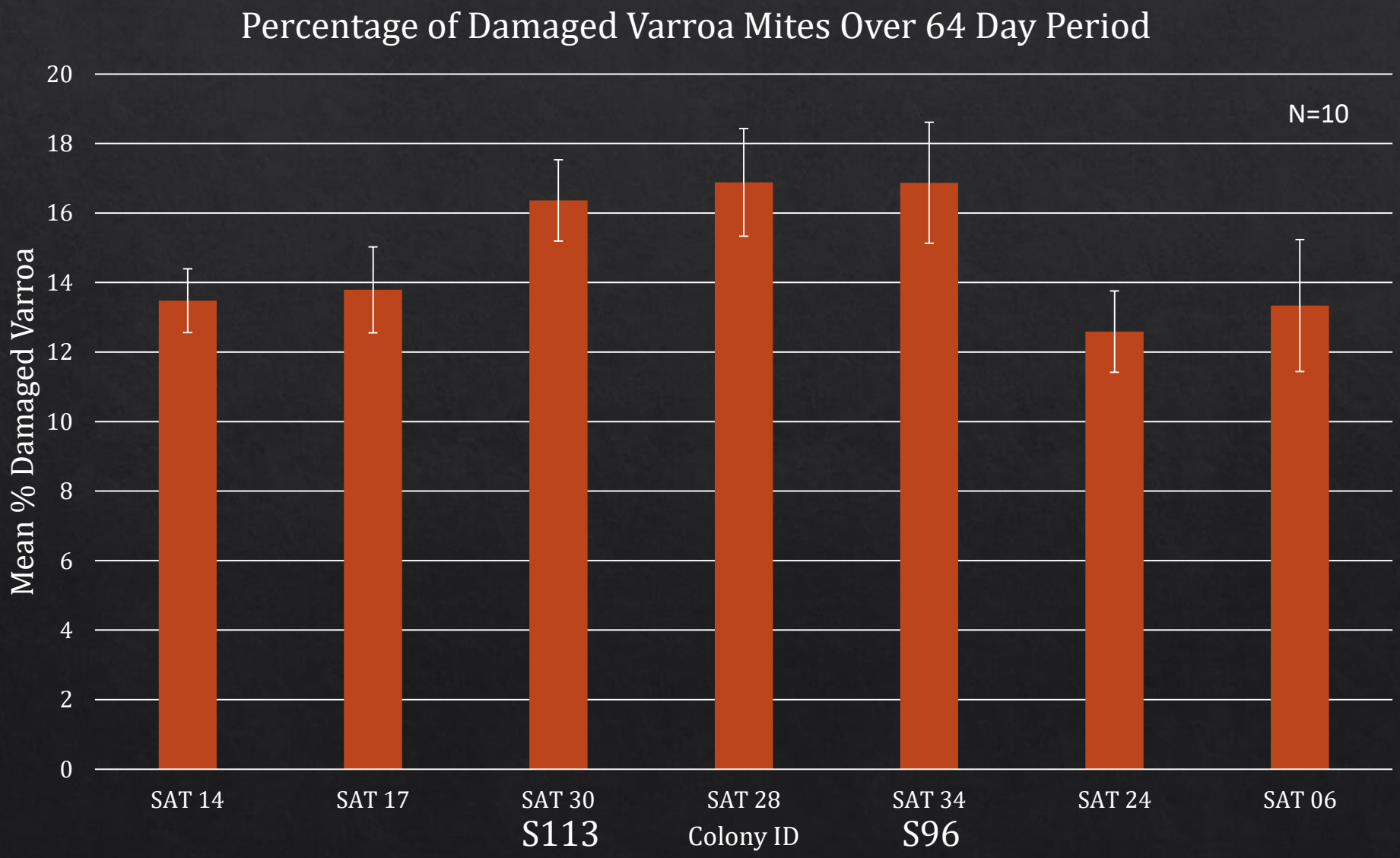
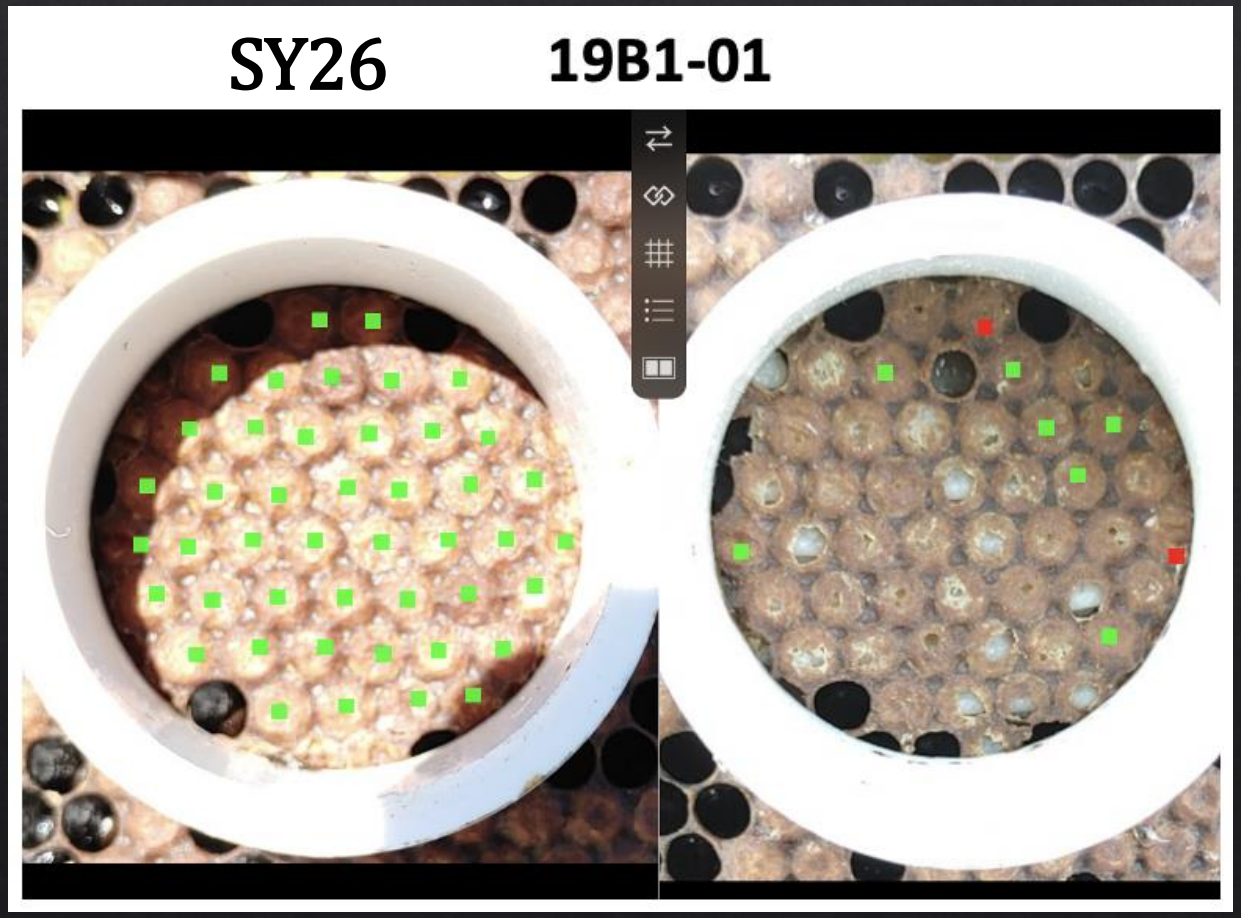
Mite Biting Analysis



Mite Biting

Progeny Analyses for Varroa Resistance



Before

After 2 Hours

Unhealthy Brood Odor Assay

Developed by Kaira Wagoner and Colleagues at UNCG

UBO Assay Score: 84.4%

UBO Progeny Analysis – SY26 Daughters

B8 (21B1-113)
Honey Production: 103%
UBO Assay Score: 55.6%

B16 (21B1-124)
Honey Production: 68%
UBO Assay Score: 79.5%

B14 (21B1-123)
Honey Production: 163%
UBO Assay Score: 64.3%

B17 (21B1-118)
Honey Production: 155%
UBO Assay Score: 7.0%

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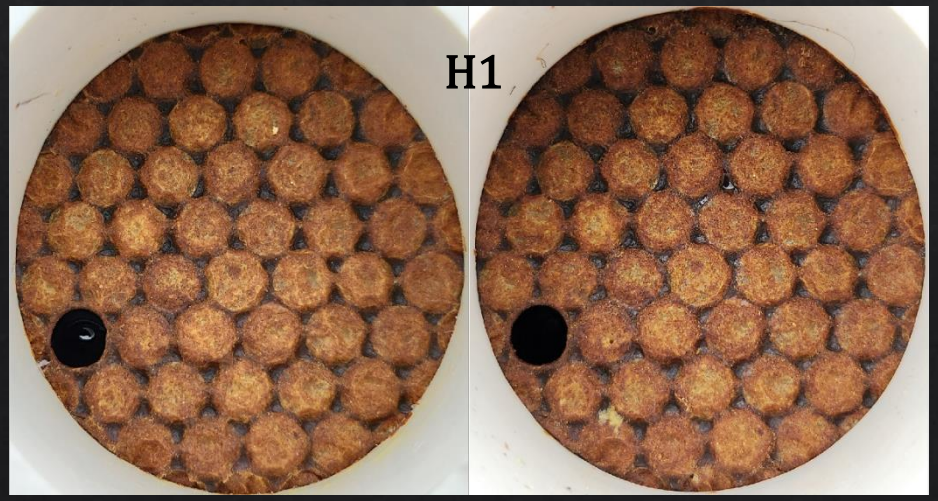
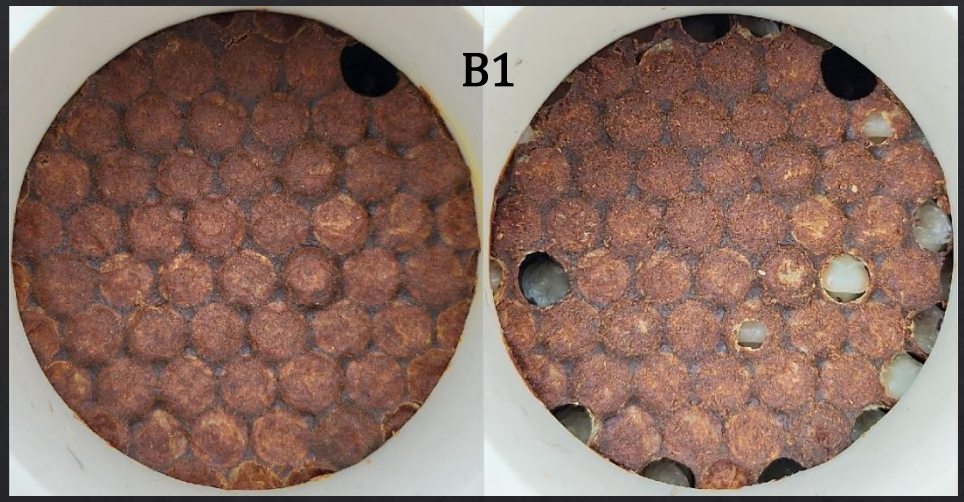
UBO Assays of Unselected Colonies

Australian Colonies

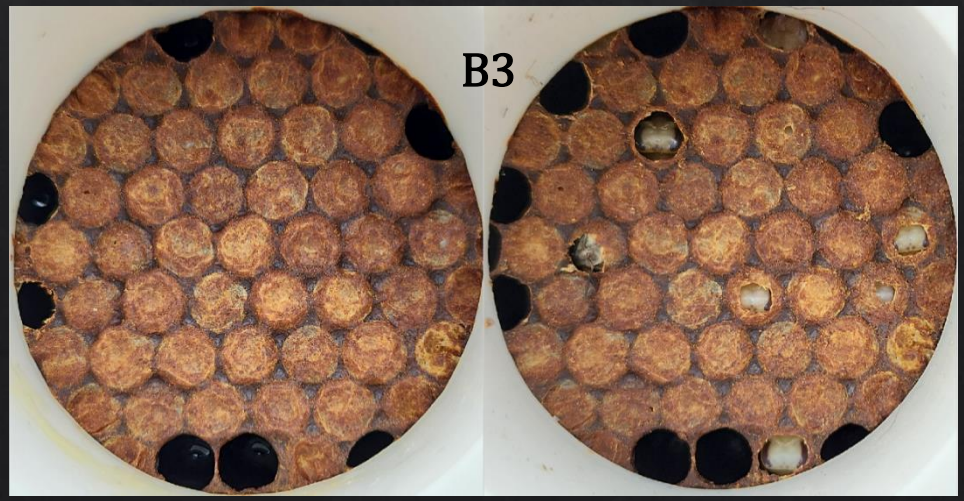
Before | After 2 Hours



Caucasian Colonies



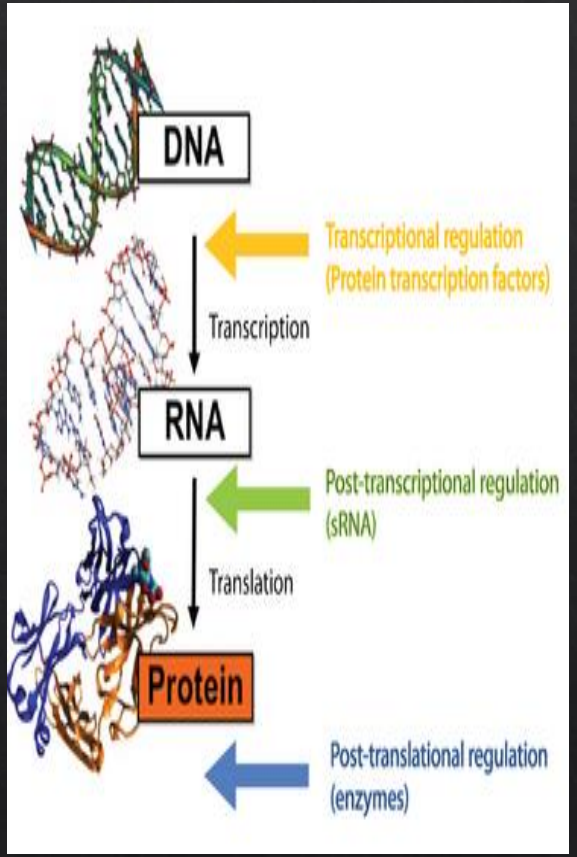
Before | After 2 Hours



Biomarker Development

- Microsatellites (SNP Discovery)
- Microarrays (transcripts)
- Proteins
- Kinome Arrays (signal transduction)

(DNA) ⟶ (RNA) ⟶ (Protein) ⟶ (Signal Transduction)



You can find our Publications at www.saskatraz.com under the Research heading.

Differentially Expressed Transcripts in G4 and S88 In Varroa Infected and Uninfected Pupa

Category	Gene	S88-/G4-	S88+/G4+	Honey Bee Protein
Signal Transduction (Pupa)	GB17702-RA		2.40	Cadherin-87A-like
	DB777873		2.83	Neurobeachin-like
	GB14355-RA	4.45	2.69	Anosmin-1-like
Lipids (Pupa)	GB11723-RA		6.88	Apolipoprotein D-like isoform 2
	GB18070-RA		2.23	Acyl-CoA Delta(11) desaturase-like
	GB13246-RA		0.47	Phospholipase A1 member A-like isoform 1
	GB16889		3.41	Esterase E4-like
Cytochrome P450 (Pupa)	GB11754-RA		0.31	Cytochrome P450 6a14 isoform 1
	GB12136-RA		4.08	Cytochrome P450 6A1
Immune (Pupa)	GB13473-RA		2.07	Apidaecins type 73

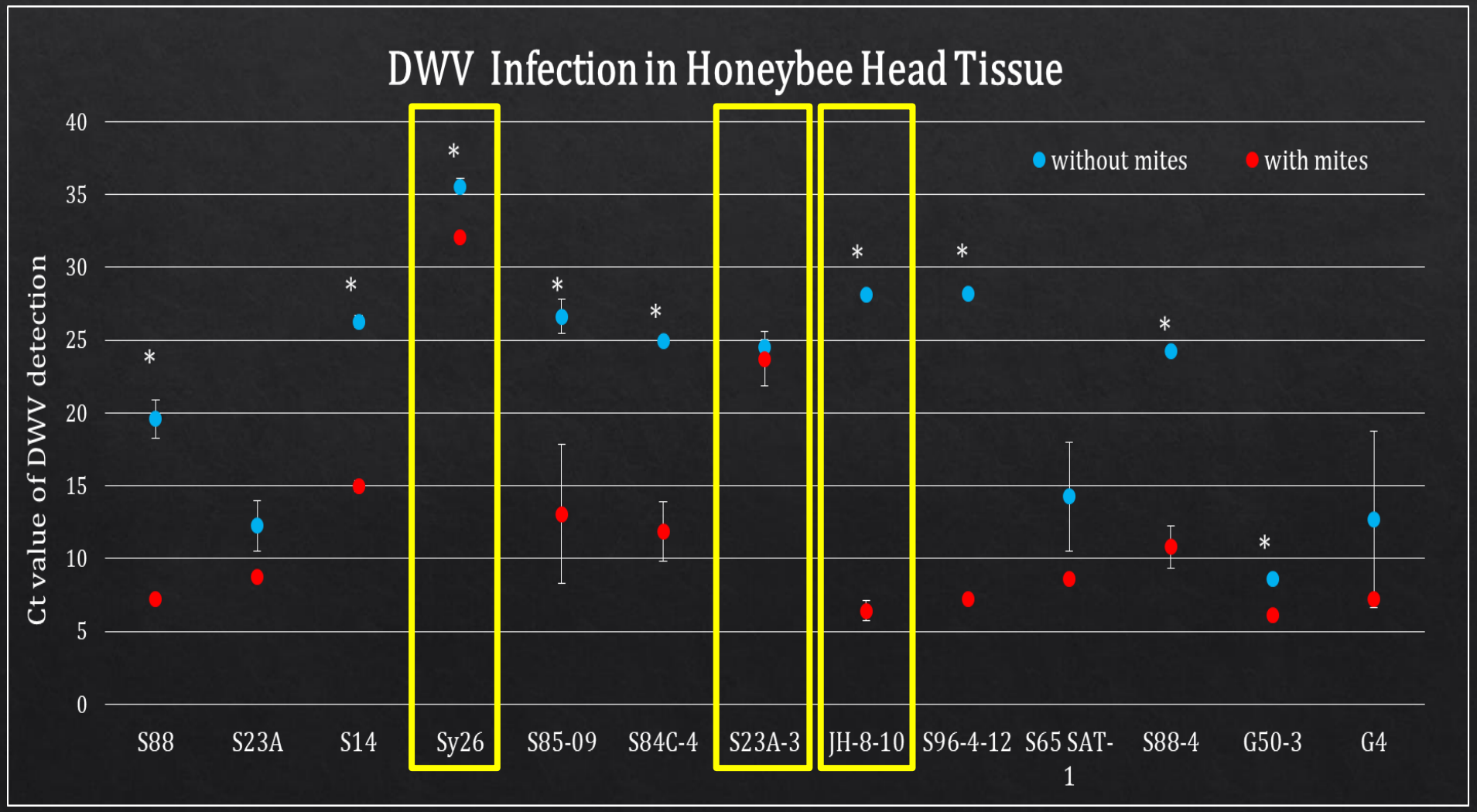
Survivor Colonies

Why do some colonies survive for extended periods in natural selection apiaries?

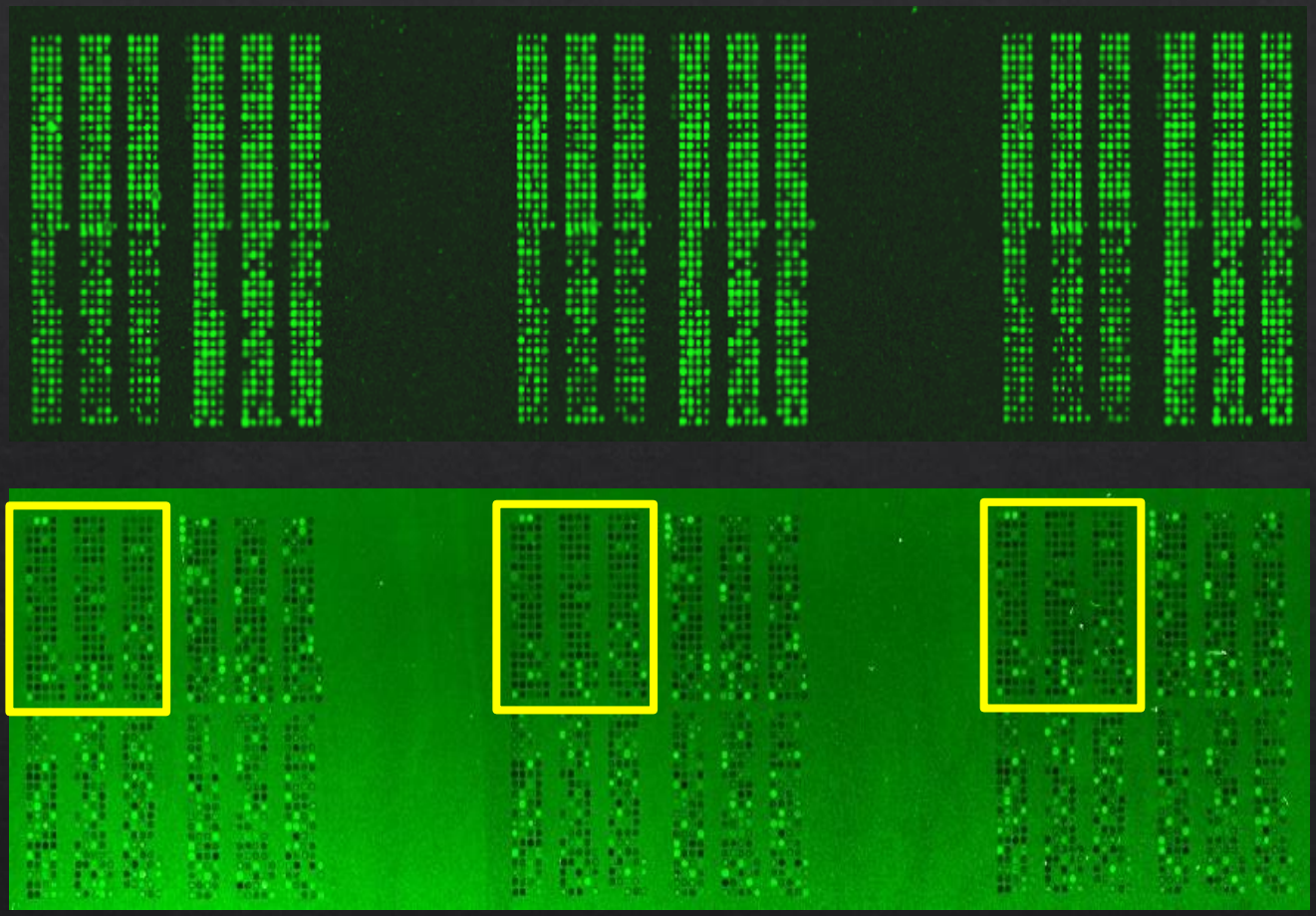
- S88 for 58 Months
- SY26 for 70 Months

- Grooming Behaviour (Mite Biters)
- VSH/Hygienic Activity
- Supersedure and Re-queening Success
- Stress Resistance – Express higher levels of detoxification factors for pesticide, miticides and environmental stressors - Apolipoprotein D, Esterase E4, Cytochrome P450
- Better Foraging Activity = Better Nutrition
- Saskatraz showing stable Vitellogenin transcript levels
- Virus Immunity (Innate Immunity)

DWV Analysis of Saskatraz Phenotypes with and without Mites



Kinome Analysis of Colony Phenotypes

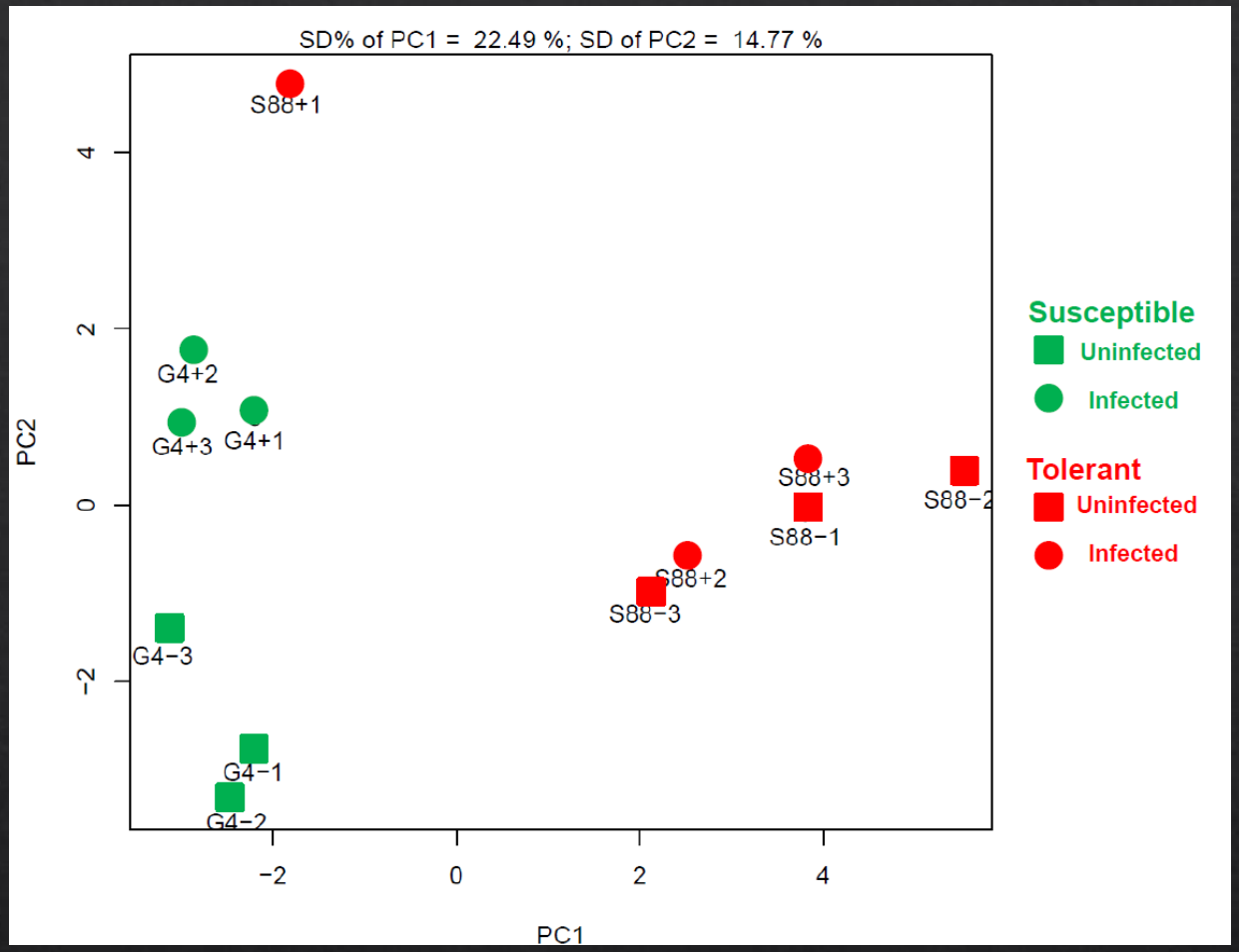


http://www.greendiary.com/hawaii-bees-infested-by-destructive-varroa-mites.html

Printing and Validation of the Bee Specific Peptide Array. A) The arrays were printed by a commercial partner (JPT Technologies). For each array each spot is printed in triplicate within each block. Each block is then printed in triplicate for nine technical repeats of each peptide. This image, taken as a quality control step in array production, illustrates the consistency and reproducibility to peptide spotting. B) An image of a data scan of a representative array that had been used for analysis of a whole bee sample. All of the arrays of this work were of comparable quality with respect to the clarity and consistency of peptide phosphorylation. A clear and consistent pattern of extents of peptide phosphorylation is apparent across the three printed blocks.

	Protein	ID	Sequence	P
Innate Immunity	TAK1 kinase	O43318	YMTNNKGSAAWMAPE	0.001
	TAK1 kinase	O43318	CDLNTYMTNNKGSAA	0.003
	Mitogen-activated protein kinase kinase kinase_5	O35099	TETFTGTLQYMAPE	0.009
	Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B p110 subunit Rel-p110	Q94527	YIQLKRPSDGATSEP	0.005
	Transcription_factor p65 Nuclear factor NF-kappa-B	Q04206	IQLKRPSDGALSEP	0.005
	Focal adhesion kinase 1 FADK1	Q05397	IVDEEGDYSTPATRD	0.005
	AP-1 complex subunit beta-1	O35643	VEGQDMLYQSLKLTN	0.008
Metabolism	ATP synthase_subunit_beta	P06576	TSKVALVYGQMNEPP	0.004
	Na-K transporting ATPase subunit alpha1	P05023	ICKTRRNSLFRQGM	0.009
	Glucose-6-phosphate isomerase	P06744	GPRVHFVSNIDGTHI	0.005
	Isocitrate_dehydrogenase subunit_beta,	O43837	TKDLGGQSSTTEF	0.006
Stress Responses	Ribosomal protein S6 kinase alpha	P51812	DSEFTCKTPKDSPGV	0.006
	Elongation factor 2 (EF-2)	P13639	KVMKFSVSPVVRVAV	0.007
	60_kDa_heat_shock_protein	P10809	ILEQSWGSPKITKDG	0.016
	Superoxide dismutase	P07895	SIFWCNLSPNGG	0.008
Other	Ephrin type-A receptor 4 EPH-like kinase 8 (EK8)	P54764	SYVDPHTYEDPNQAV	0.006
	PRKC_apoptosis_WT1 regulator_protein__	Q62627	LREKRRSTGVVHLPS	0.006
	A-Raf Kinase	P10398	QTAQGMDYLHAKNII	0.010
	Intestinal cell kinase (ICK)	Q9UPZ9	CKIRSRPPYTDYVSTRW	0.010

Biomarker Peptides: Differently Phosphorylated Peptides Between Pupae Collected from Varroa Susceptible and Tolerant Colonies.



Clustering of Kinome Data. Kinome datasets were subjected to hierarchical clustering and PCA analysis. Pupae from two colonies (G4 and S88) were selected for either the presence (+) or absence (-) of Varroa mites. Principle Component Analysis: Separation of the samples on the basis of phenotype is clearly observed with further distinction with the susceptible, but not tolerant, samples on the basis of infection status.

Saskatraz Hybrid Project

Objectives

- To commercialize and distribute Saskatraz Breeding Stock to commercial beekeepers.
- Every year colonies are selected for honey production, overwintering ability, temperament, mite resistance and brood diseases.
- This project serves to provide Saskatraz hybrid queens for reasonable prices and results in increasing the frequency of alleles associated with economic traits in commercial populations.

- Saskatraz distribution
  - North America
  - Iran
  - Middle East
  - Afghanistan
  - Ukraine
  - Turkey
  - South Korea
  - Virgin Islands, USA
- In progress
  - Australia
  - Hawaii, USA
  - Chile
  - Russia
  - Poland

Saskatraz Breeding Program

Behaviour Assays – Orland, CA:

1. Temperament (1 sting, 2 sting, 3 sting)
2. *Behaviour on comb (dancing, calmness, etc.)
3. Low temperature flight
4. *+Queen retinue + mating
5. +Swarming tendency and superseding success
6. +Pollen storage and propolis production
7. +Brood pattern
8. *+Worker uniformity
9. +Queen colour and markings
10. +Varroa Assays

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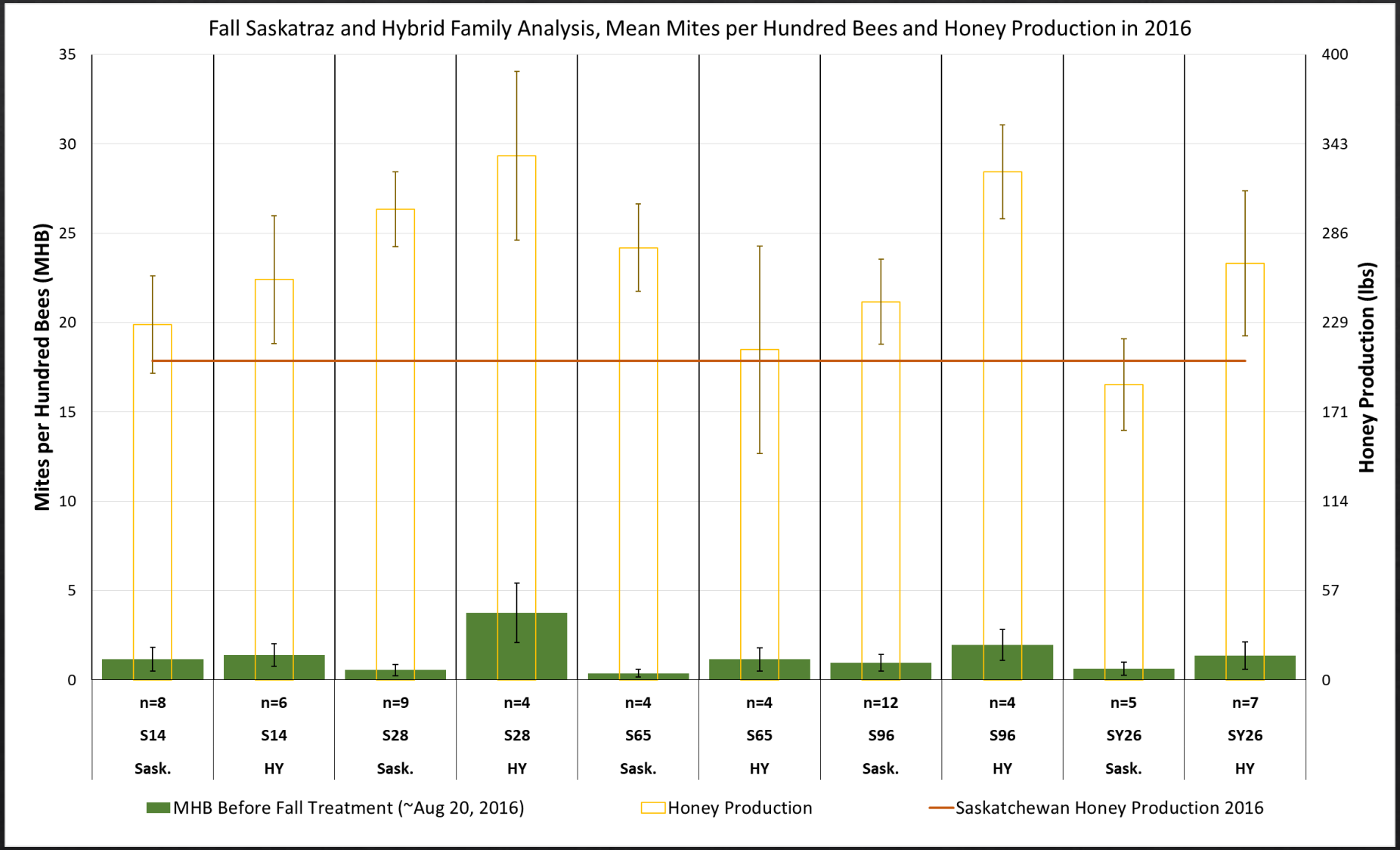
Varroa Assay

SY26x26 Martins (Hygienic Behavior; 100%U+100%R)

Saskatraz Hybrid Performance



Summary and Work in Progress

We can select Saskatraz families with good honey production, wintering and Varroa resistance, but is difficult to balance the phenotypes. Varroa resistance is variable in the progeny because of the nature of bee genetics.

Our focus is aimed at stabilizing Varroa resistance using extensive progeny analysis with marker assisted selection and the UBO assay to speed up the selection process.

Also looking at the variability in virus susceptibility in our strains in collaboration with USDA Baton Rouge, LA.

Saskatraz Review
Presentation
Bit.ly/Saskatraz

Questions?

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Saskatraz Team Members

Neil Morrison Eric and John Pederson Tom Robertson

Dr. Philip Griebel Wayne Connor

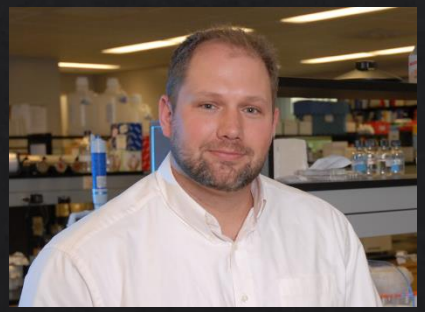
Dr. Abdullah Ibrahim

Antonio Munoz Cerna

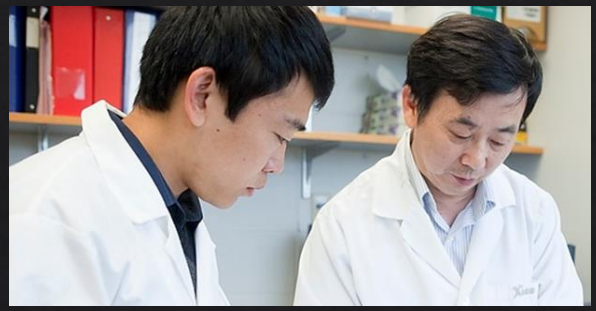
Edmundo Munoz Cerna

Mohammad Mostajeran

Dr. Syed Shaw



Dr. Scott Napper



Sanjie Jiang and Dr. Xiao Qiu

Colton Rutherford

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• VIDO (Dr. Philip Griebel, Dr. Scott Napper and Wayne Connor).
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• Collaborators: John Gruszka (Prince Albert, Sask) Dr. Solignac (Paris, France), Dr. Ralph Buchler (Germany), Dr. Rob Currie (U of M), S. Cobey (Davis, CA), Geoff Wilson (Prince Albert, Sask).