

# Supplementary File – Supplementary Tables & Figures for: A Comparative Analysis of RNAi Trigger Uptake and Distribution in Mosquito Vectors of Disease

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## Table S1 – Primers used in study

Various LacZ PCR products were produced as template for production of dsRNA and siRNA. For RNAi trigger synthesis and northern blot probe synthesis the T7 sequence (TAATACGACTCACTATAGGG) was added to the 5' of both the forward and reverse primers.

Product	Primer Name	Direction	Sequence	Product Size
LacZ 377†	LacZ 377 F	Forward	CTTTTGCTGGCCTTTTGCTC	377
	LacZ 377 R	Reverse	CGTAATCATGGTCATAGCTGTTTCC	
LacZ 200	LacZ 200 R	Reverse	GCATTAATGAATCGGCCAAC	199
LacZ 400‡	LacZ 400 R	Reverse	GTCACCTAAATAGCTTGGCGTAA	395
LacZ 600	LacZ 600 R	Reverse	GTTTTCCCAGTCACGACGTT	602
† = PCR products used for northern blot probe generation				
‡ = PCR product used for fluorescent labeling experiments.				
* The same F primer was used for all iLacZ products				

## Supplementary Figures

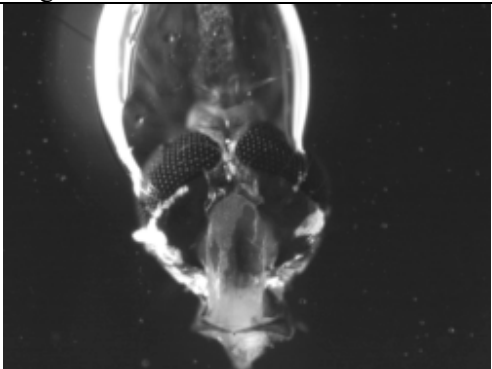
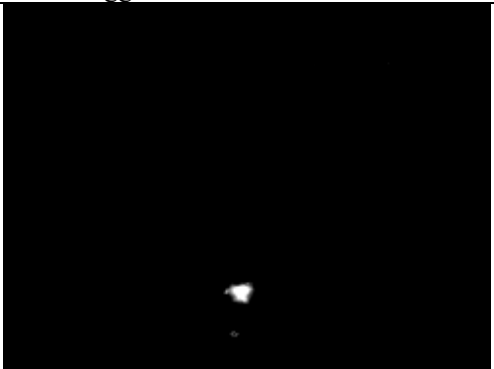
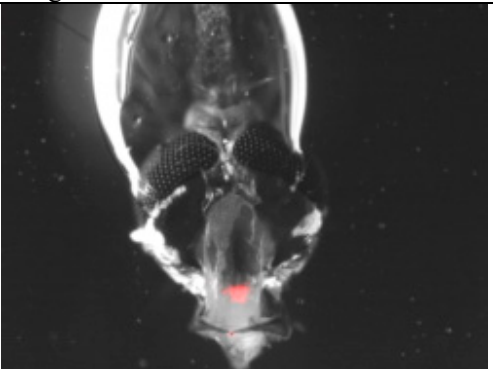
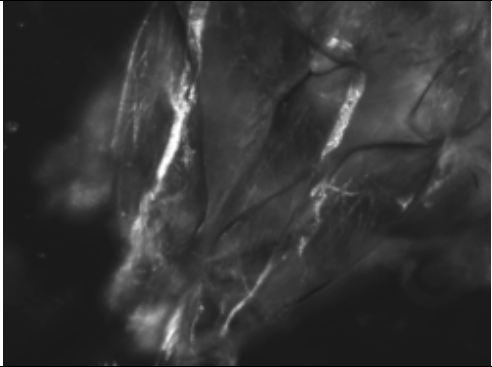
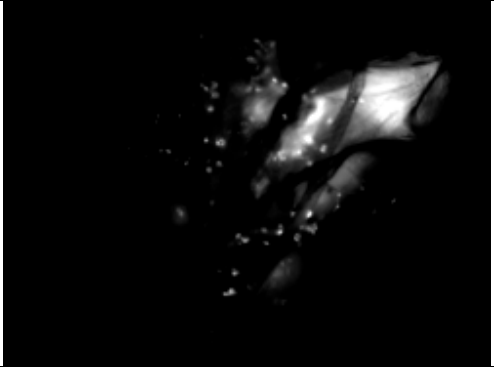
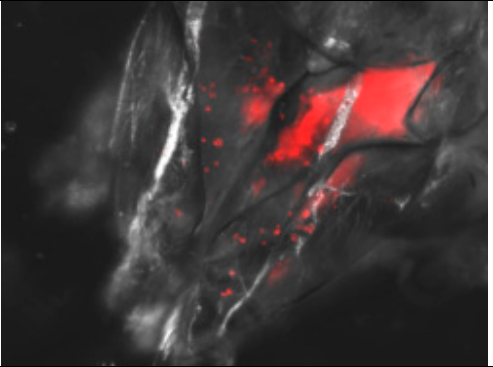
### Bio-distribution of fluorescently labelled iLacZ in mosquitoes

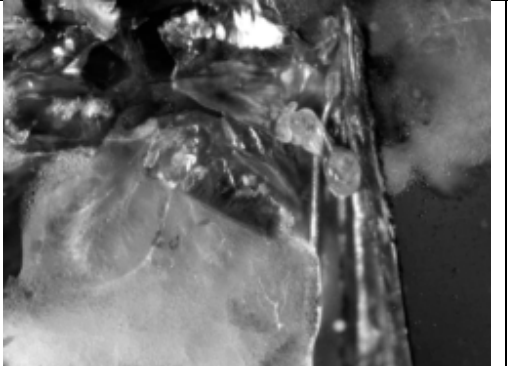

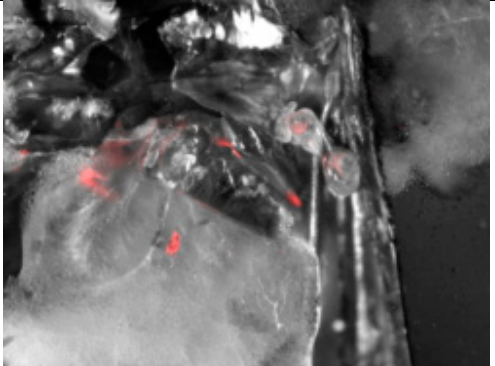
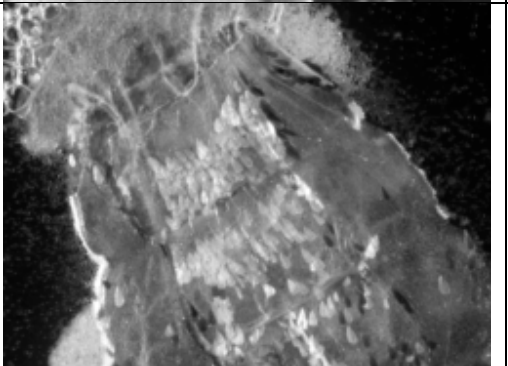

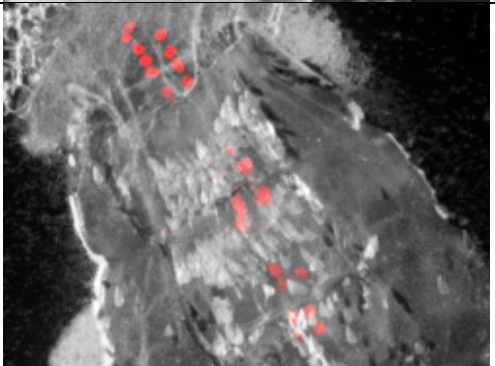
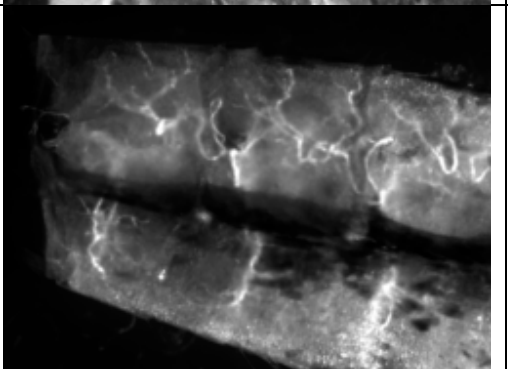
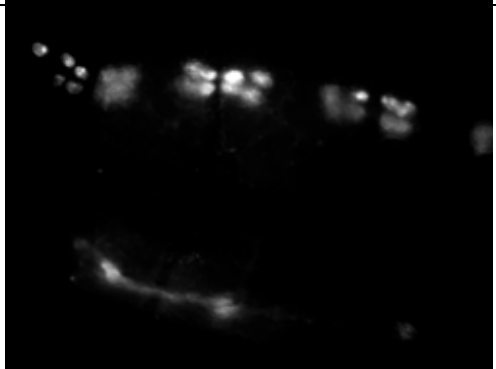
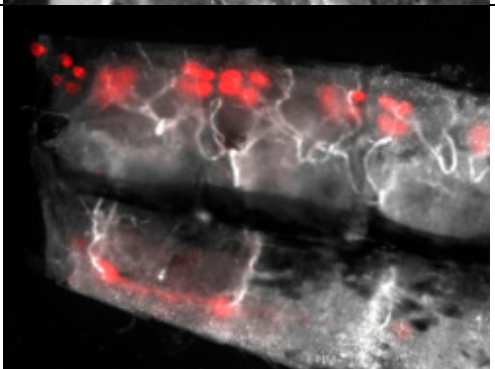
Supplementary figures 1 – 15 include representative images taken of live mosquito tissues dissected in PBS and imaged following exposure to fluorescent Cy/3 labelled iLacZ (377 bp). Tables are formatted showing bright field, iLacZ (Cy3 fluorescence) and merged image panels. Image panel descriptions are formatted as

‘Region / Tissue or cell types / Hours Post Exposure (HPE). \* Tissues or cells of interest containing iLacZ signal’. Figures are ordered into subsections by exposure route (in bold) with each figure representing a single species at a single life/stage. Due to the number of conditions images have not been included for every tissue for every time/point in every experiment but represent an image collection reference for Table 1.

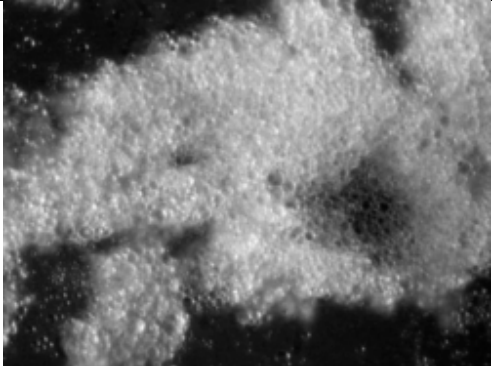

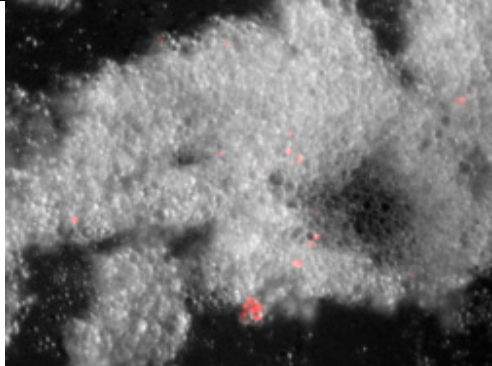
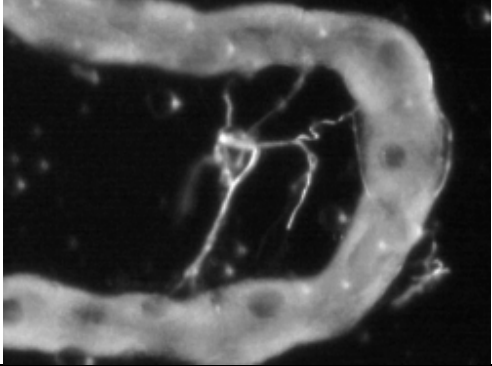

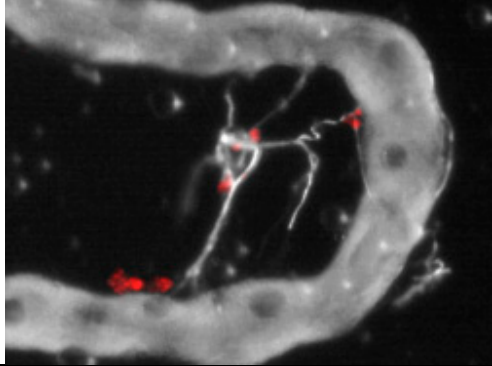
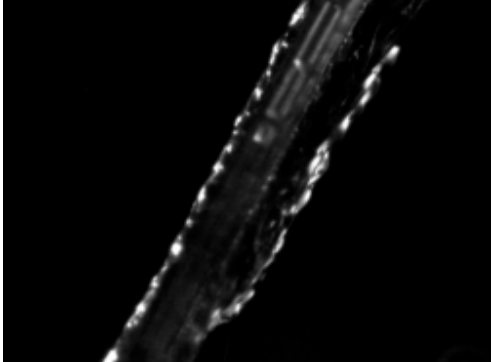

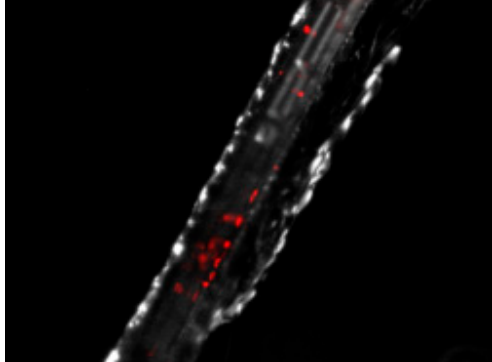
**Exposure by Intrathoracic Injection**

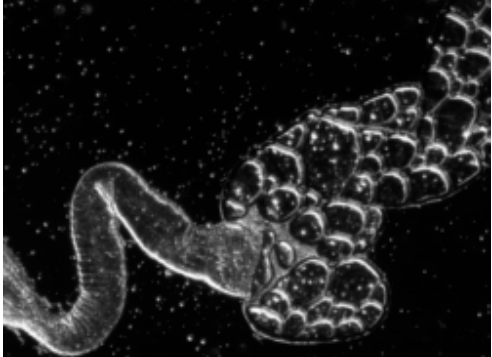
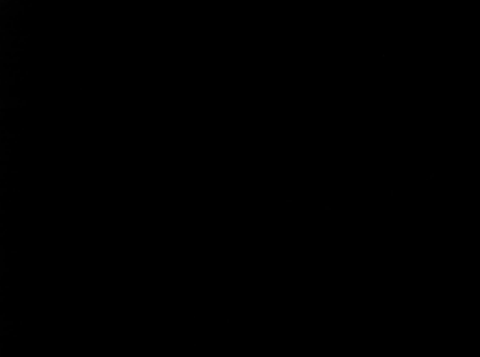

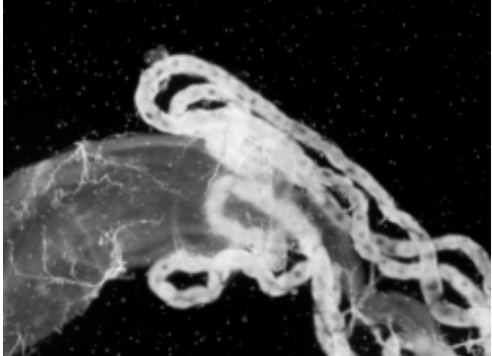
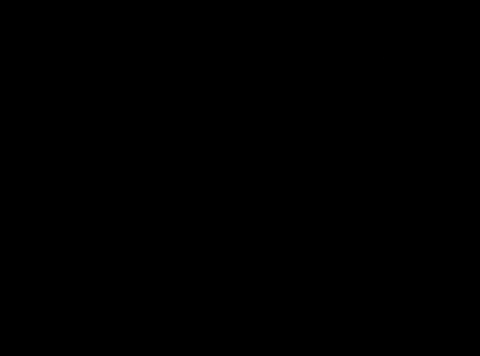
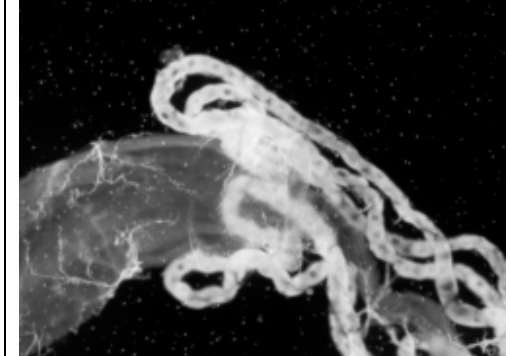
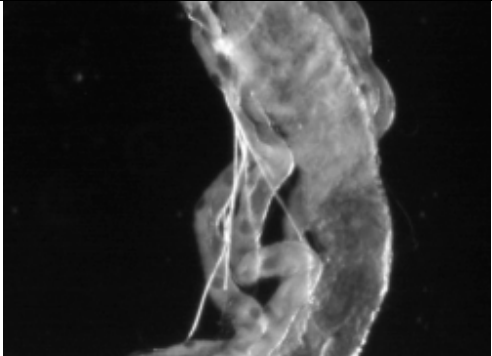
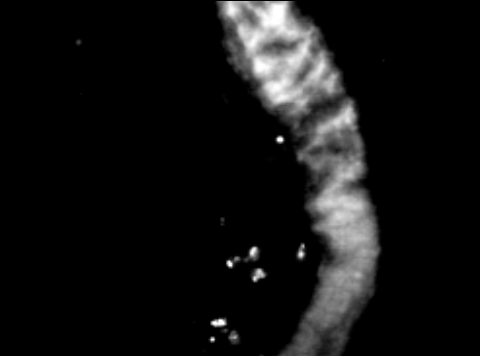
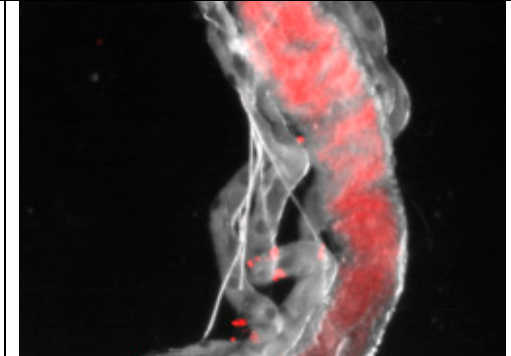
Figure S1 – Adult female *Ae. aegypti* - intrathoracic injection

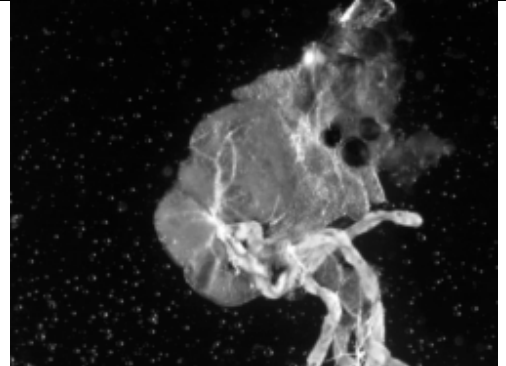
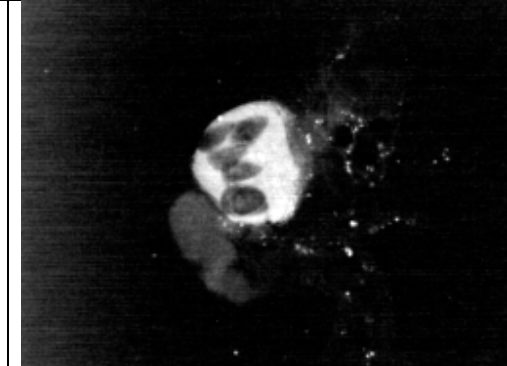
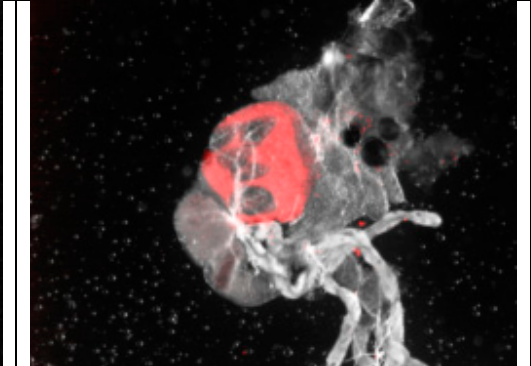
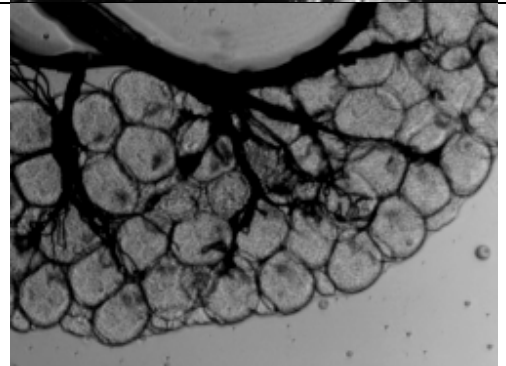
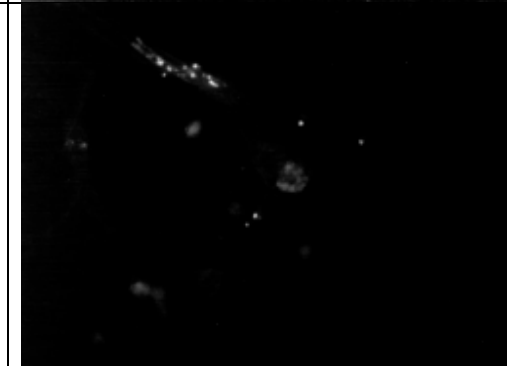
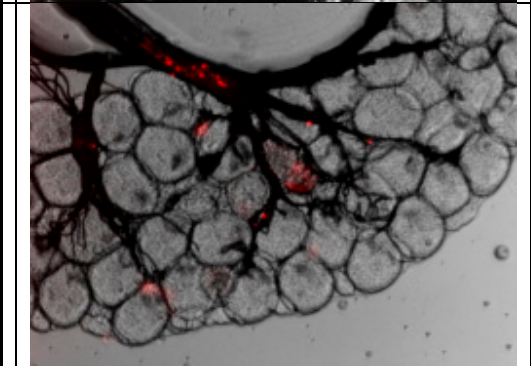
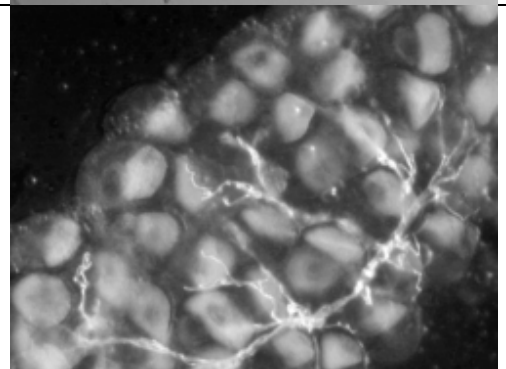
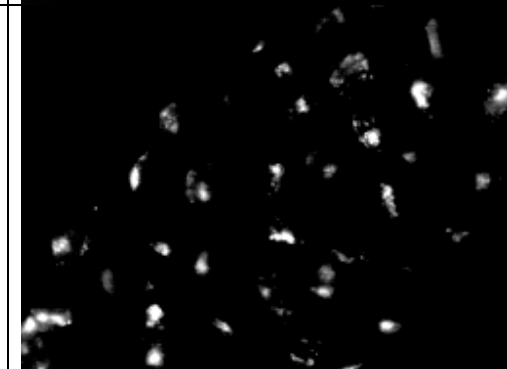
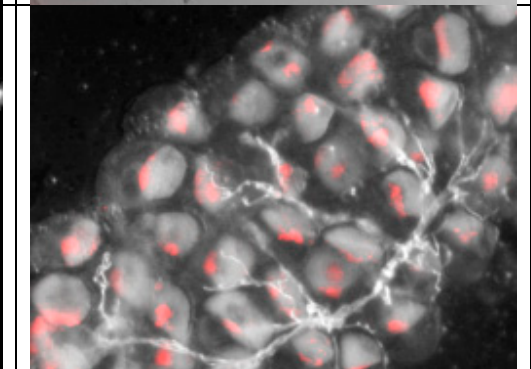
Description	Bright Field	RNAi trigger	Merge
Head / injection site / 24 HPE			
Thorax / cuticle, muscle* / 24 HPE  * hemocytes with iLacZ			



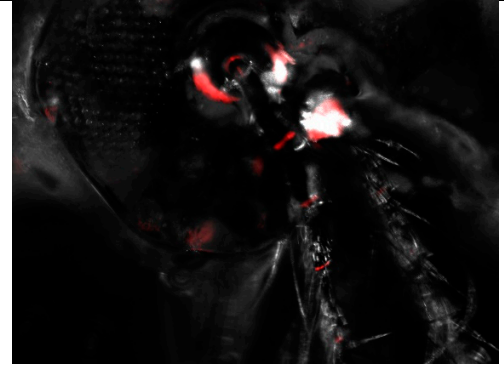




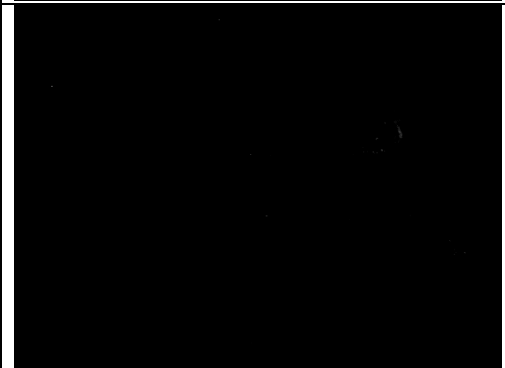

<p>Thorax / Cuticle, wing, muscle, fat body* / 72 HPE</p> <p>* Pericardial cells with iLacZ, auto-fluorescence in cuticle</p>			
<p>Abdomen / cuticle, fat body * / 72 HPE</p> <p>* pericardial cells with iLacZ</p>			
<p>Abdomen / Cuticle, fat body * / 24 HPE</p> <p>* pericardial cells, nerve cord ganglia with iLacZ</p>			





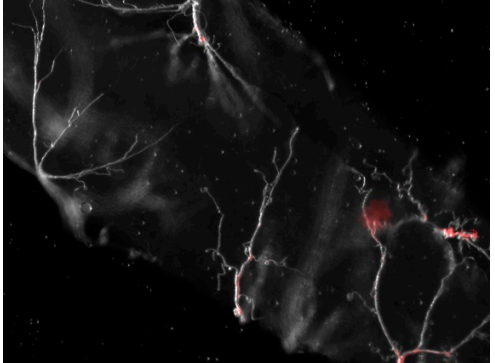
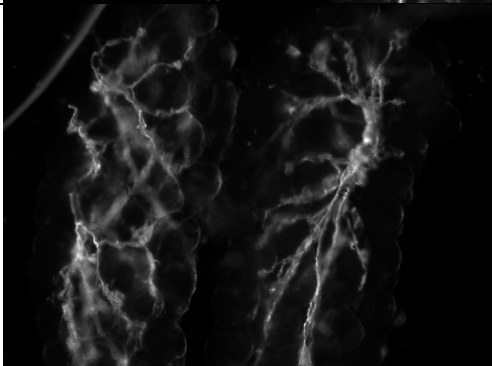

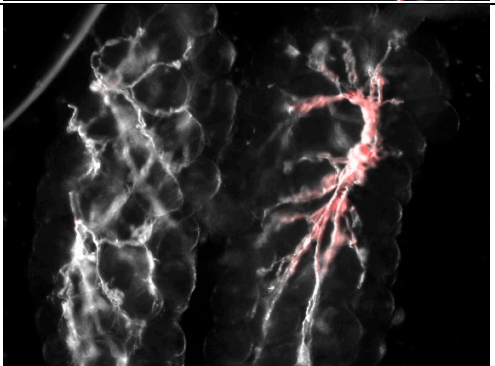
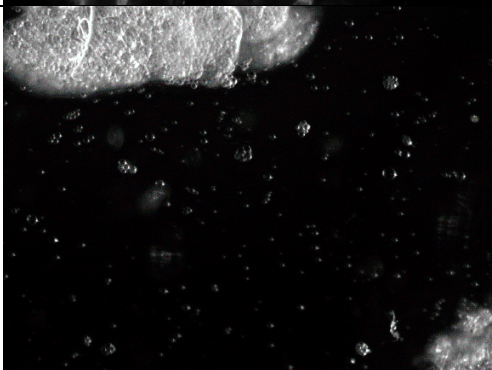
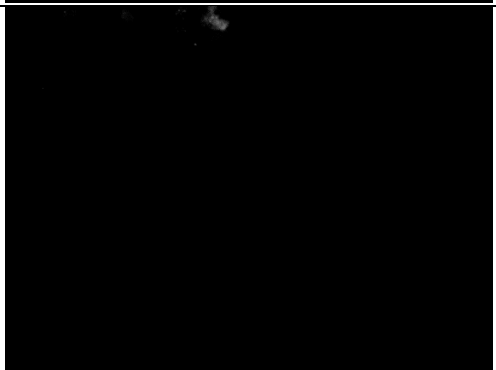
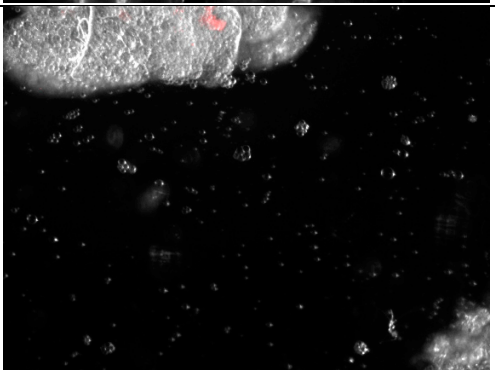
Abdomen / Fat body & hemocytes* / 120 HPE  * hemocytes with iLacZ			
Abdomen / Malpighian tubule and tracheoles* / 72 HPE  * hemocytes with iLacZ			
Leg / Cuticle & hemocytes* / 72 HPE  * hemocytes with iLacZ			

<p>Abdomen / Anterior alimentary tract / 72 HPE</p>			
<p>Abdomen / Central alimentary tract / 120 HPE</p>			
<p>Abdomen / Posterior alimentary tract * / 72 HPE</p> <p>* hemocytes and gut lumen with iLacZ</p>			

<p>Abdomen / Posterior alimentary tract * / 72 HPE</p> <p>* hemocytes and rectum lumen with iLacZ</p>			
<p>Abdomen / Ovary * / 24 HPE</p> <p>* hemocytes with iLacZ</p>			
<p>Abdomen Ovary * / 120 HPE</p> <p>* Oocytes with iLacZ</p>			

<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Head with autofluorescence in cuticle</p>			
<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Abdomen with autofluorescence in soft cuticle</p>			
<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Malpighian tubules</p>			



<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Midgut</p>			
<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Ovaries with tracheole autofluorescence</p>			
<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Fat body &amp; hemocytes with autofluorescence (possibly tracheole)</p>			

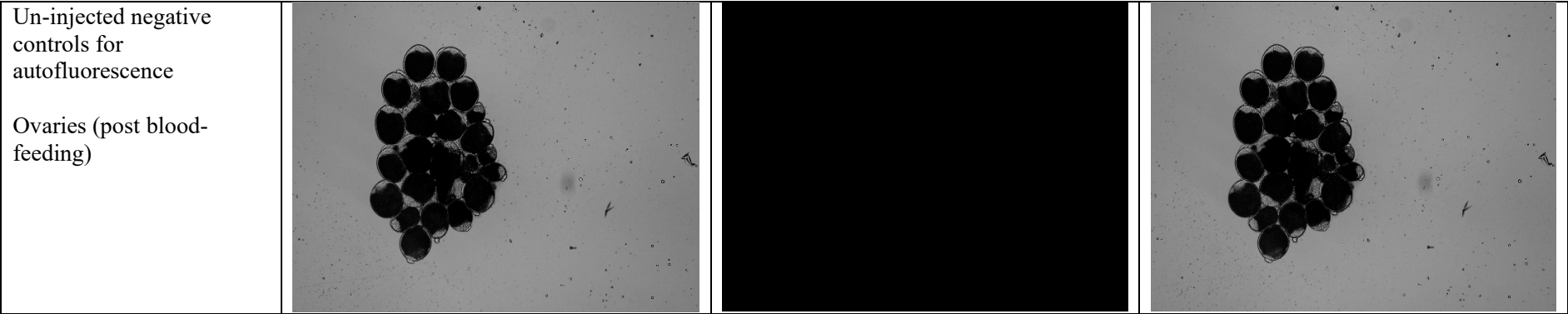
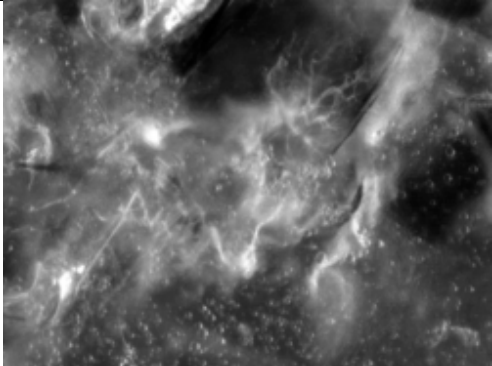
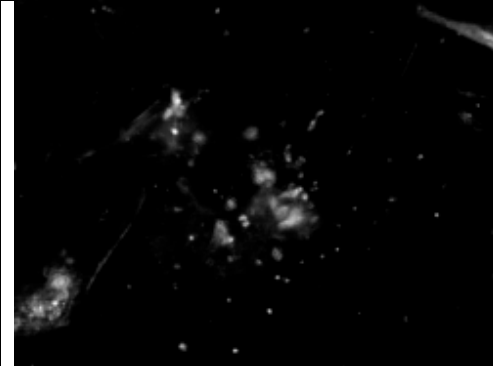
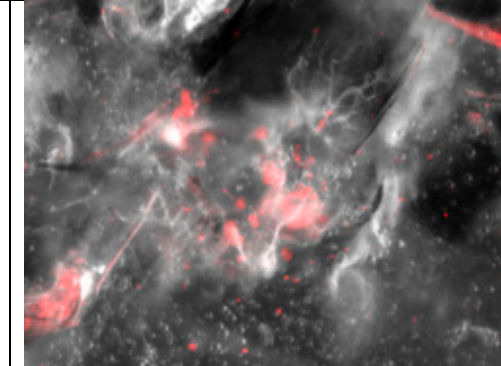
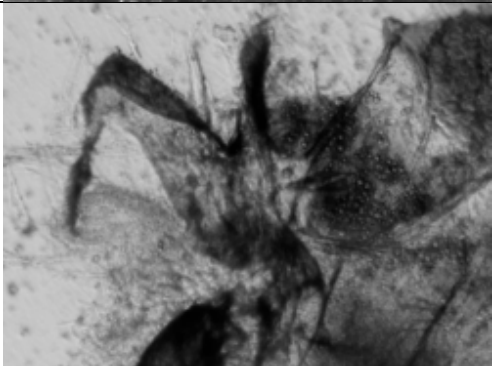

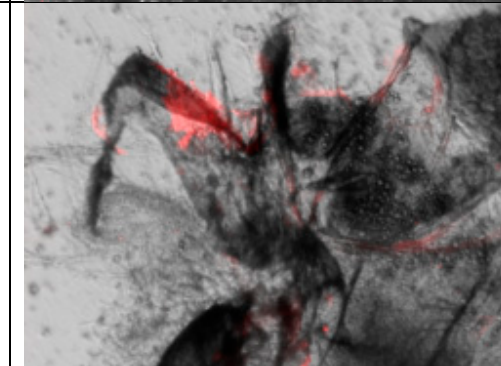
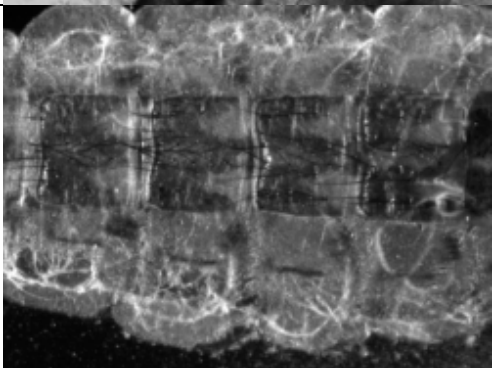

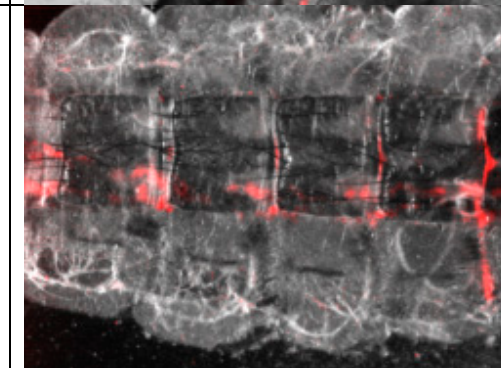


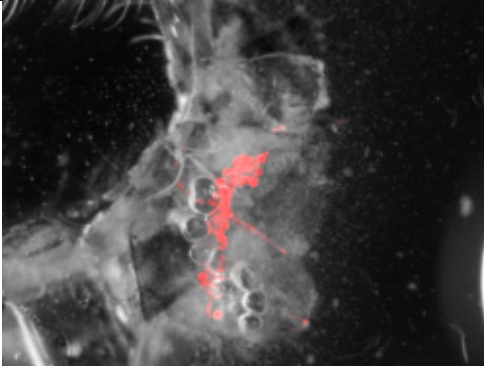
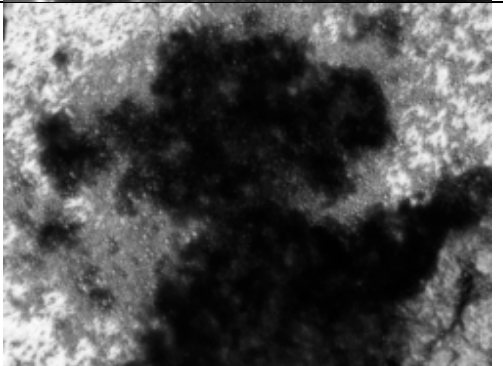

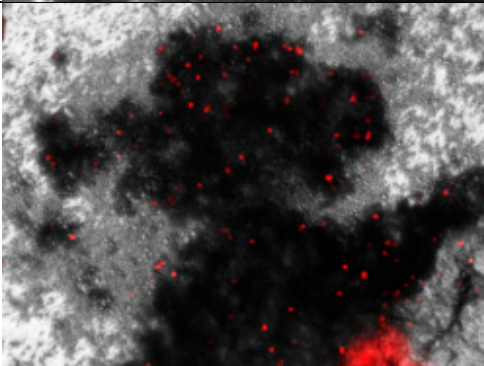
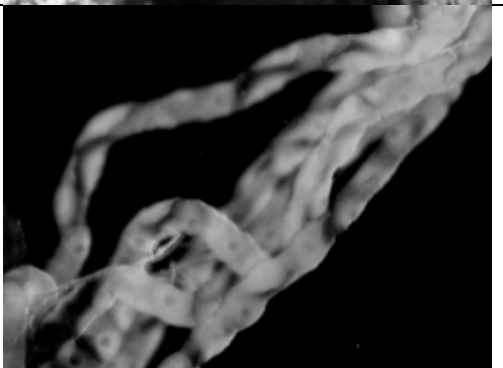

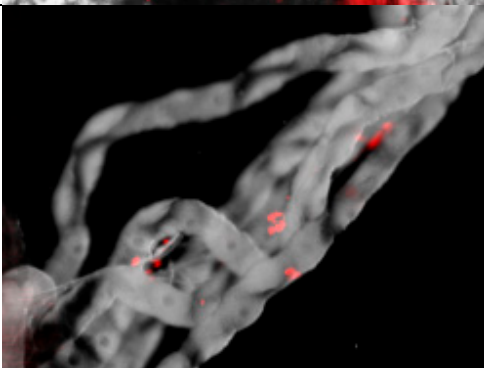


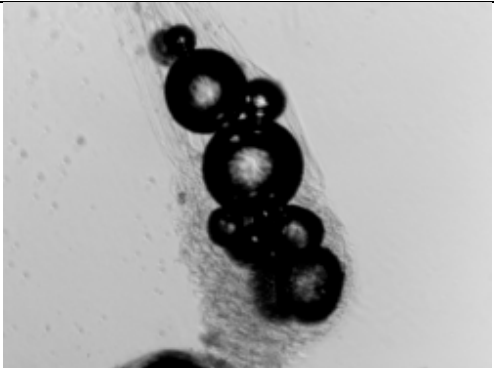

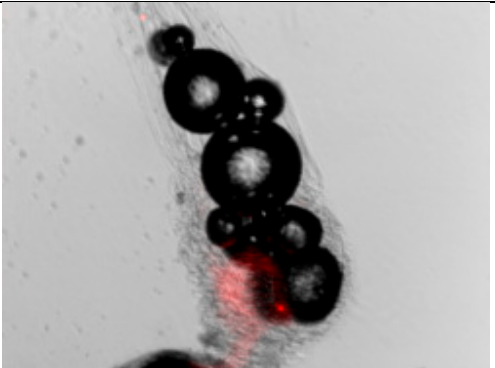
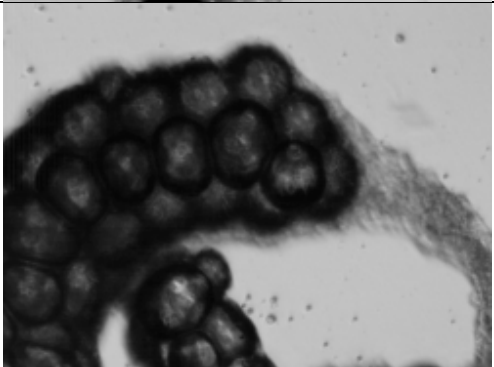

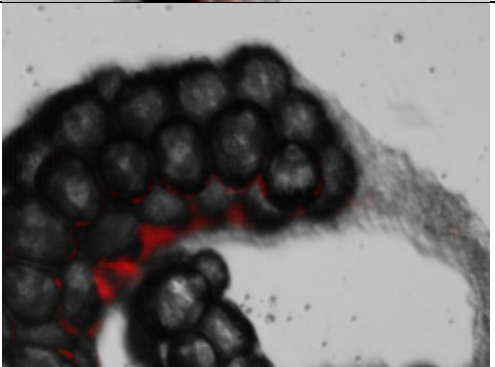
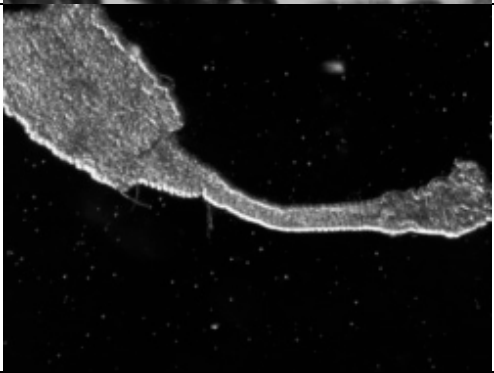
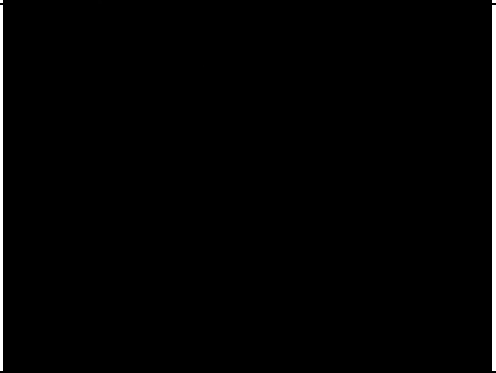
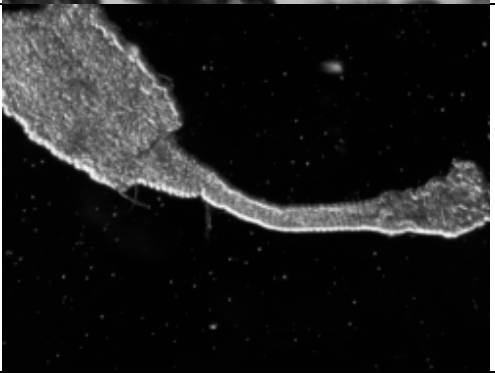
Figure S2 – Adult female *An. gambiae* - intrathoracic injection

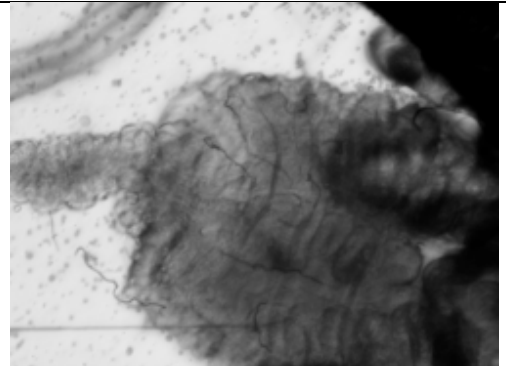
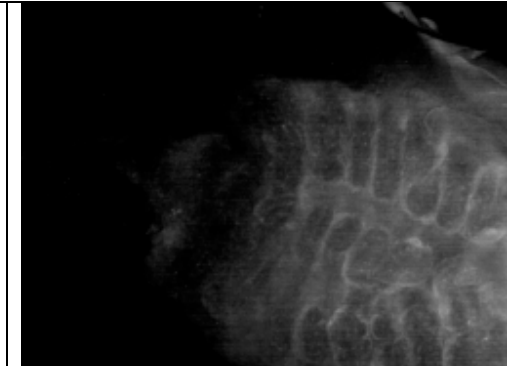
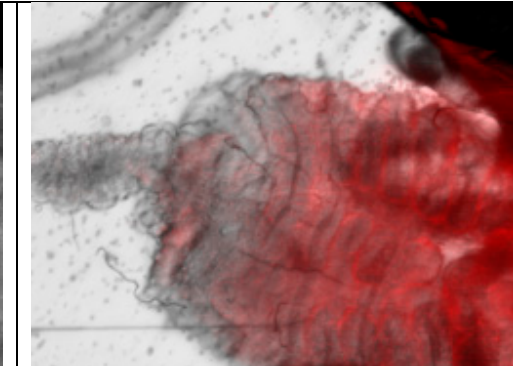
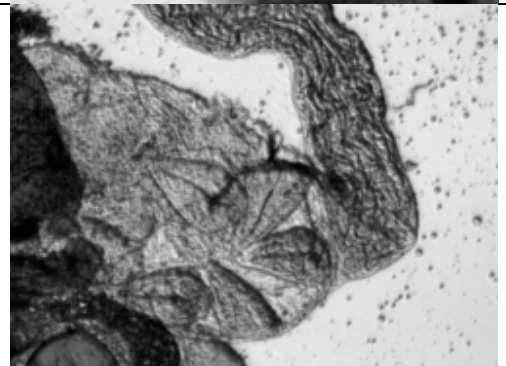
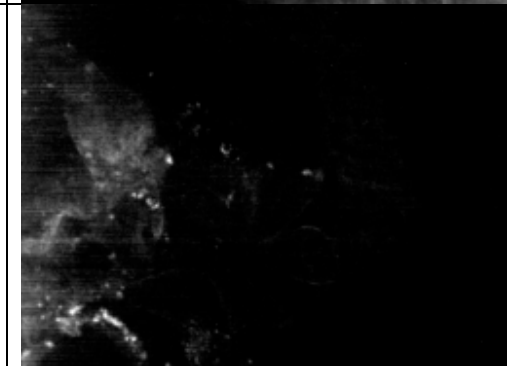
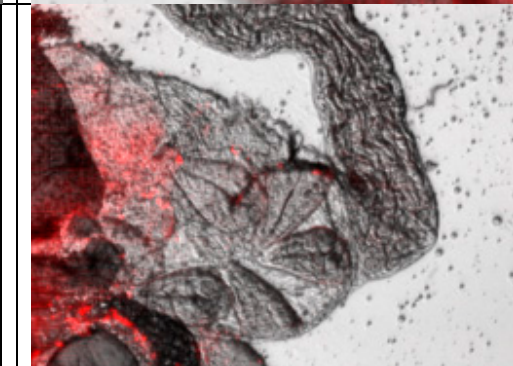
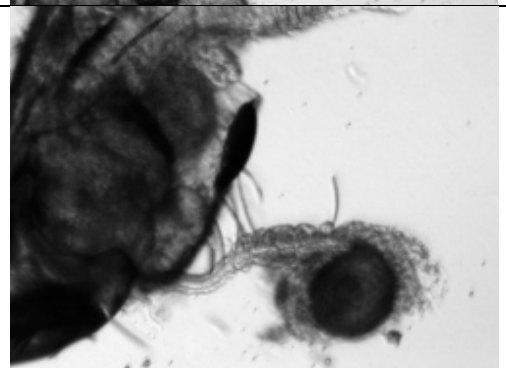
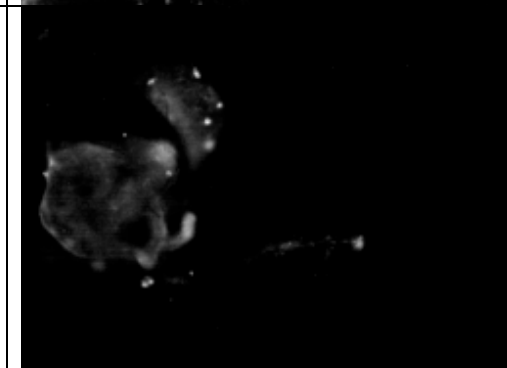
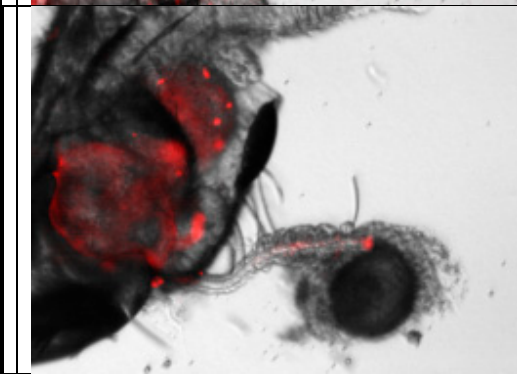


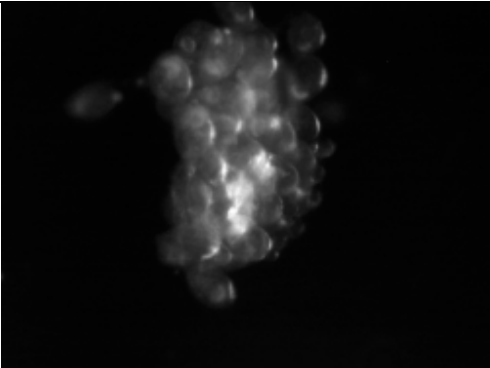
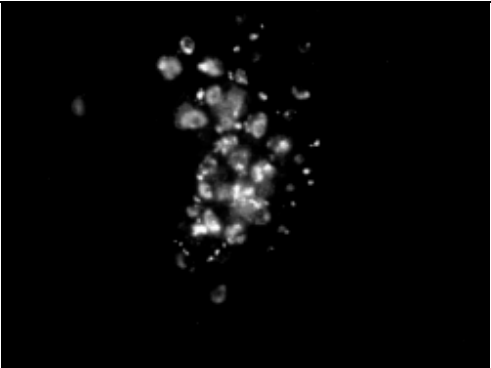
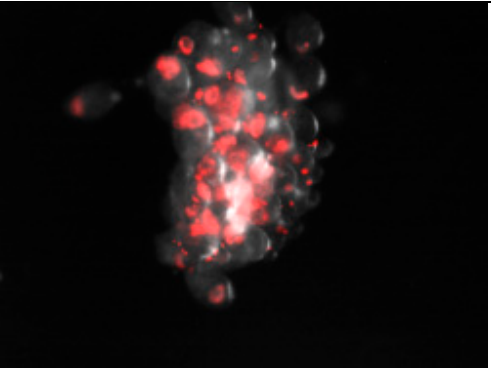

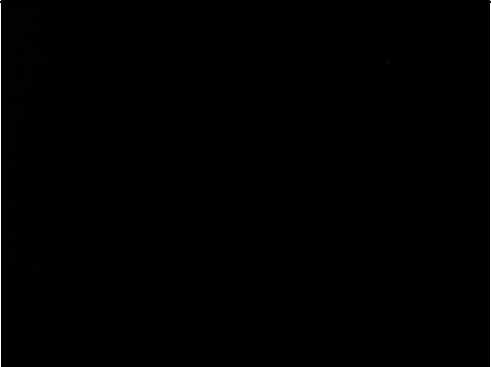

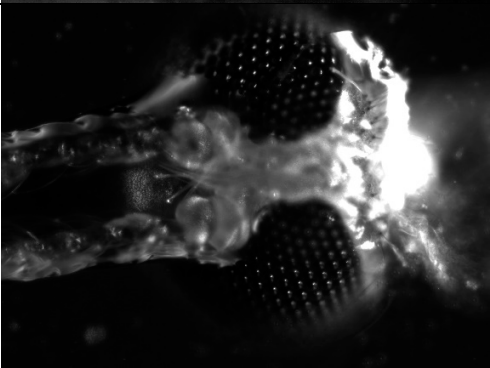

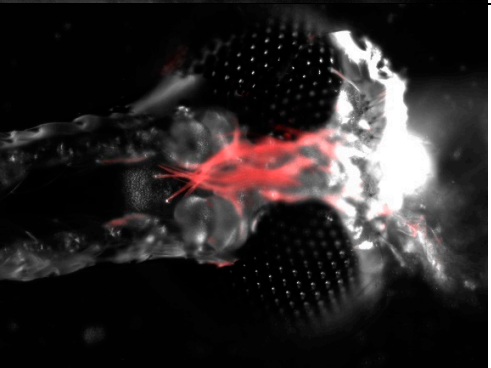
<p>Thorax / Cuticle, muscle / 24 HPE</p> <p>* auto-fluorescence in cuticle and hemocytes with iLacZ</p>			
<p>Thorax / Muscle and cuticle / 24 HPE</p> <p>* Auto-fluorescence in cuticle</p>			
<p>Abdomen / Cuticle * / 72 HPE</p> <p>* Pericardial cells with iLacZ</p>			

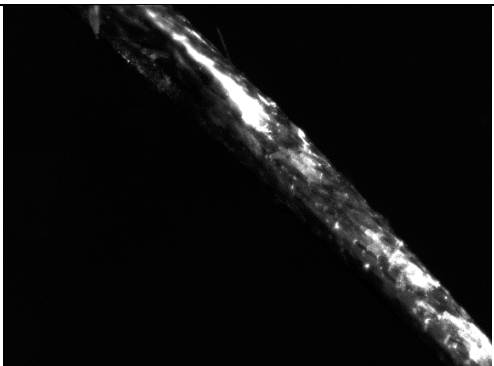

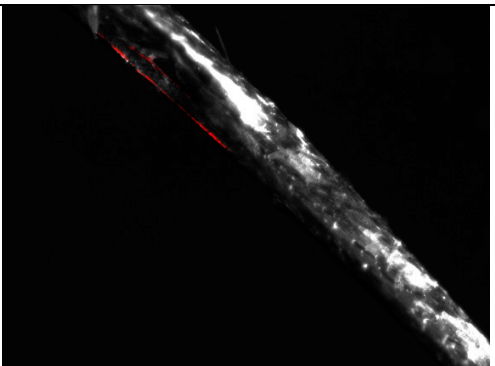
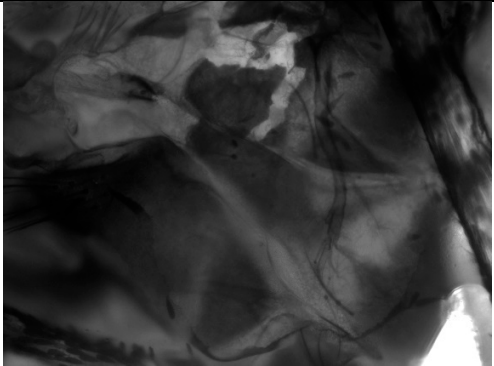
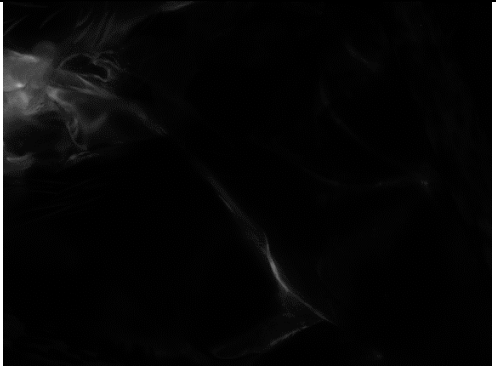
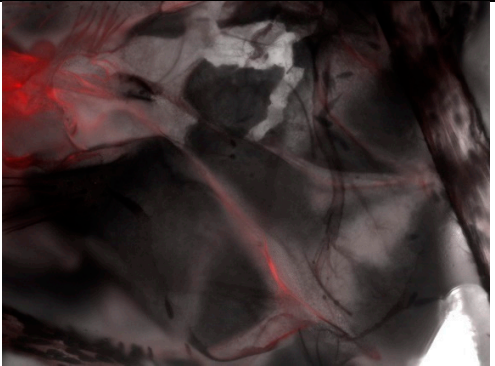
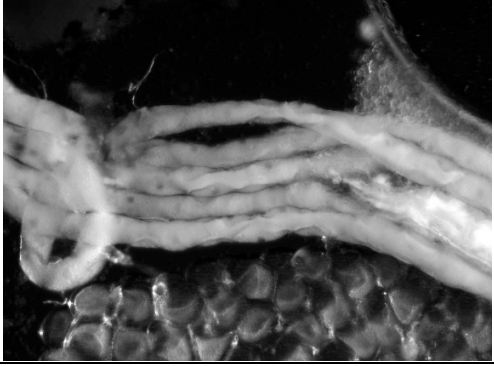

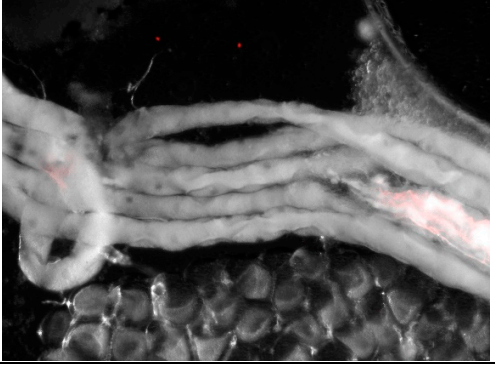
<p>Abdomen / Cuticle, fat body* / 72 HPE</p> <p>* pericardial cells with iLacZ</p>			
<p>Abdomen / Fat body, hemocytes* / 24 HPE</p> <p>* hemocytes and pericardial cell with iLacZ</p>			
<p>Abdomen / Malpighian tubules * / 72 HPE</p> <p>* hemocytes with iLacZ</p>			



<p>Abdomen / Diverticula * / 72 HPE</p> <p>* Weak signal in lumen</p>			
<p>Abdomen / Diverticula * / 72 HPE</p> <p>* Weak signal in lumen</p>			
<p>Abdomen / Central alimentary tract / 24 HPE</p>			

<p>Abdomen / Central alimentary tract * / 24 HPE</p> <p>* signal in lumen</p>			
<p>Abdomen / Alimentary tract * / 72 HPE</p> <p>* hemocytes with iLacZ, Extracellular signal in hindgut lumen</p>			
<p>Abdomen / Alimentary tract, cuticle 72 HPE</p> <p>* hemocytes with iLacZ, Extracellular signal in rectum lumen</p>			

<p>Abdomen / Ovary * / 24 HPE</p> <p>* hemocytes and oocytes with iLacZ</p>			
<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Abdomen with no autofluorescence</p>			
<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Head with autofluorescence</p>			

<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Leg with cuticle autofluorescence</p>			
<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Thorax with cuticle autofluorescence</p>			
<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Ovaries and Malphigian tubules with autofluorescence and background</p>			



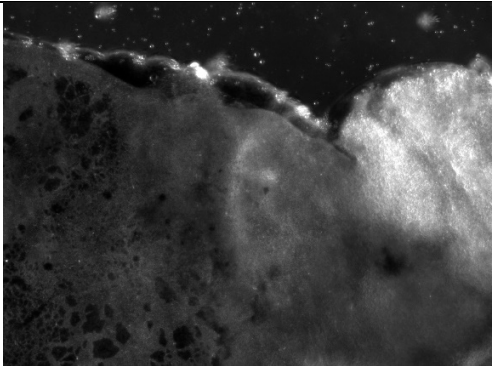
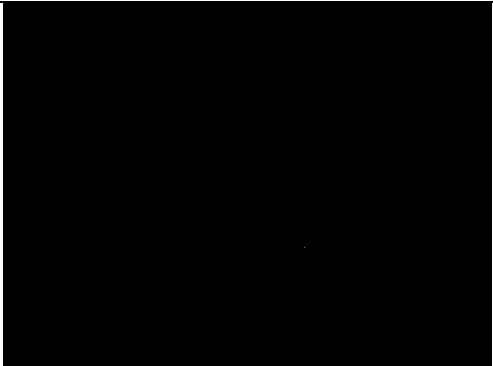
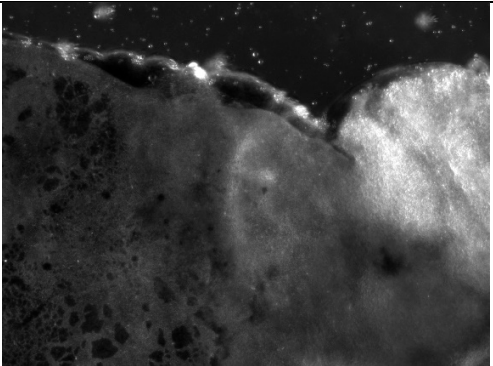
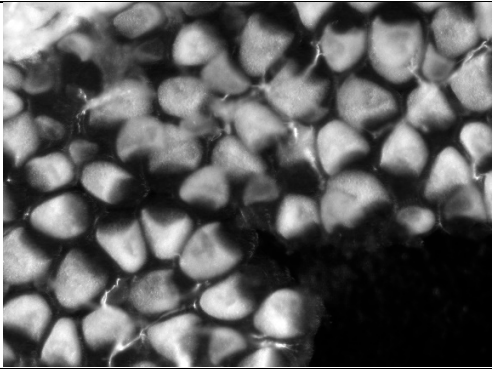
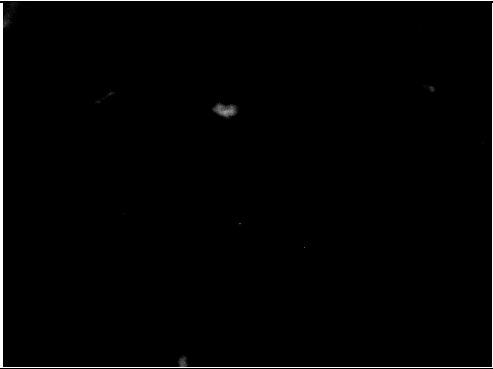
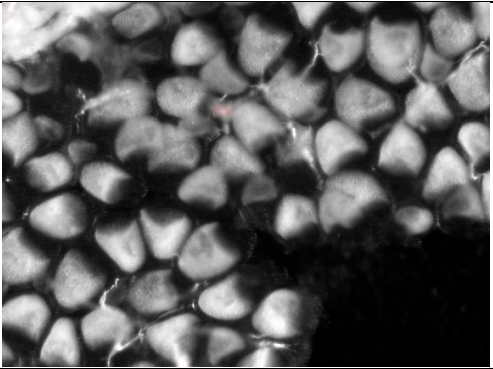
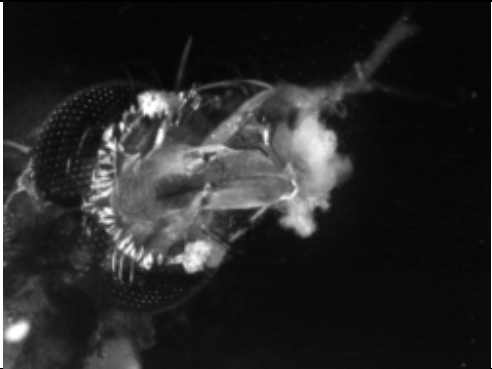

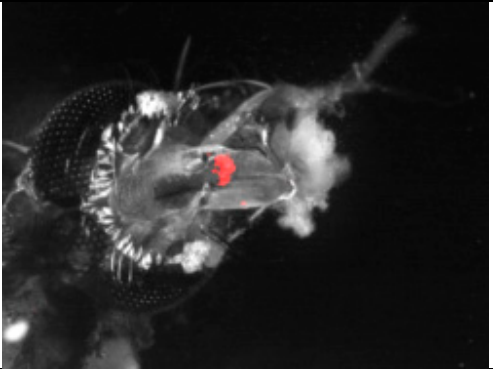
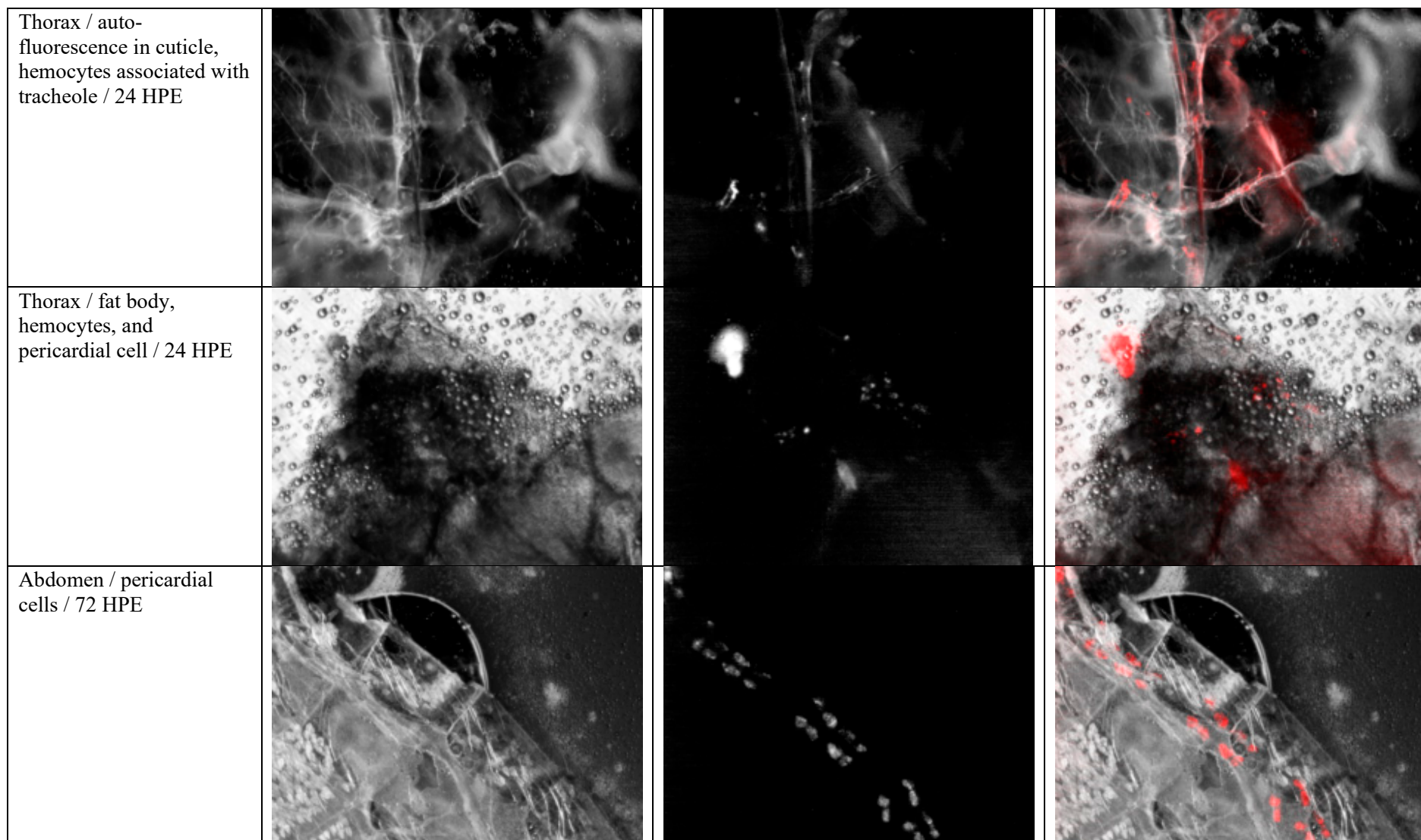
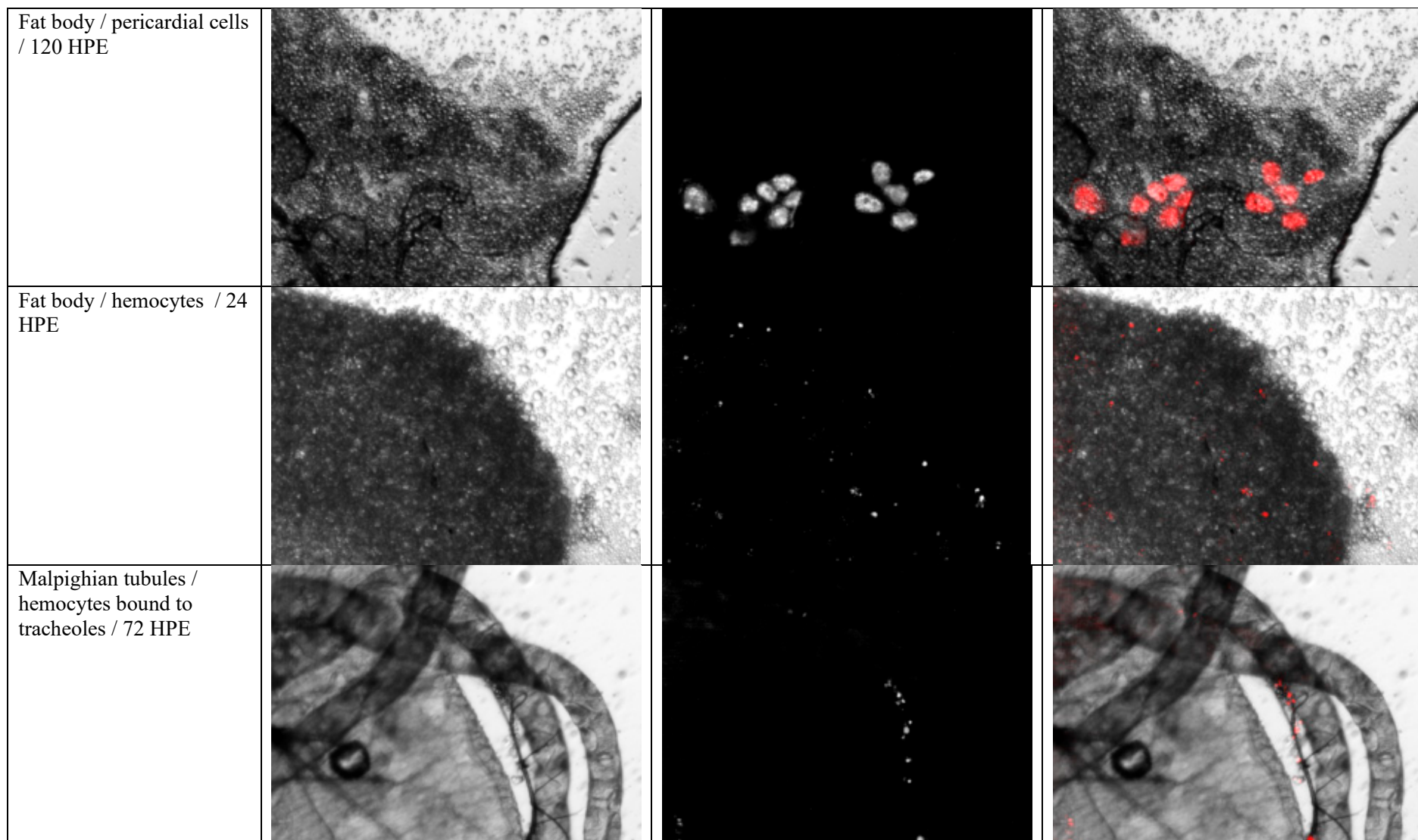
Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence  Fat body			
Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence  Ovaries (post bloodfeeding)			

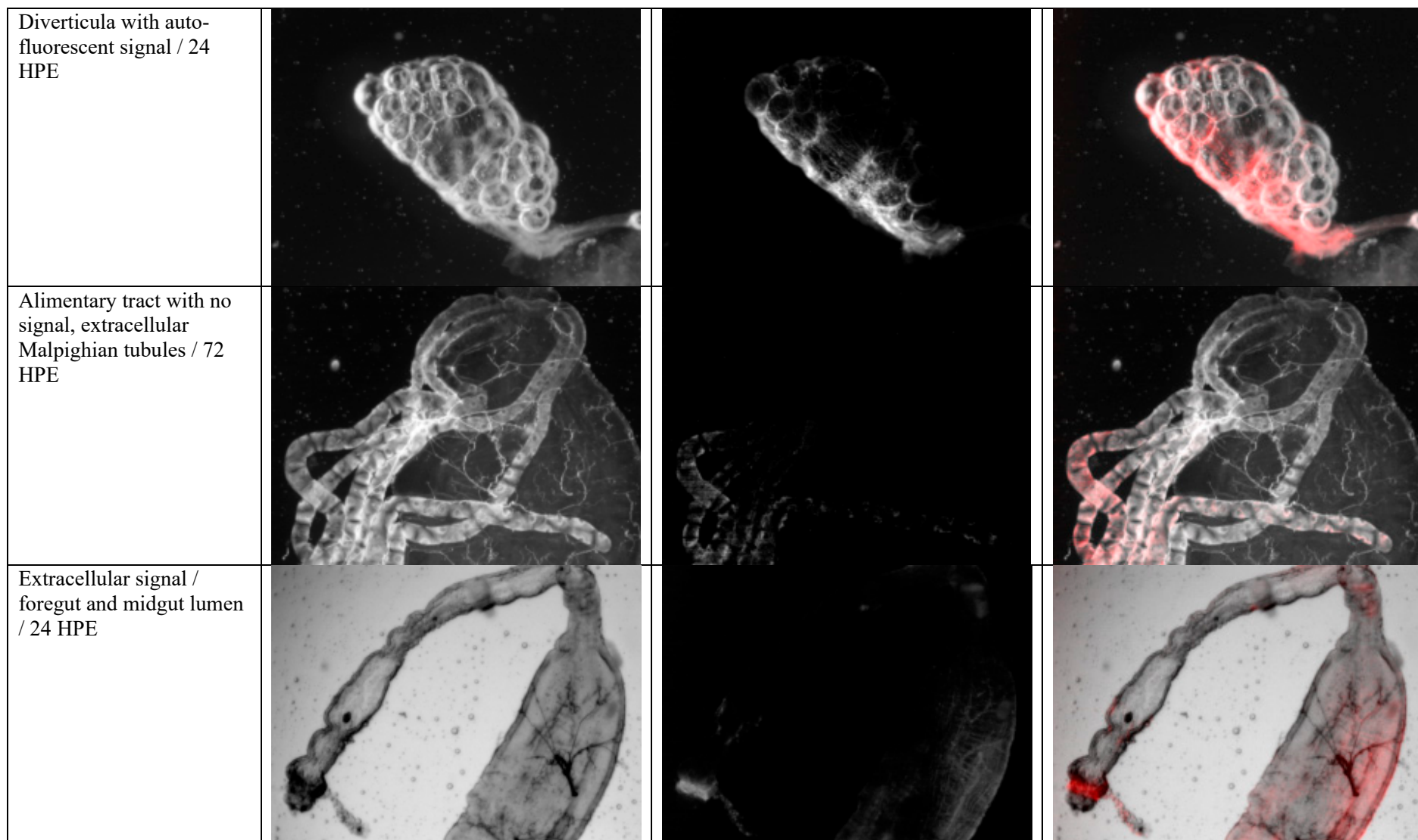
Figure S3 – Adult female *Cx. Papiens* - intrathoracic injection

Tissue	Bright Field	RNAi trigger	Merge
Head / signal at injection site / 24 HPE			

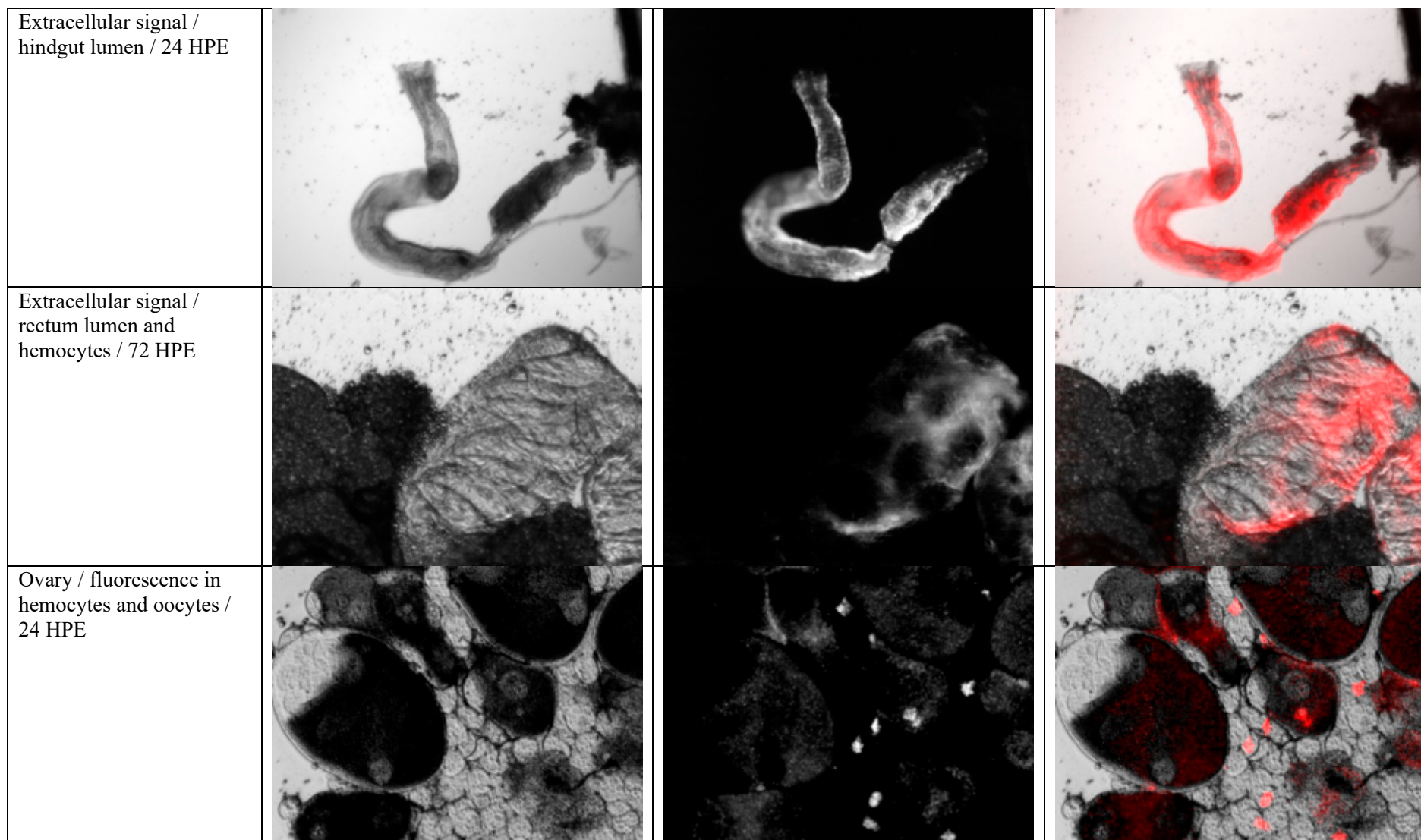


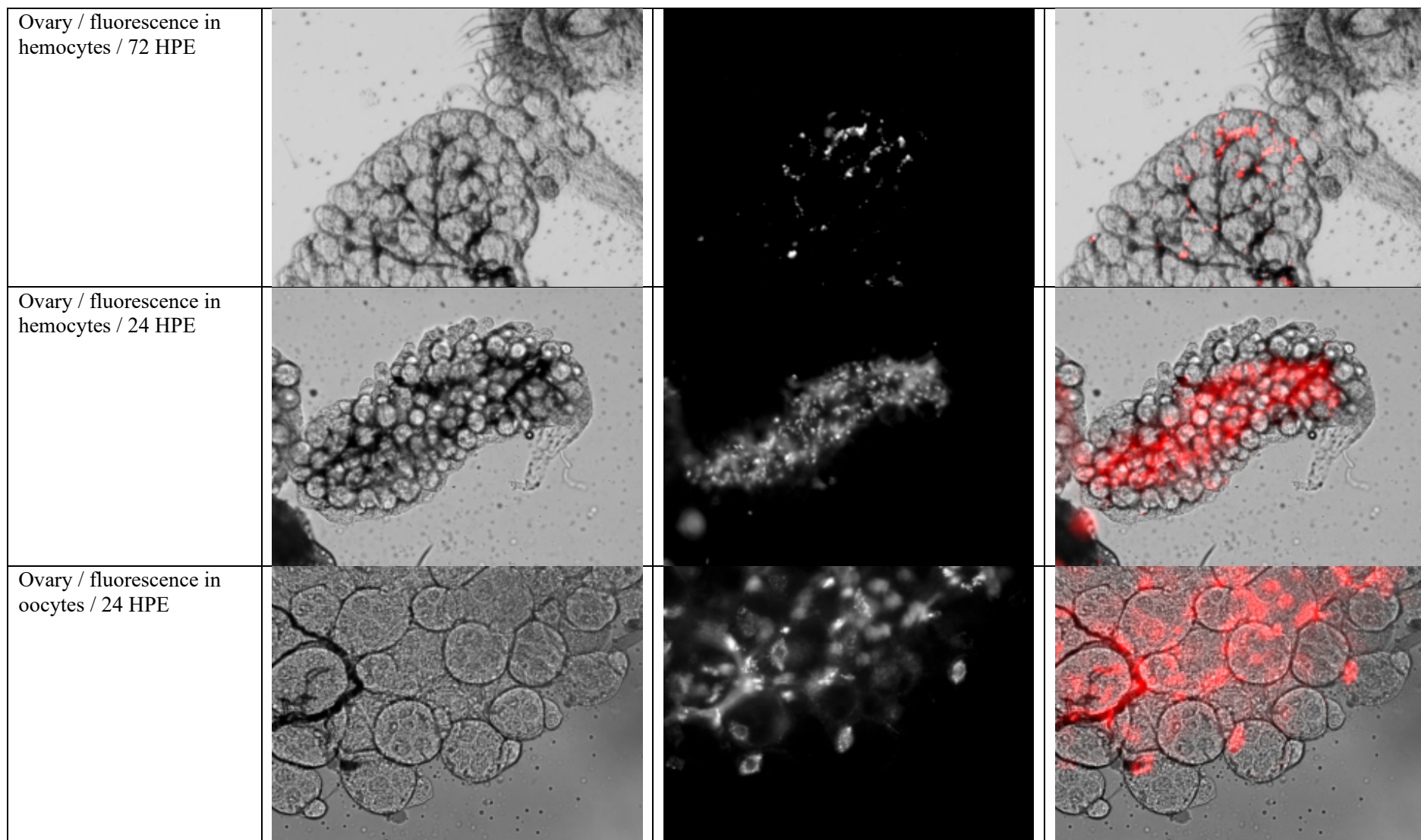


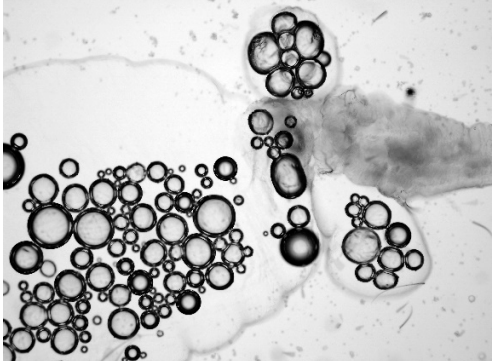

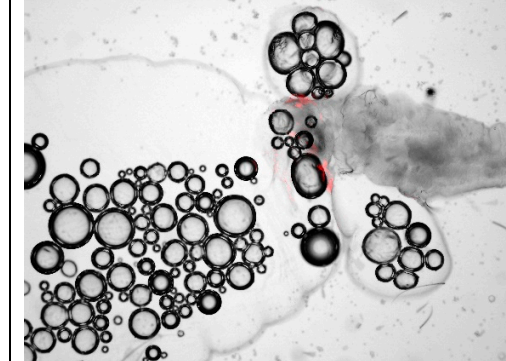

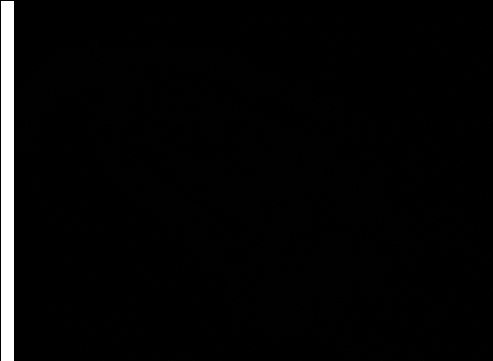

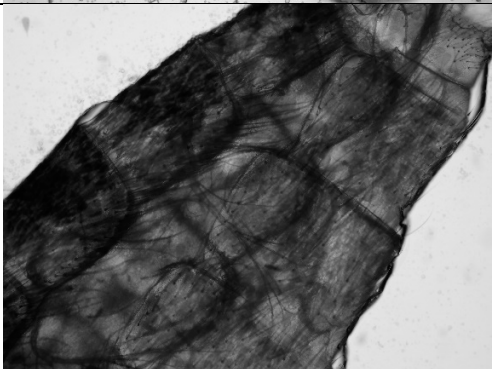

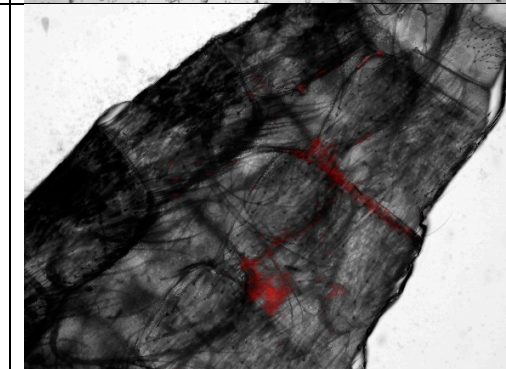




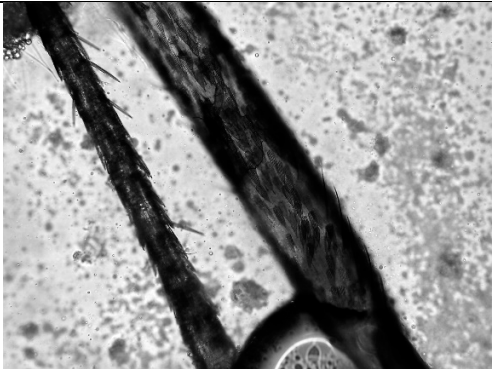

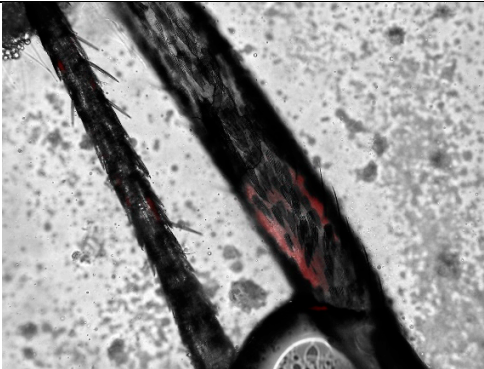
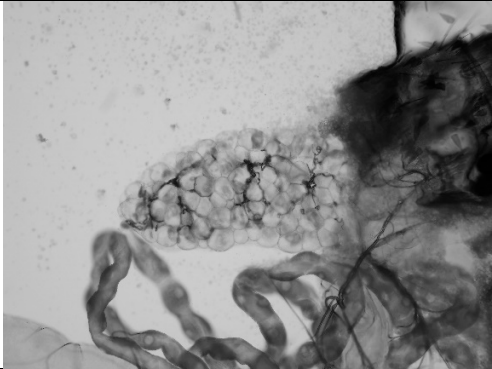
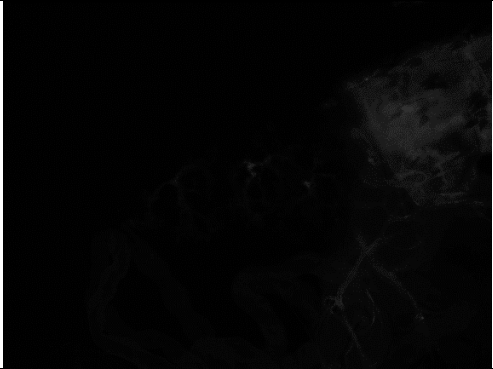
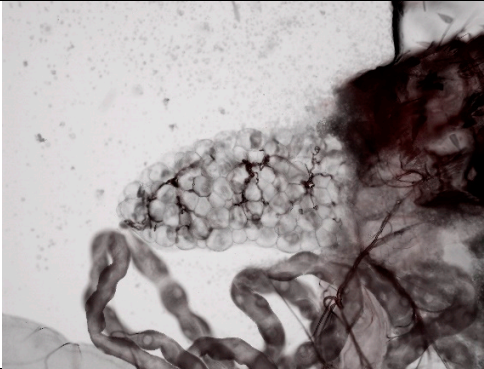









<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Diverticula with autofluorescence noted</p>			
<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Midgut</p>			
<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Abdomen with autofluorescence from flexible membrane noted</p>			



<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Leg with cuticle autofluorescence</p>			
<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Ovaries, Malpighian tubules, and abdominal cuticle with autofluorescence in cuticle (weak with general background showing)</p>			
<p>Un-injected negative controls for autofluorescence</p> <p>Fat body</p>			

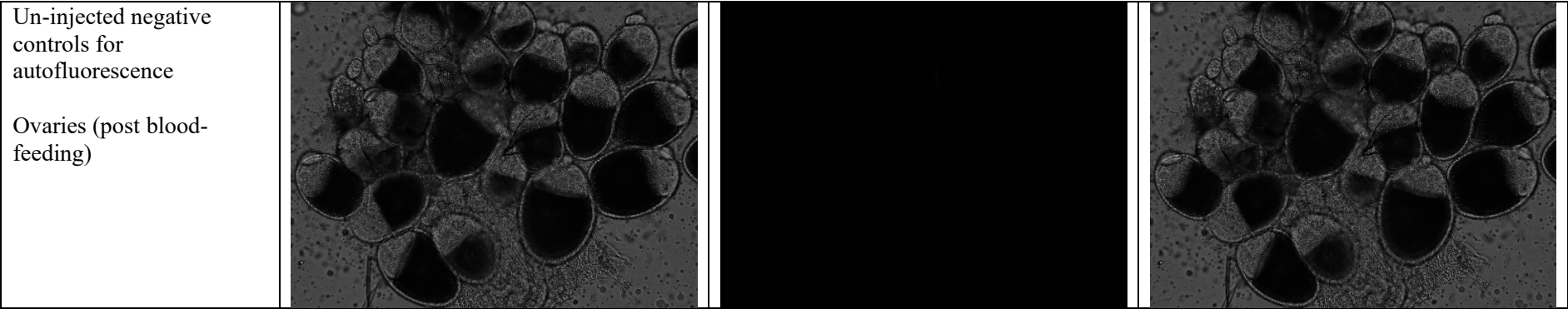
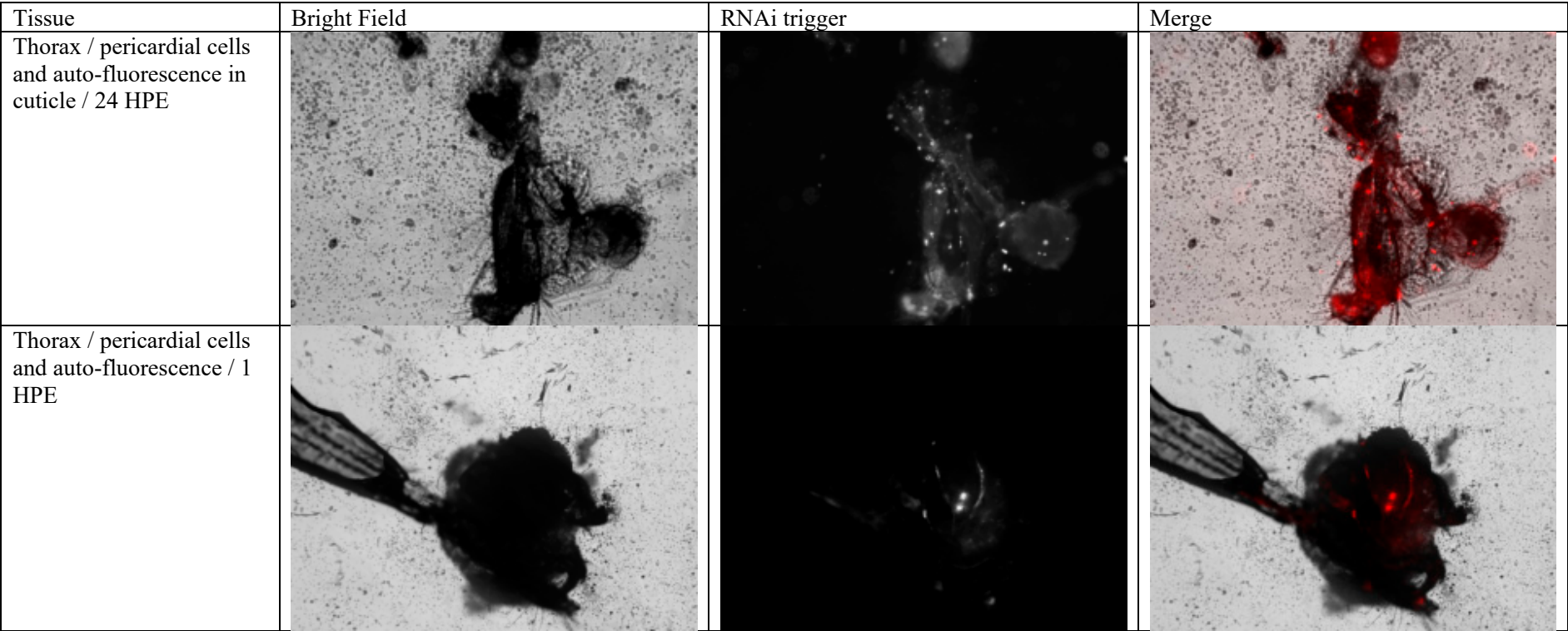
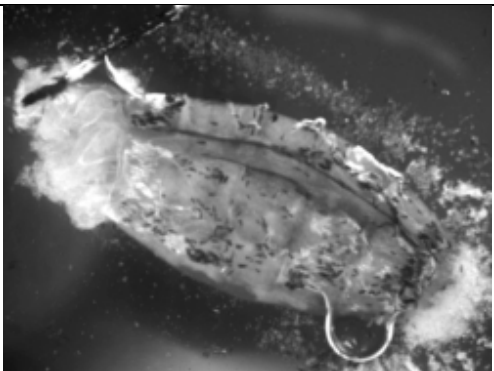

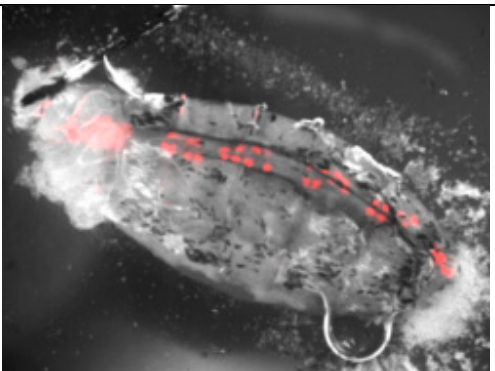
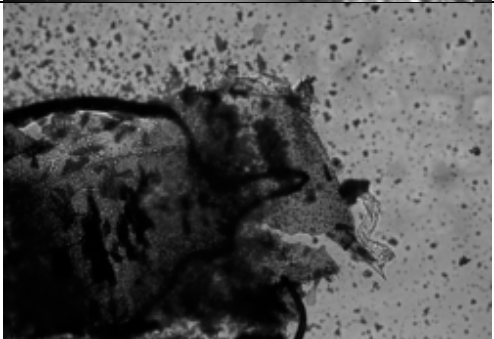
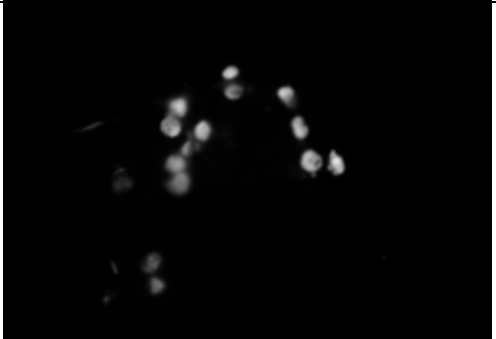
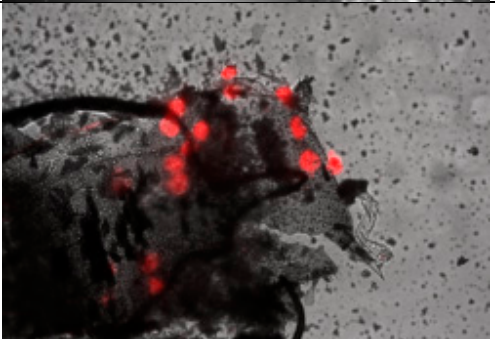
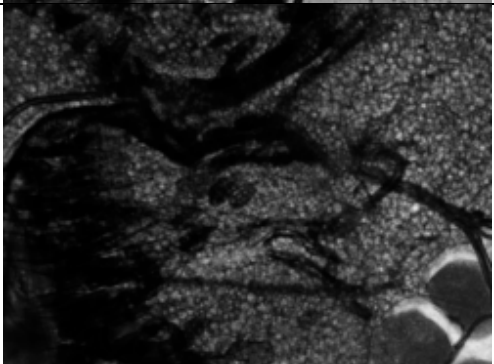

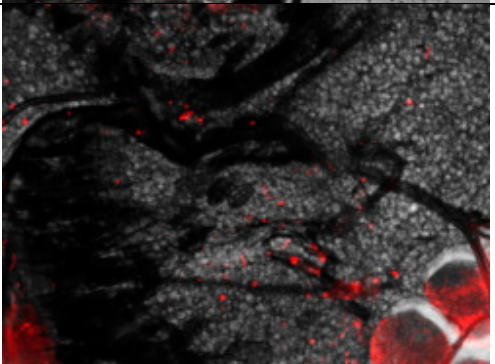
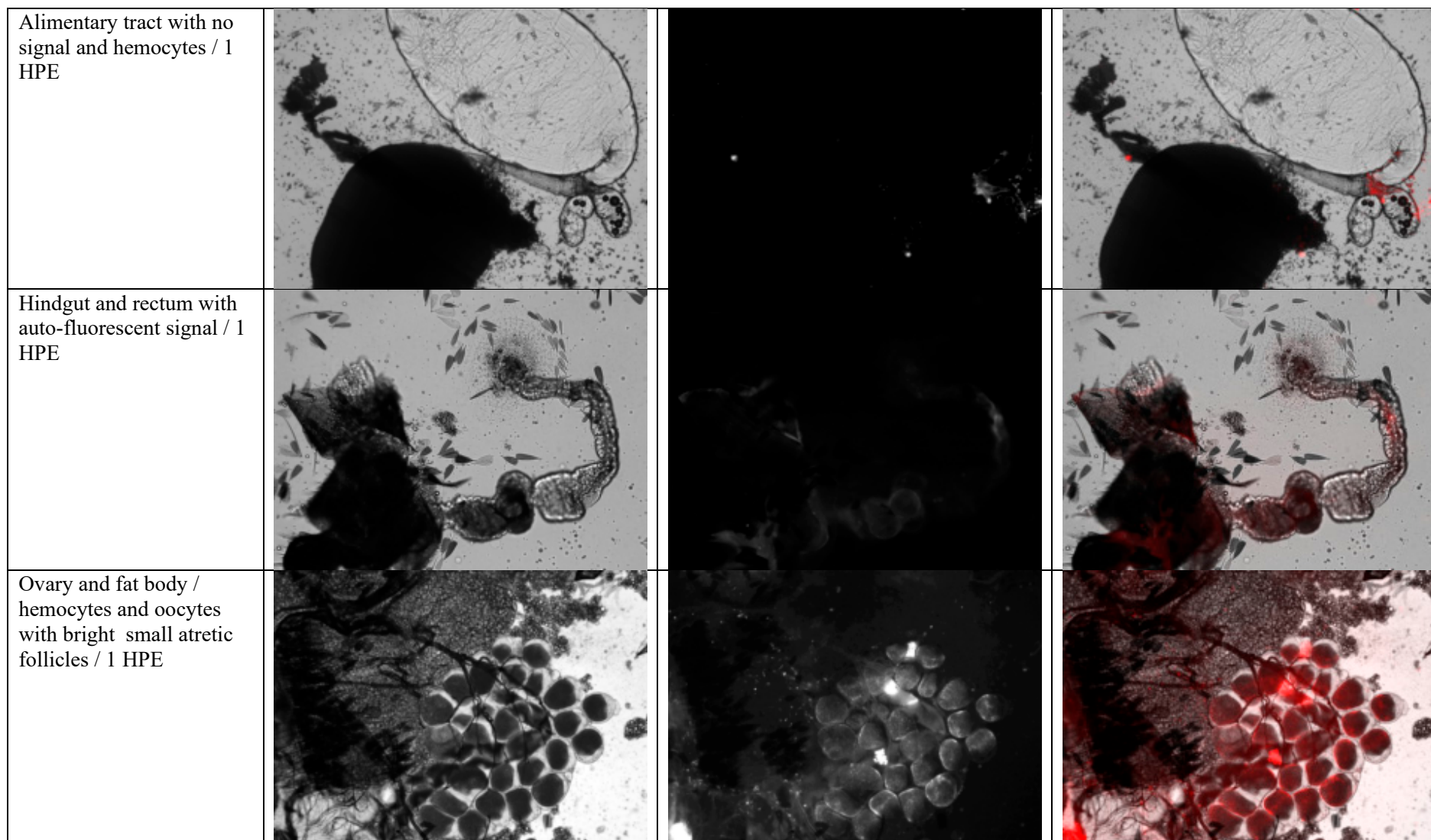


Figure S4 – Adult female *Ae. aegypti* 25-48 hours post blood/meal - intrathoracic injection





Abdomen / pericardial cells / 1 HPE			
Abdomen / pericardial cells / 24 HPE			
Fat body / hemocytes and ovarian follicles (bottom right) / 1 HPE			



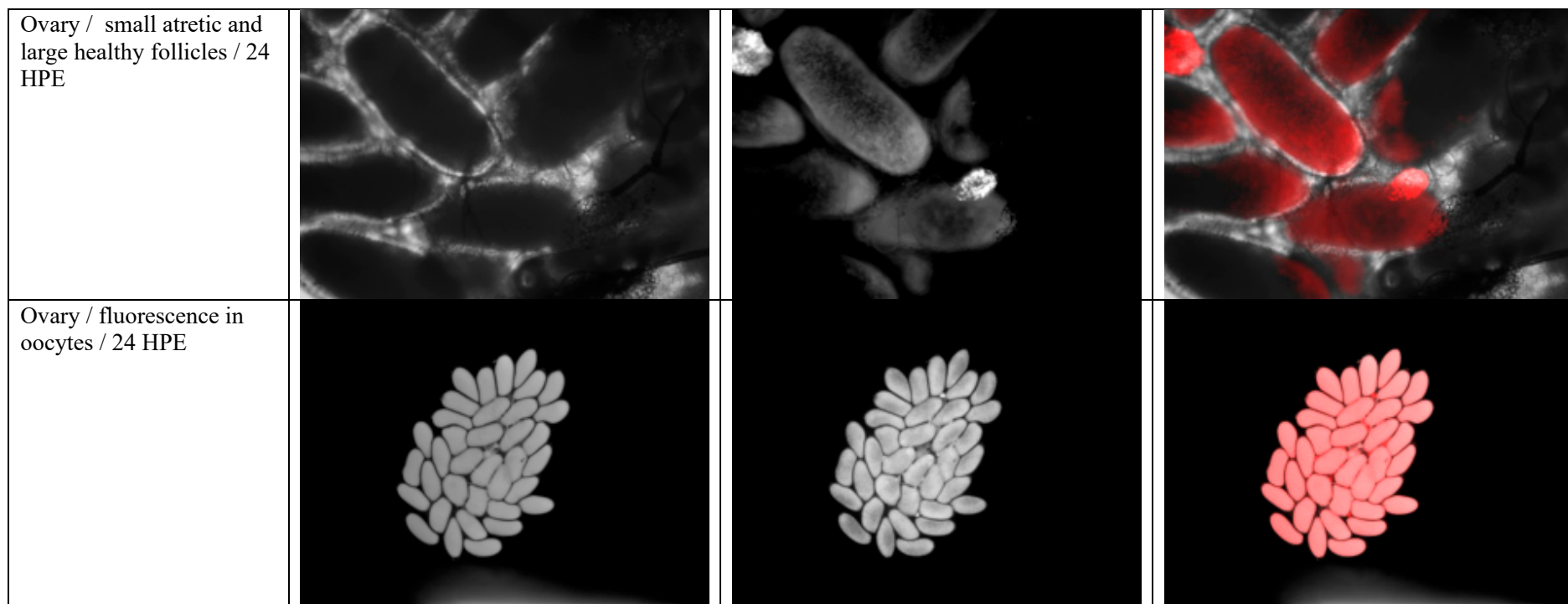
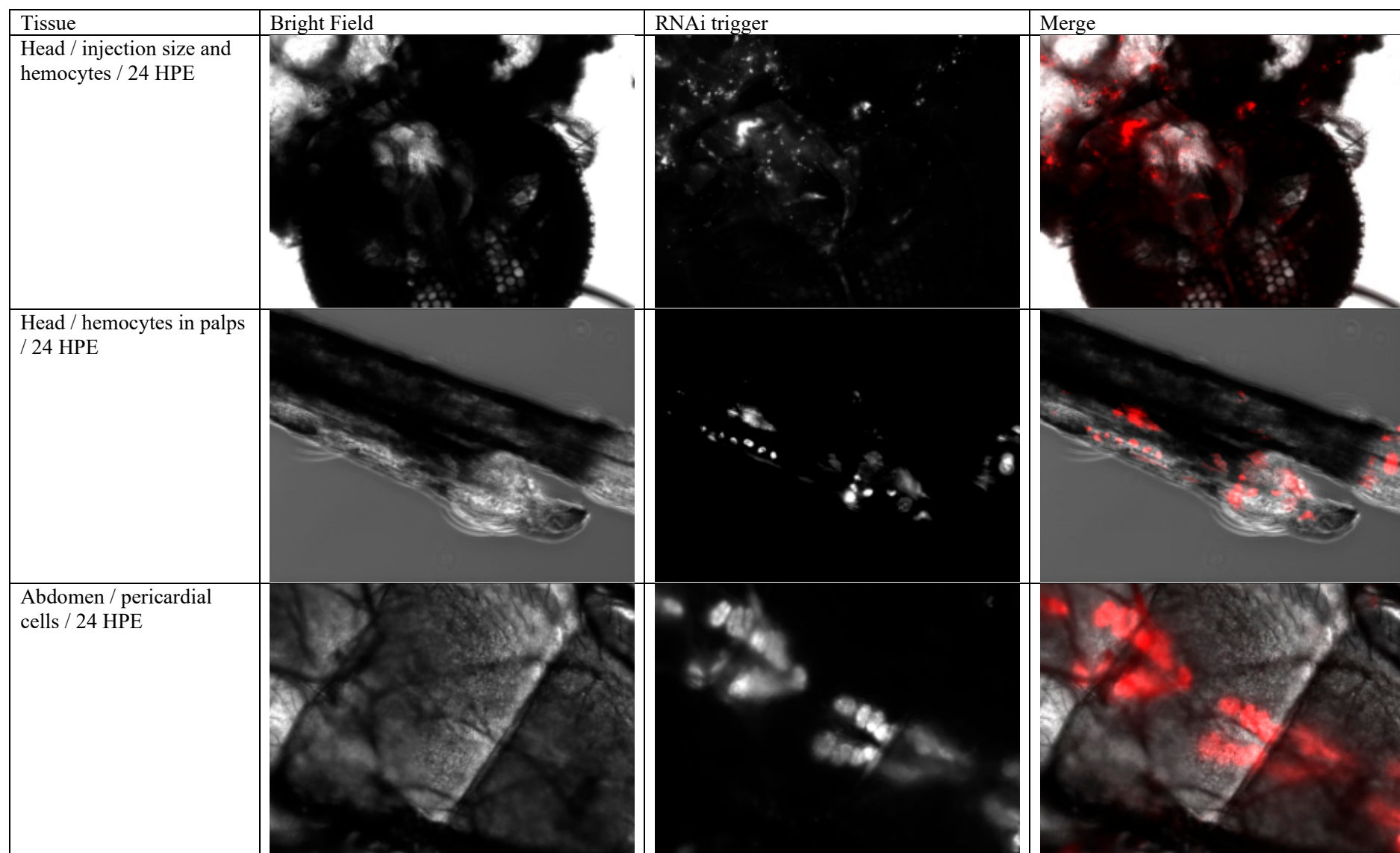
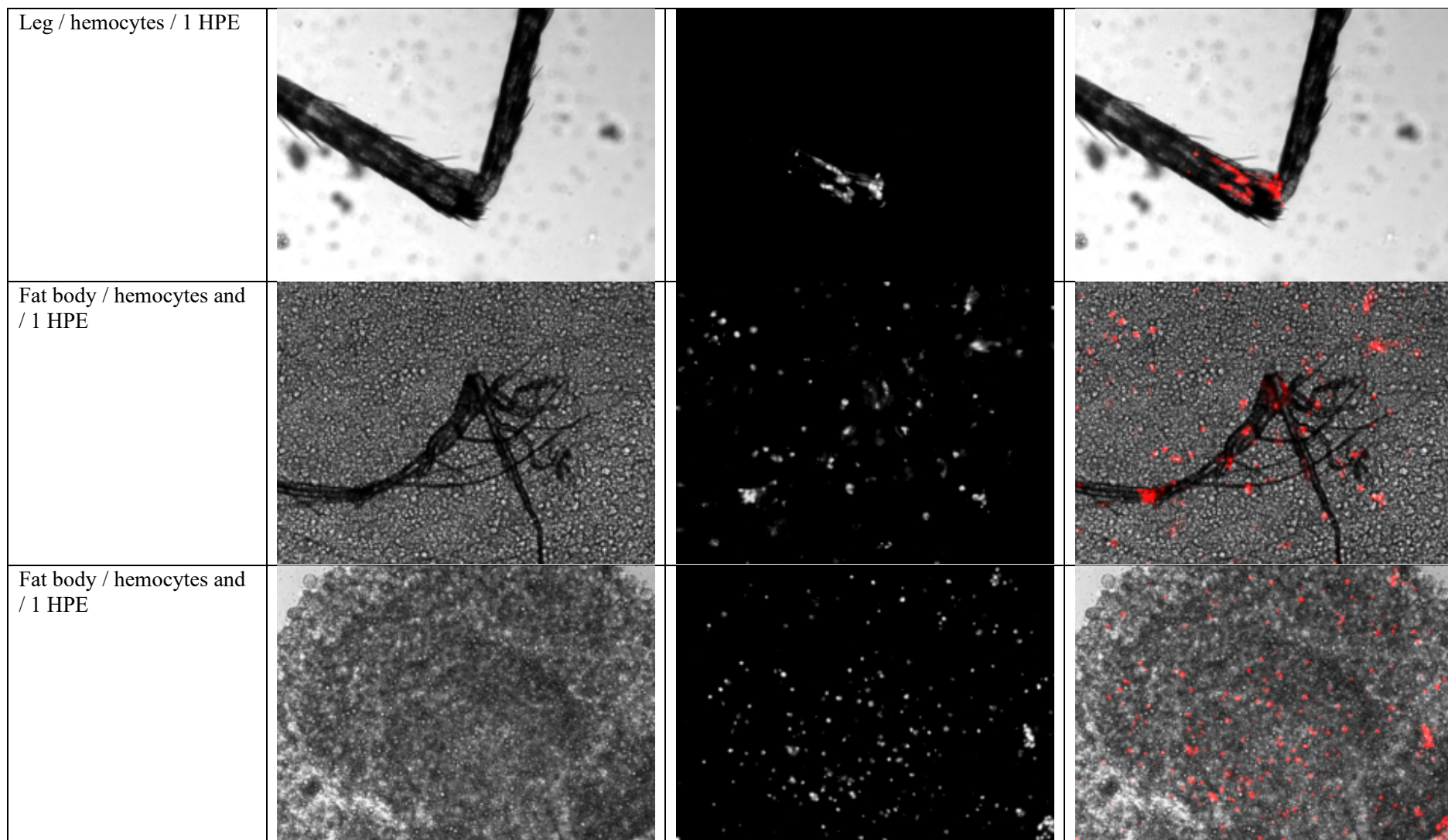
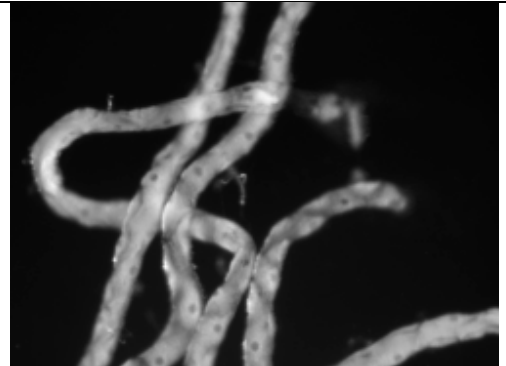

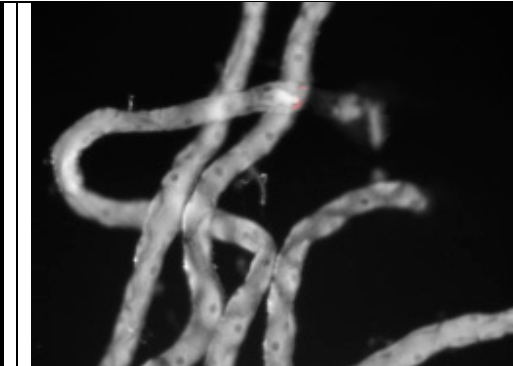
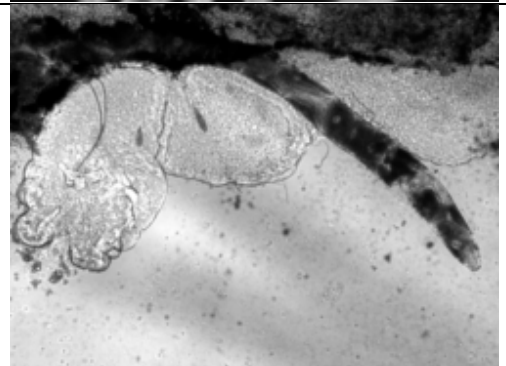

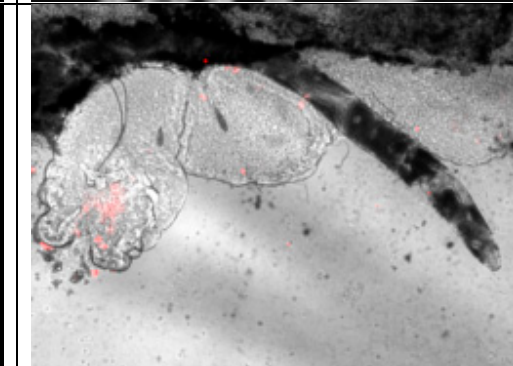

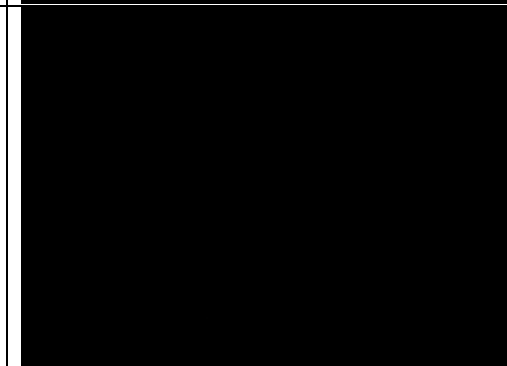
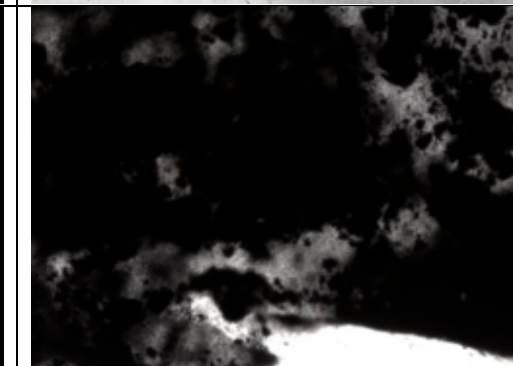




Figure S5 – Adult female *An. gambiae* 25-48 hours post blood/meal - intrathoracic injection



Malpighian tubules /lack of hemocytes / 1 HPE			
Alimentary tract with no signal and hemocytes / 1 HPE			
Midgut with no signal and coagulated blood/meal / 24 HPE			



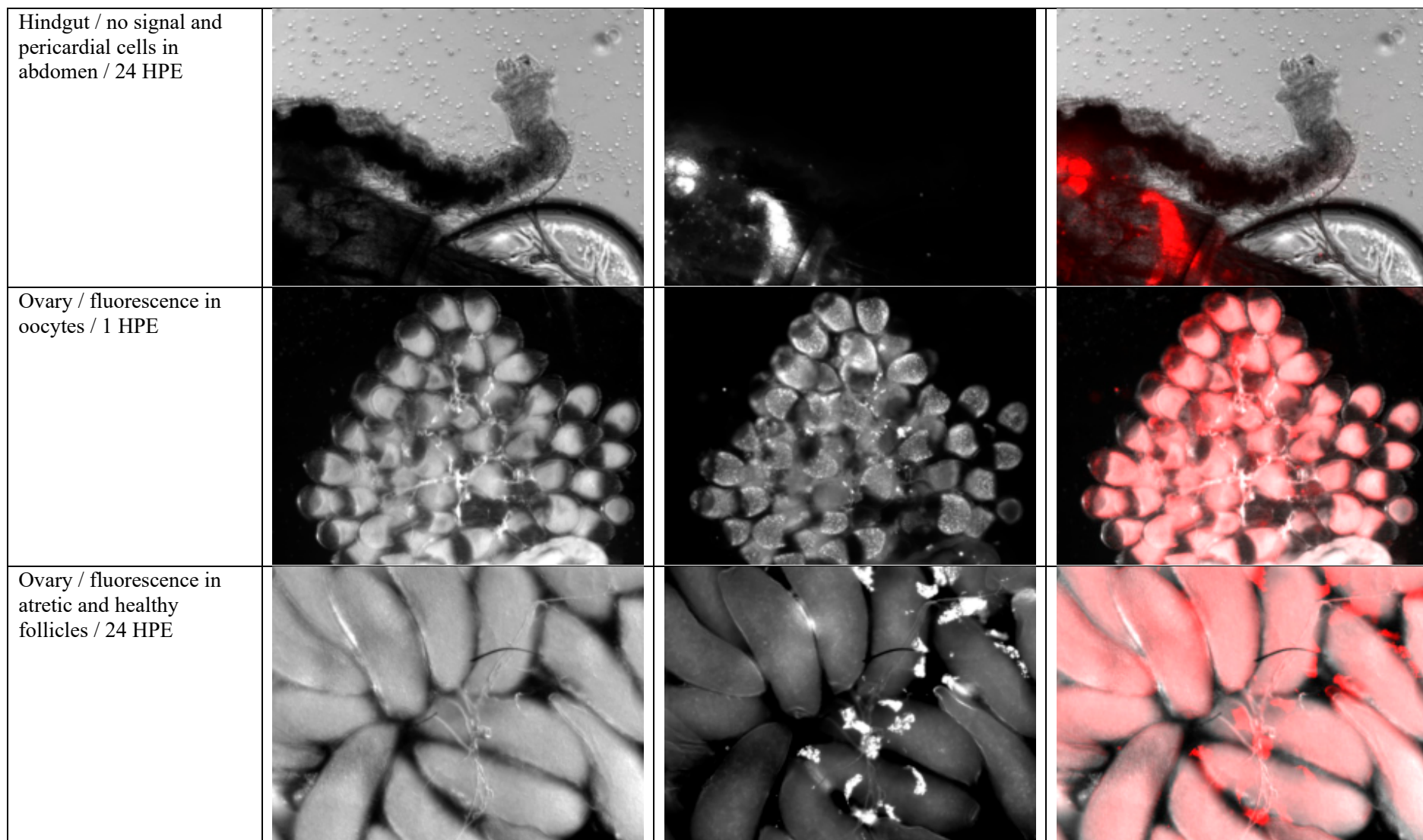
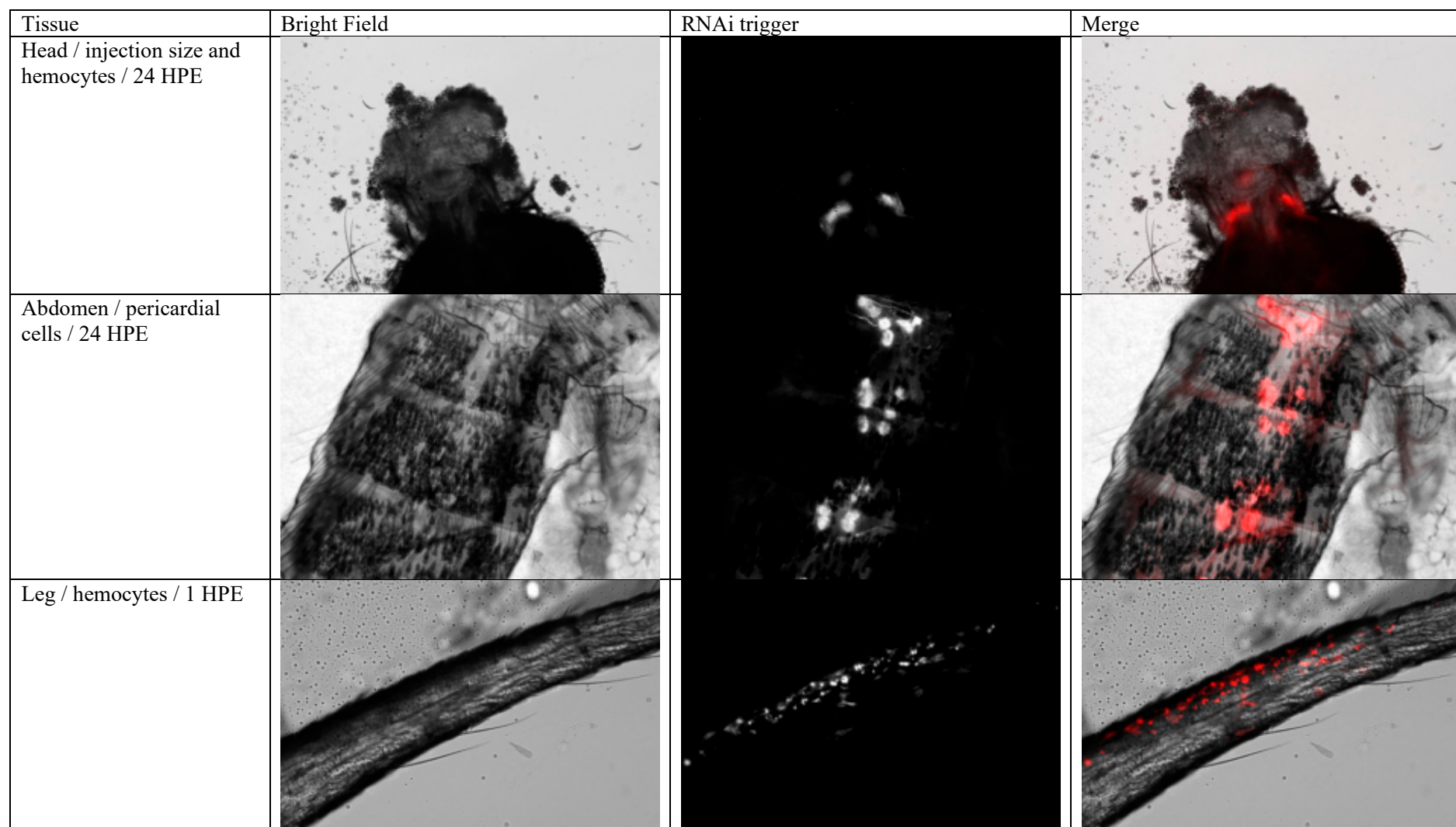
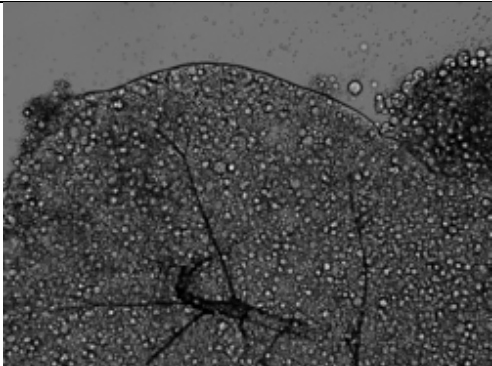
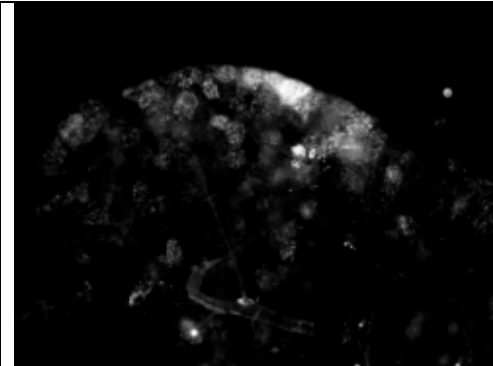
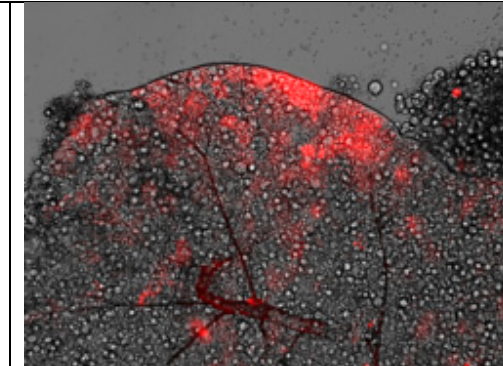
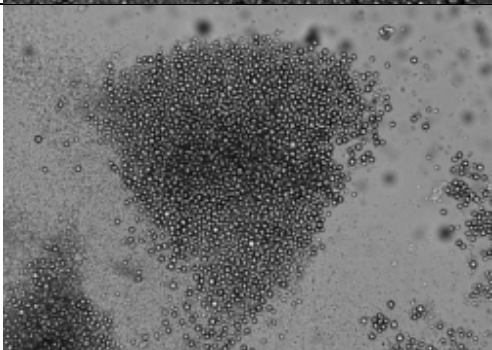
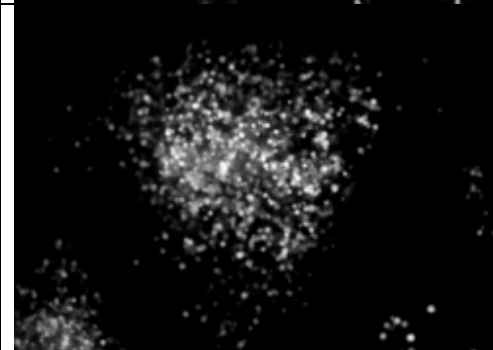
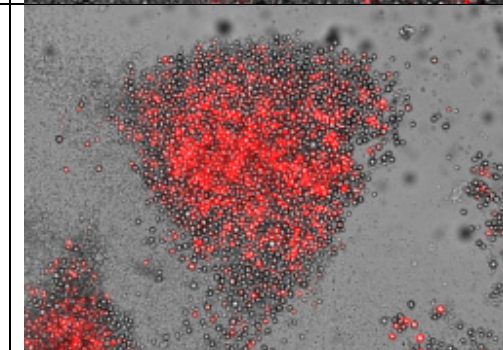
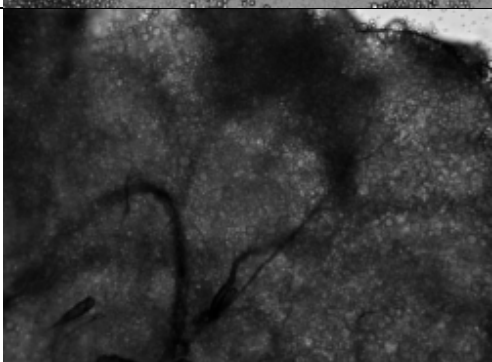

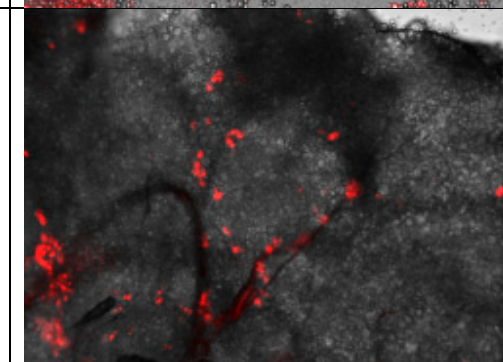
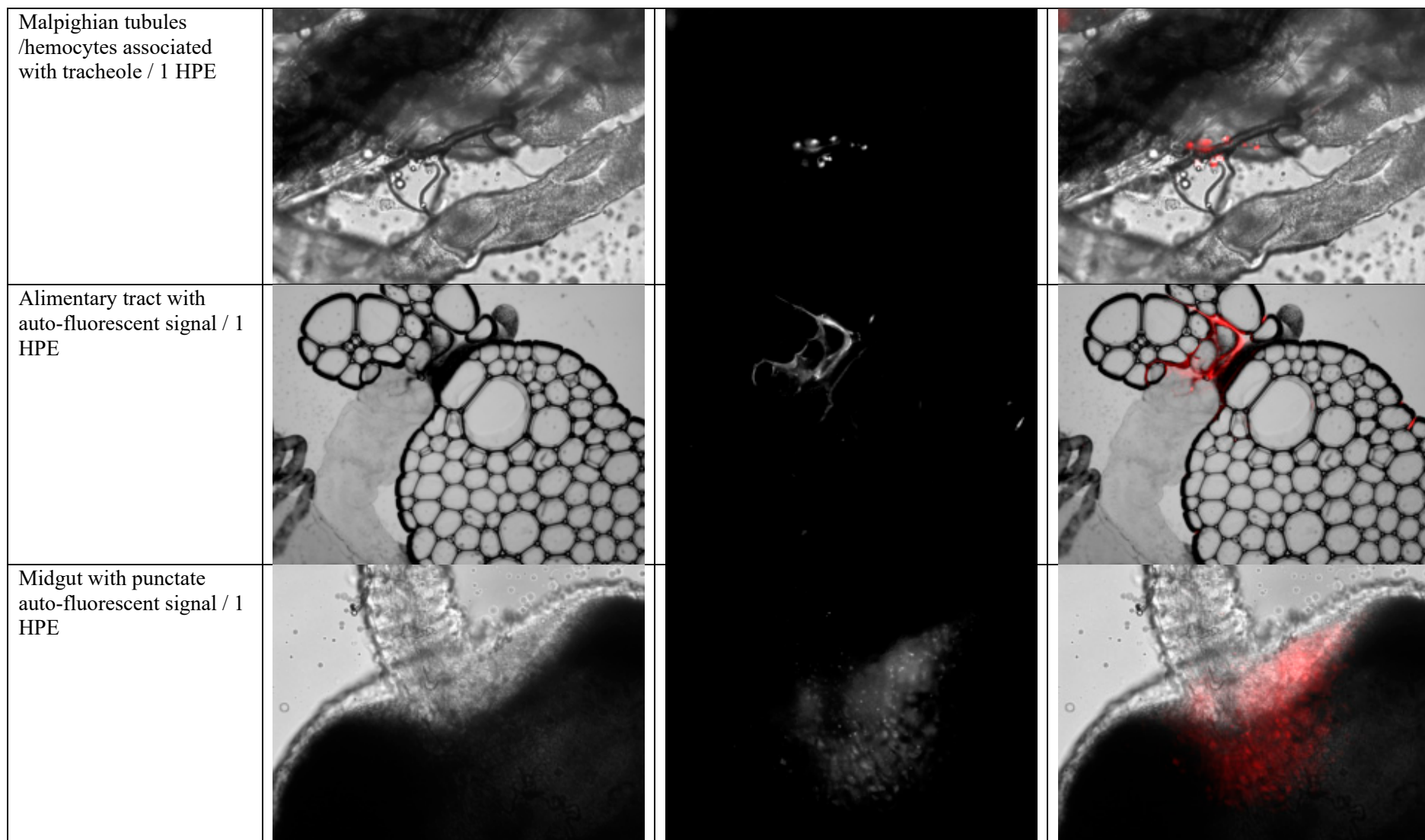




Figure S6 – Adult female *Cx. pipiens* 25-48 hours post blood/meal - intrathoracic injection

Fat body /fat body and hemocytes / 24 HPE	 A brightfield micrograph showing a large, irregularly shaped fat body with a granular texture. Several dark, branching structures, likely hemocytes, are visible within and around the fat body.	 A fluorescence micrograph of the same field of view as the first image. The background is dark, and the fat body and hemocytes appear as bright, irregular white shapes.	 A merged fluorescence micrograph of the same field of view. The fat body and hemocytes are outlined in red, while the internal granular structure is shown in grayscale.
Fat body /fat body / 24 HPE	 A brightfield micrograph showing a large, irregularly shaped fat body with a granular texture. The fat body is surrounded by a clear space.	 A fluorescence micrograph of the same field of view as the second image. The fat body appears as a bright, irregular white shape against a dark background.	 A merged fluorescence micrograph of the same field of view. The fat body is outlined in red, while the internal granular structure is shown in grayscale.
Fat body / hemocytes associated with tracheoles / 24 HPE	 A brightfield micrograph showing a fat body and hemocytes associated with tracheoles. The fat body is granular, and the tracheoles are visible as dark, branching structures.	 A fluorescence micrograph of the same field of view as the third image. The fat body and hemocytes appear as bright, irregular white shapes.	 A merged fluorescence micrograph of the same field of view. The fat body and hemocytes are outlined in red, while the internal granular structure is shown in grayscale.





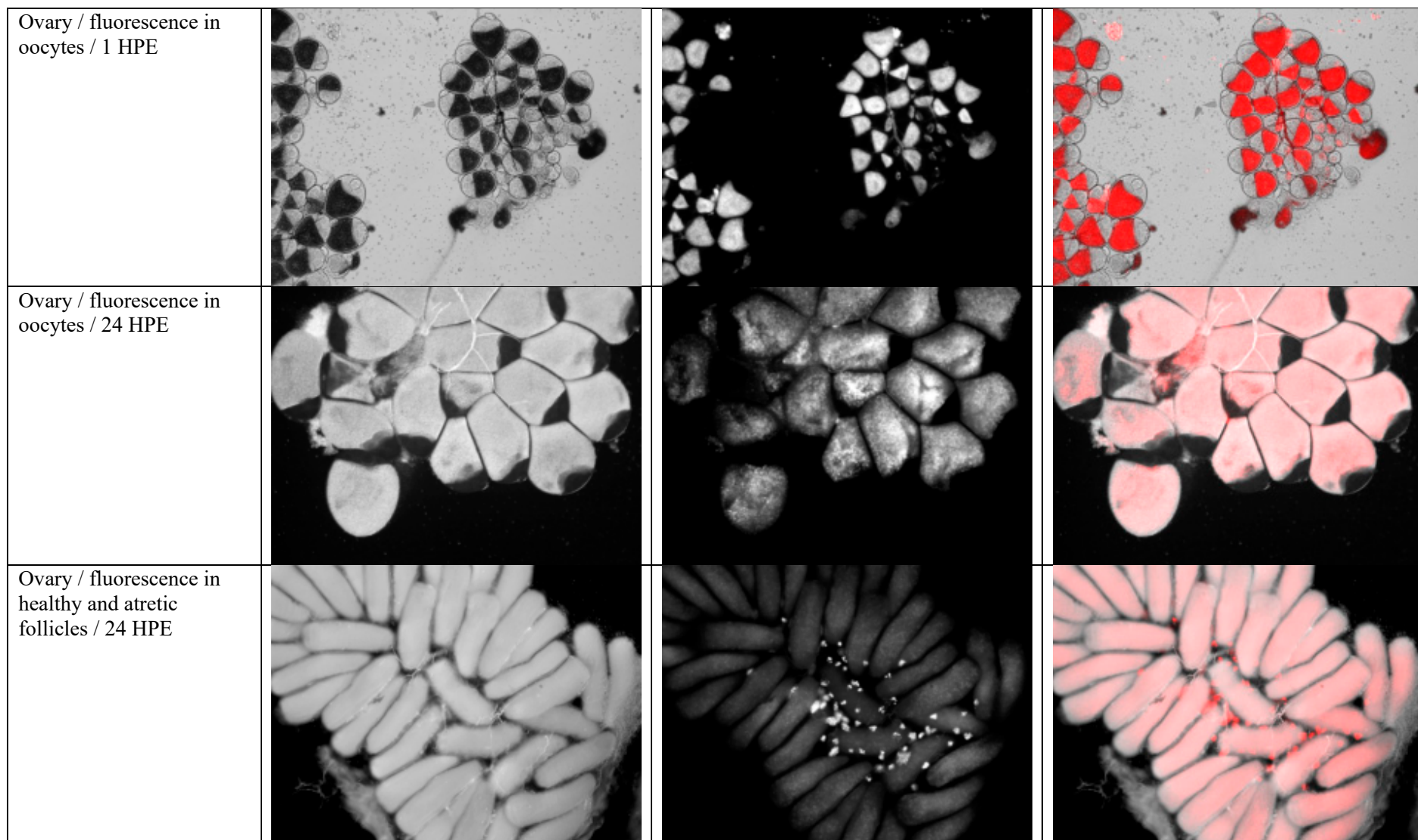
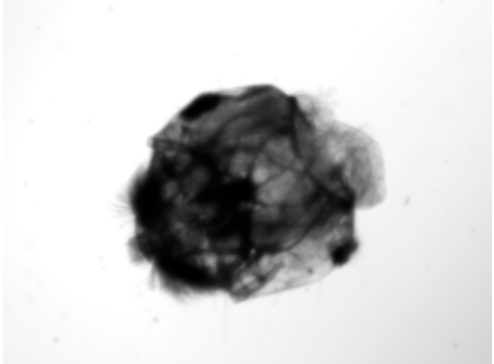

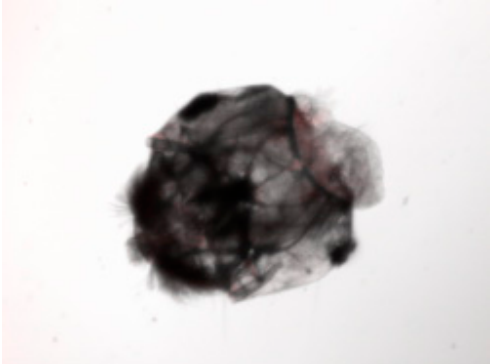
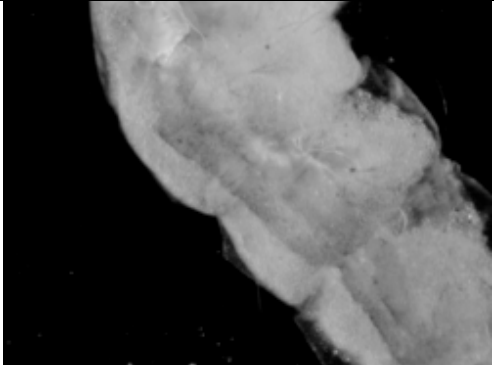

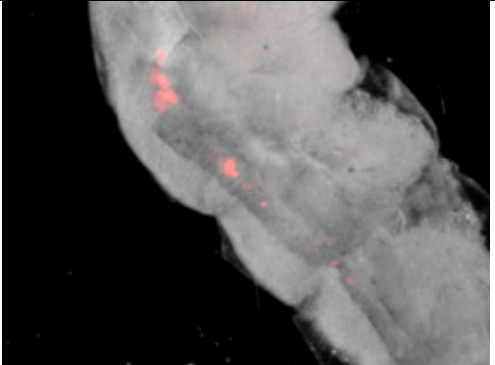
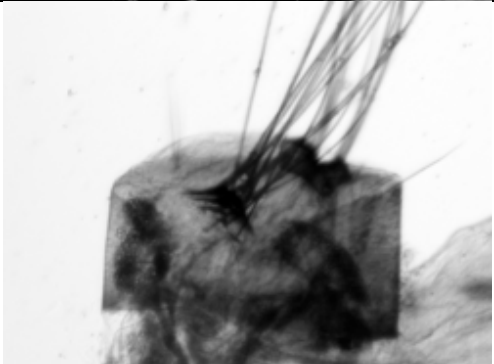

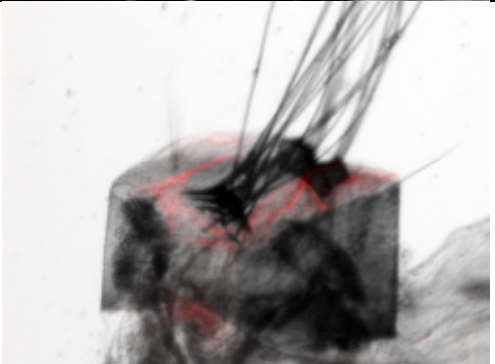
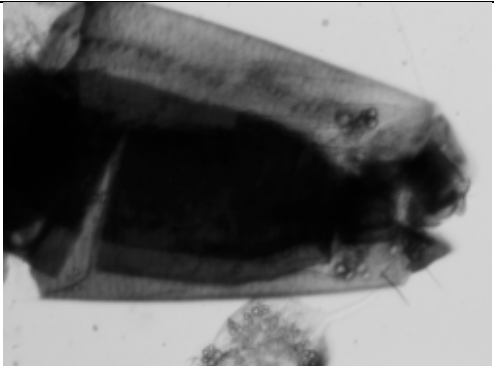

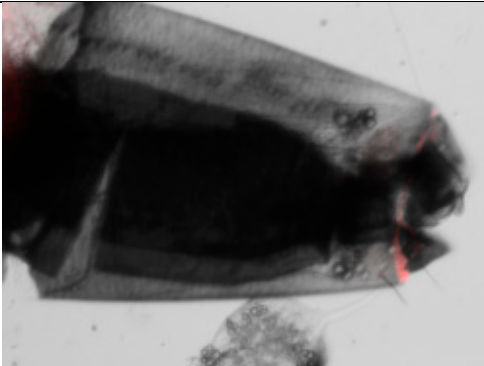
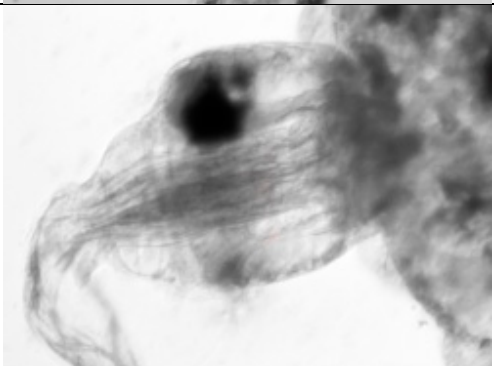
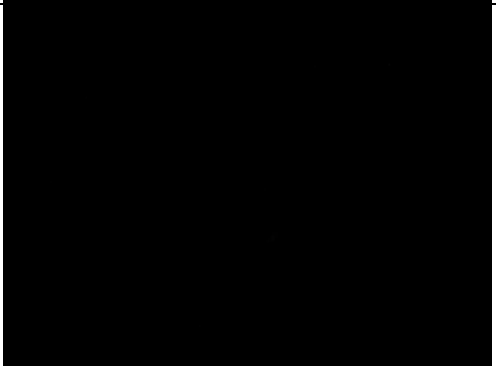
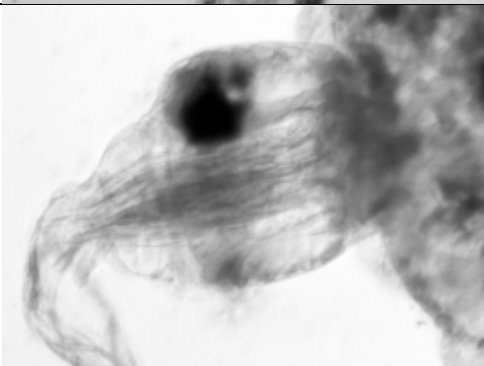
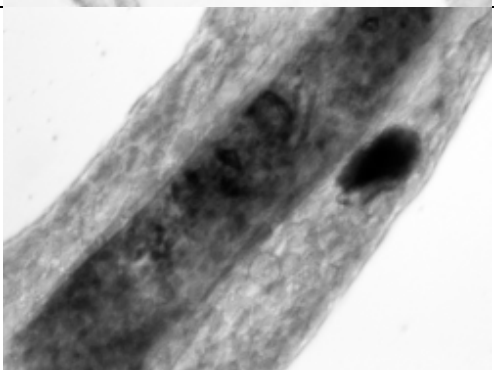
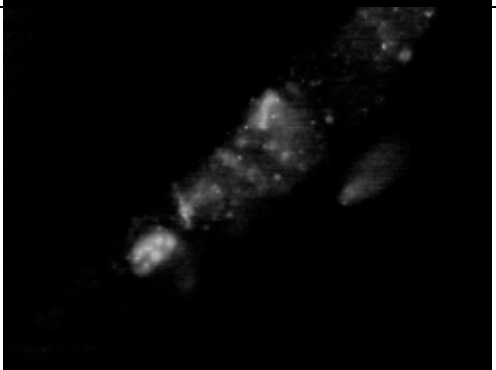
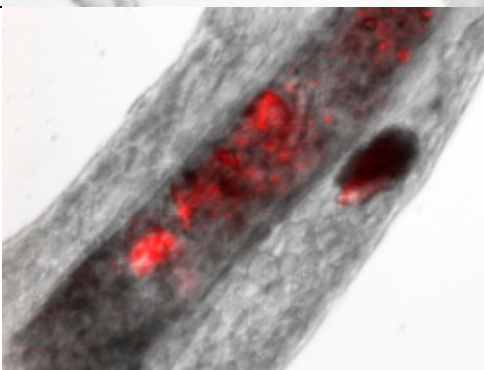




Figure S7 – 4<sup>th</sup> instar *Ae. Aegypti* - intrathoracic injection

Tissue	Bright Field	RNAi trigger	Merge
Head / 24 HPE			
Abdomen / pericardial cells / 24 HPE			
Abdomen / terminal segment / auto-fluorescence in cuticle / 24 HPE			

Abdomen / Terminal segment /respiratory siphon			
Caecum / 24 HPE			
Alimentary tract (midgut) with extracellular signal / 24 HPE			

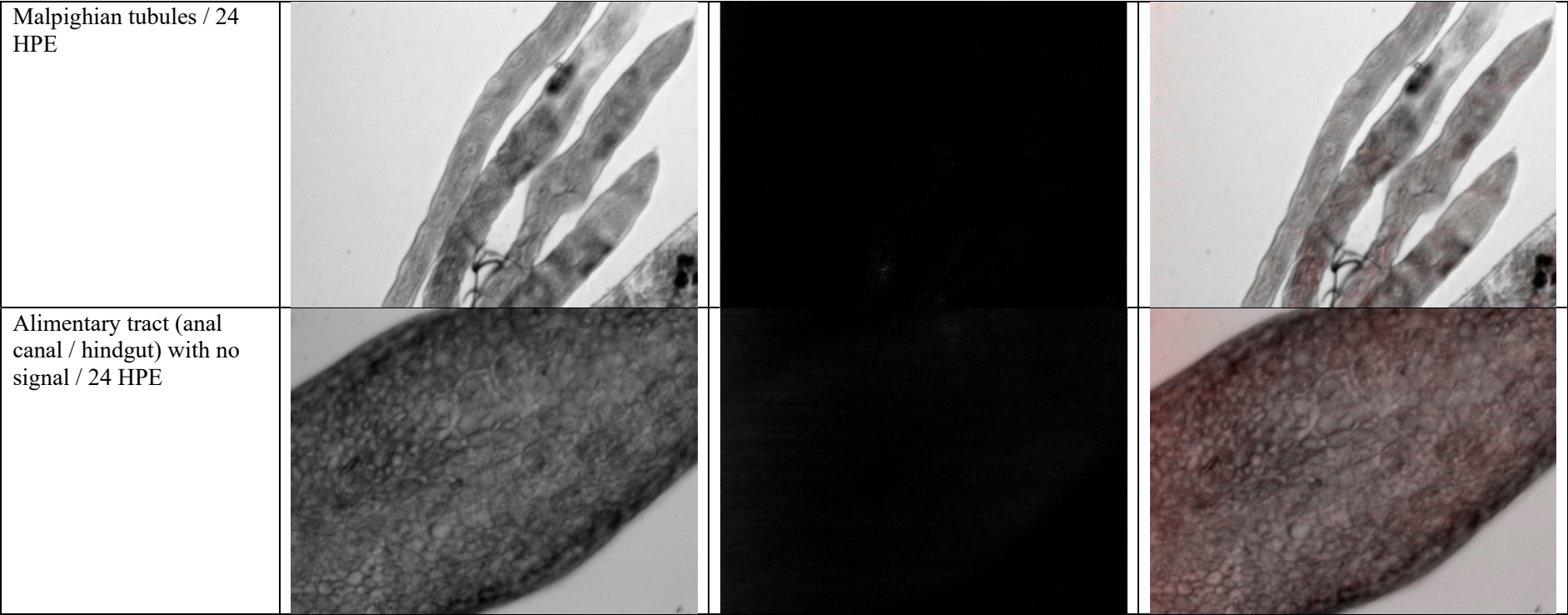
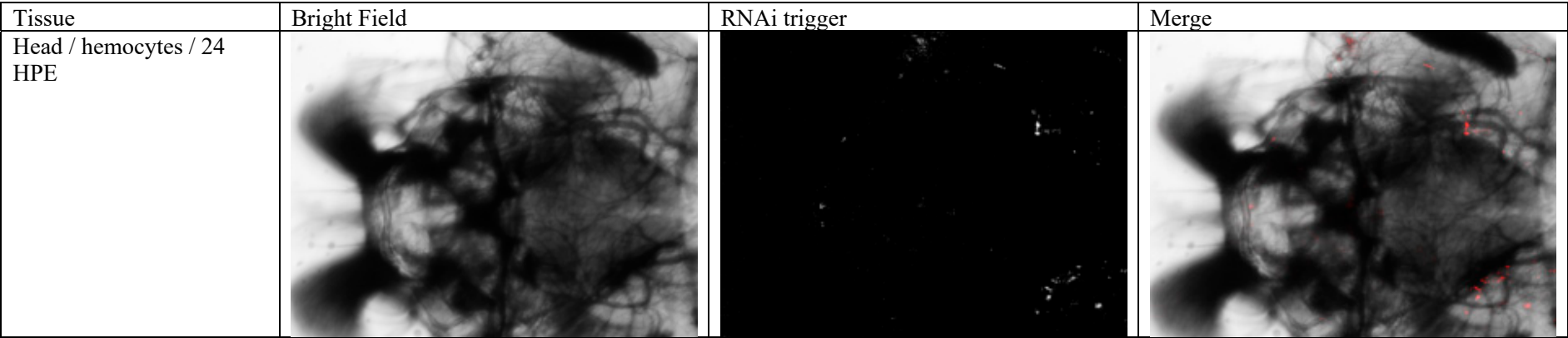
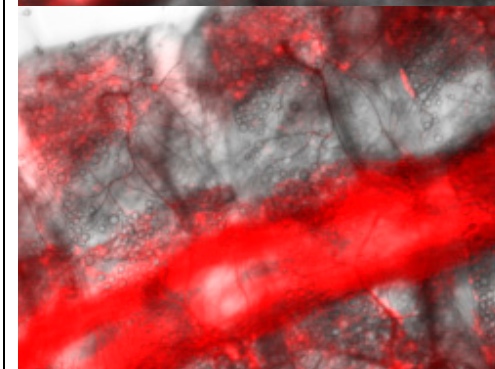
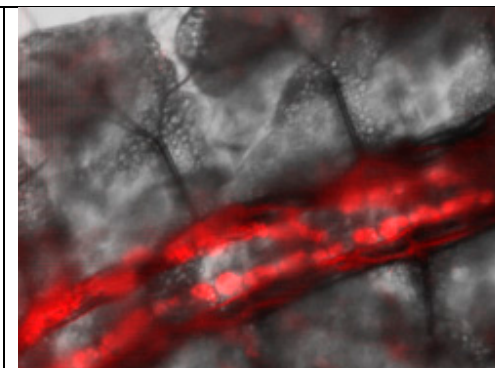
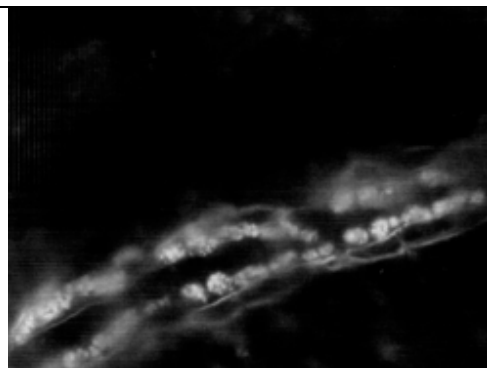
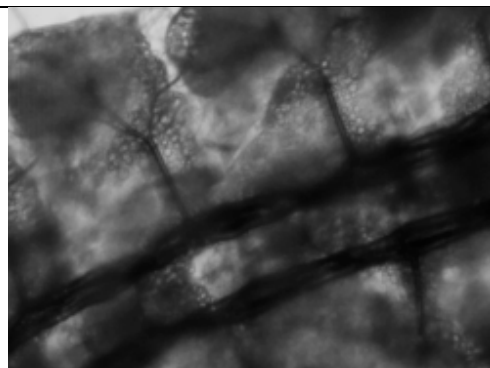


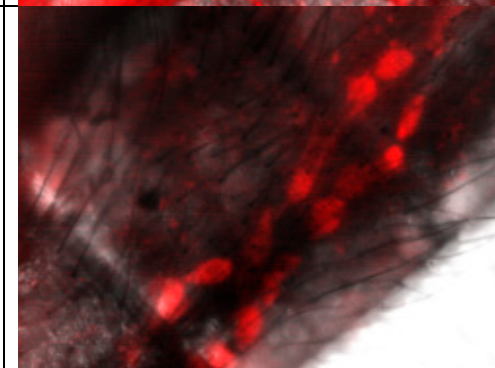
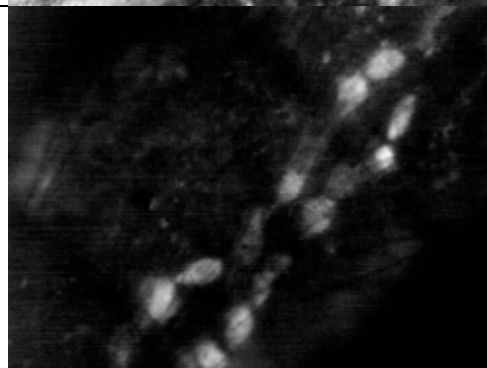
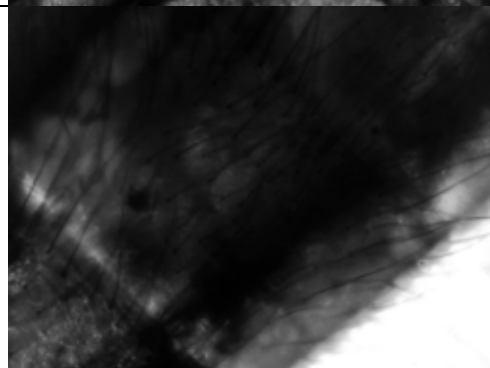
Figure S8 – 4<sup>th</sup> instar *An. gambiae* – intrathoracic injection



Abdomen / pericardial  
cells and hemocytes (see  
enhanced image below) /  
24 HPE



Abdomen / pericardial  
cells (single surviving  
adult at 120 HPE





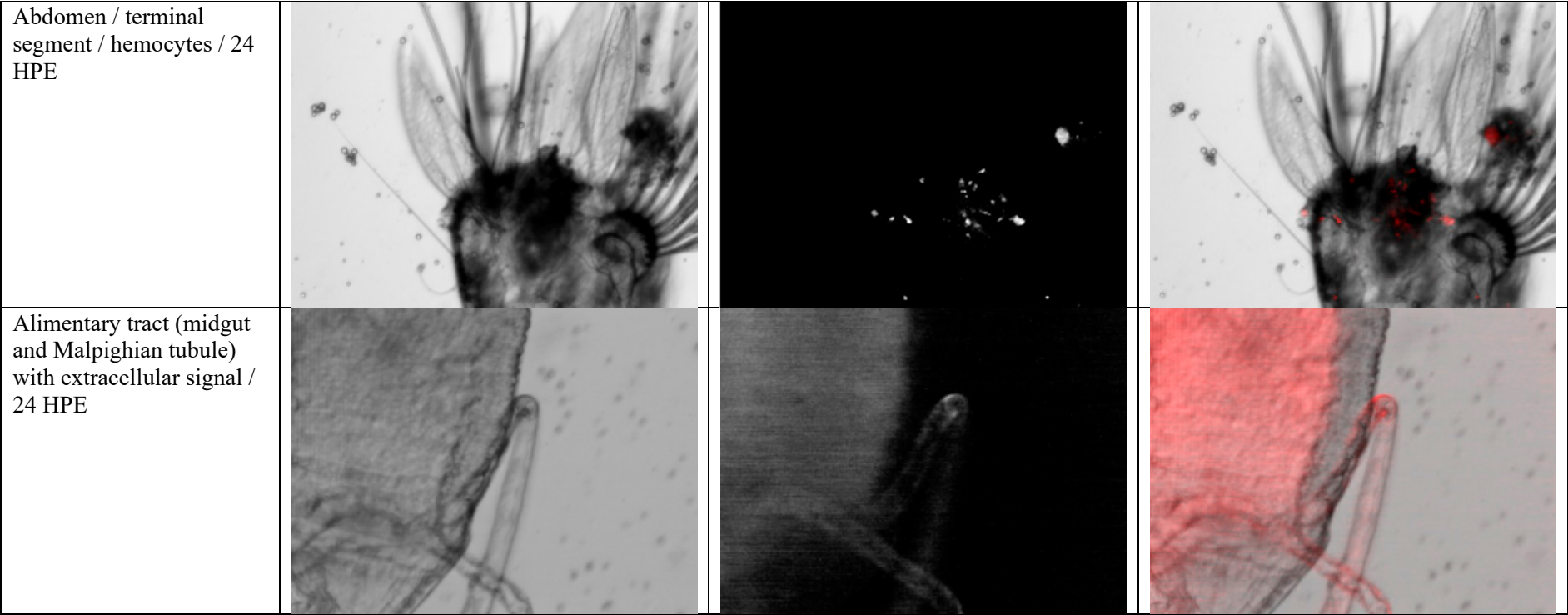
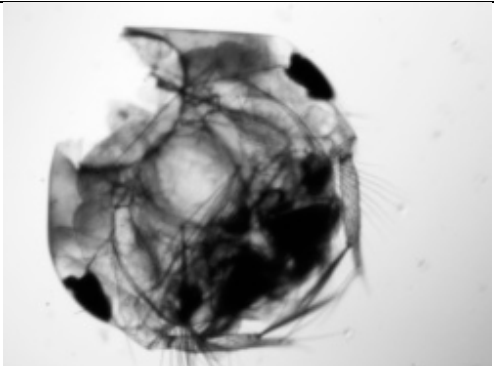
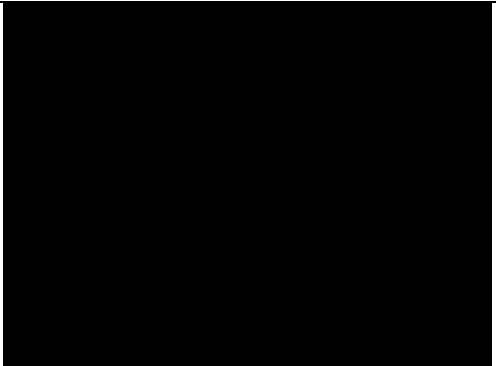
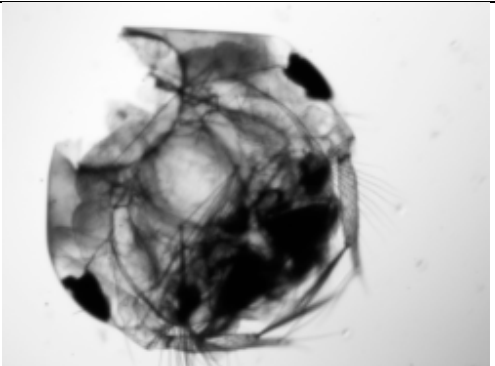
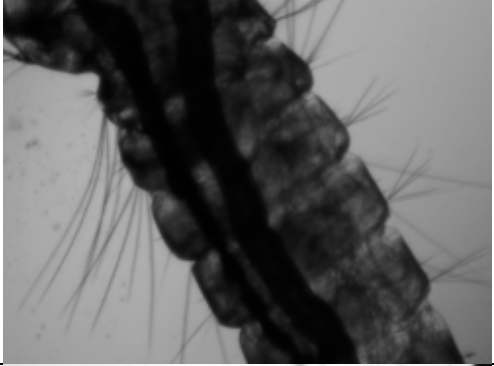

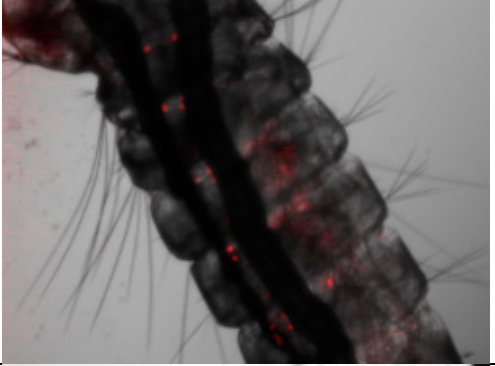

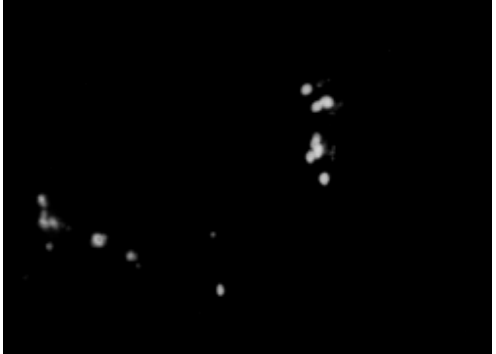
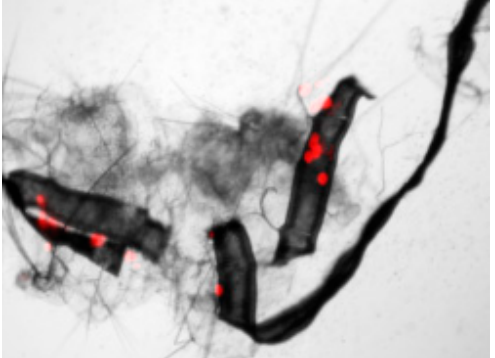
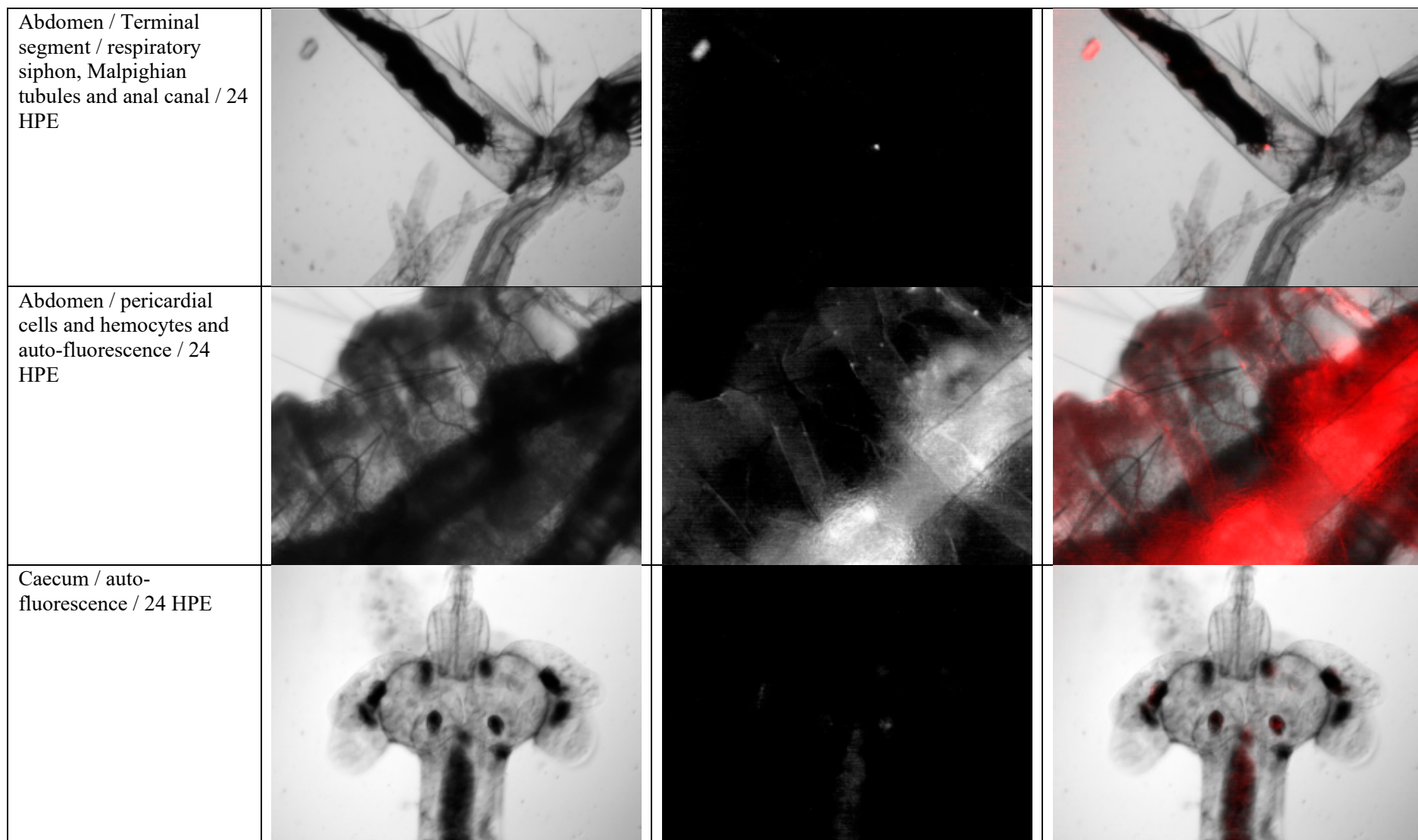
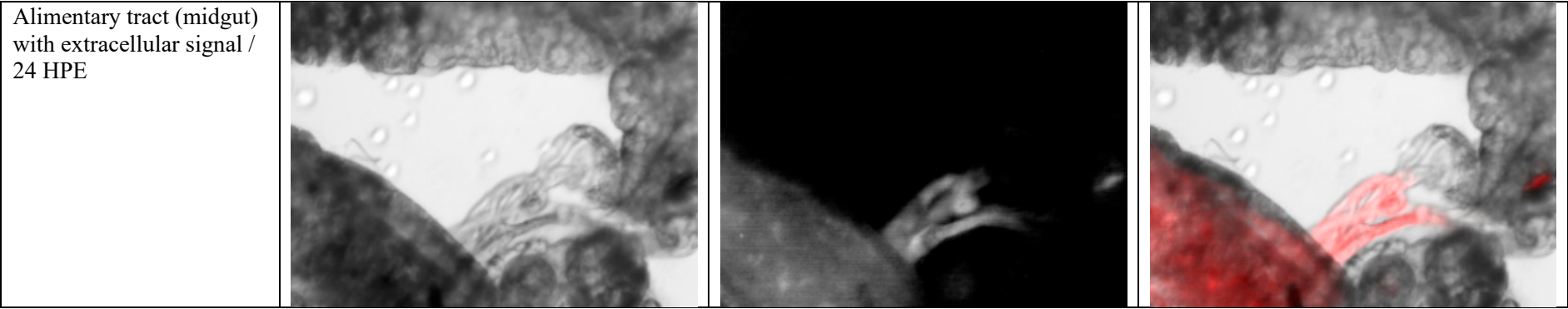


Figure S9 – 4<sup>th</sup> instar *Cx. pipiens* – intrathoracic injection

Tissue	Bright Field	RNAi trigger	Merge
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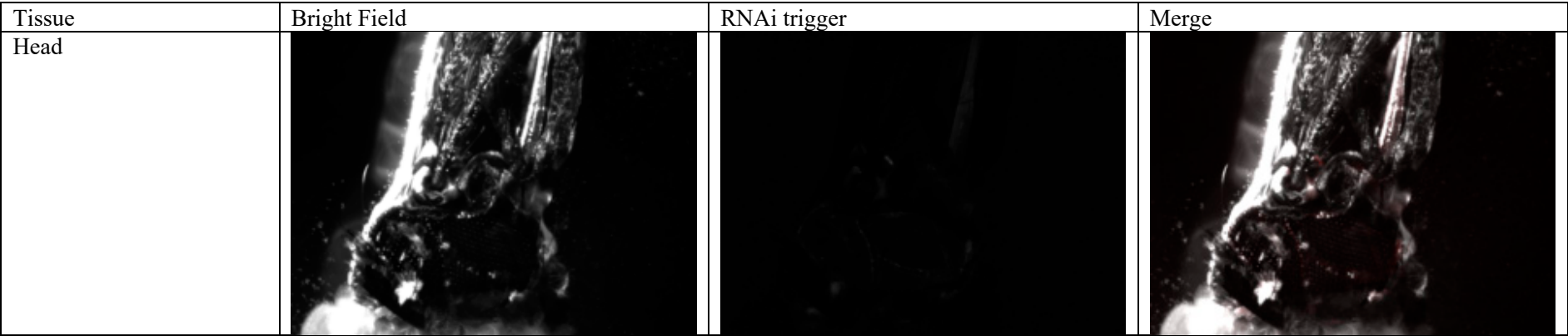
Head / 24 HPE			
Abdomen / pericardial cells / 24 HPE			
Abdomen / pericardial cells in dissected tissue / 24 HPE			



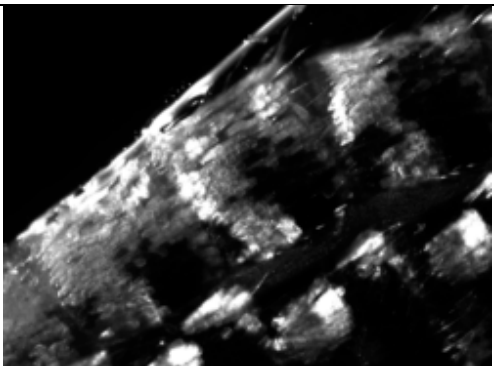
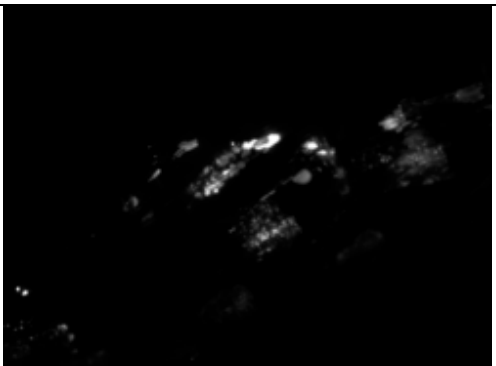
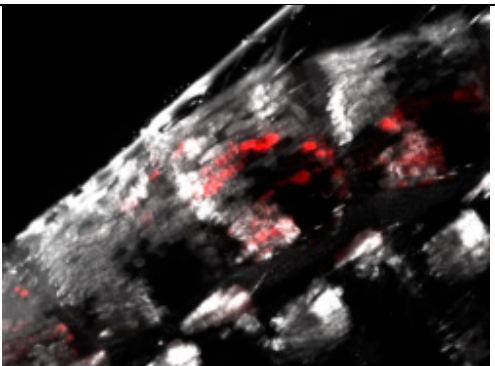
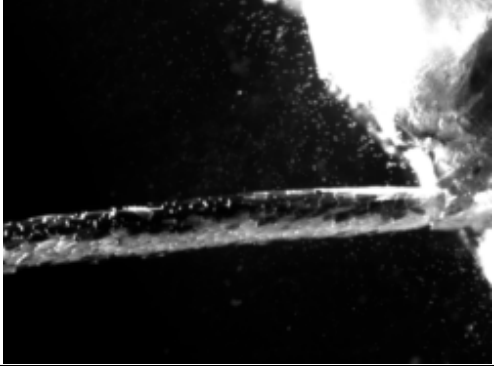


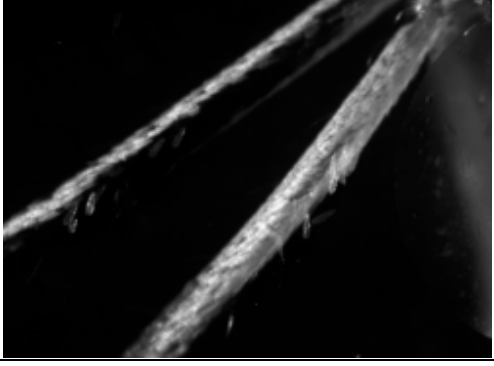

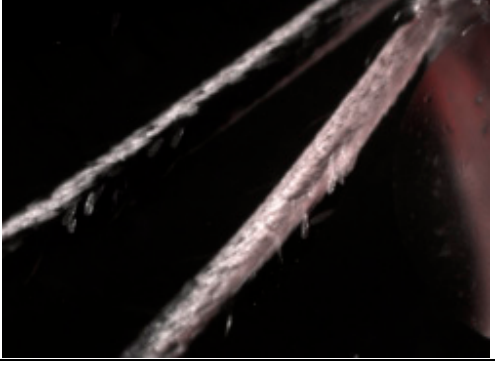


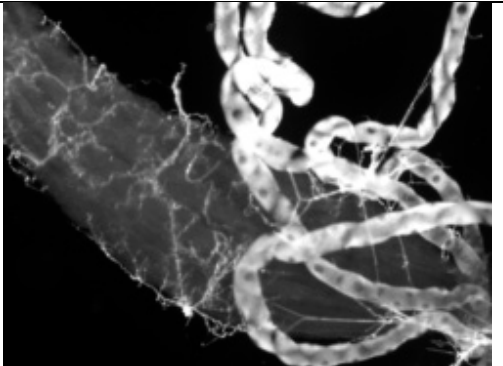
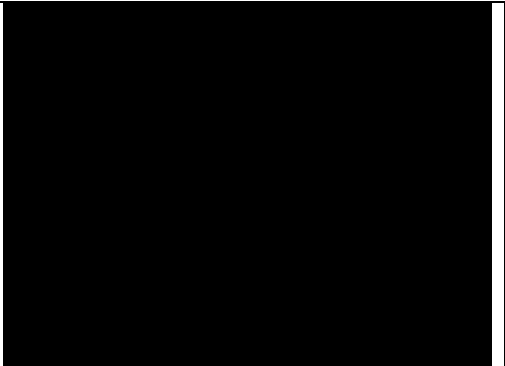
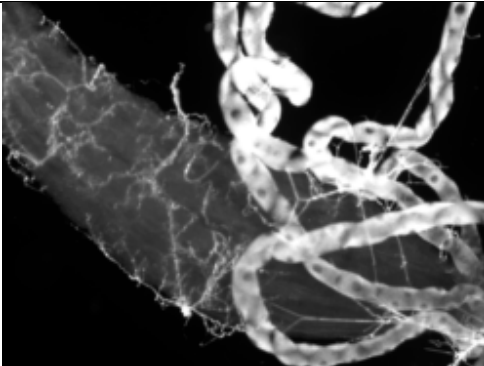
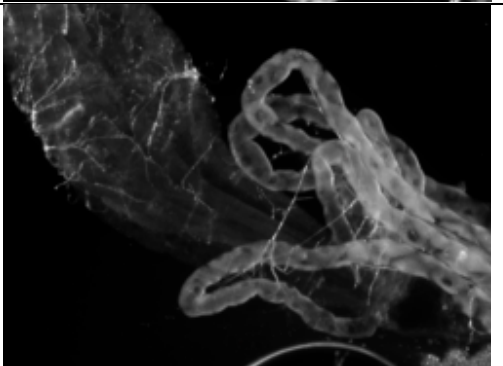
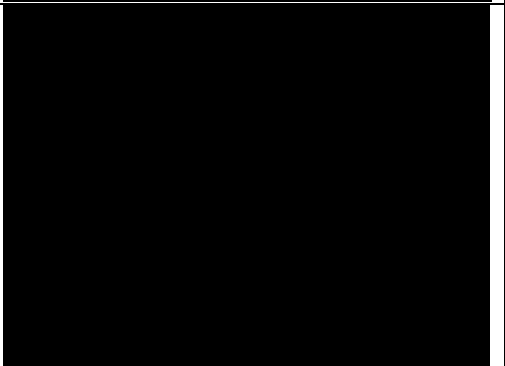
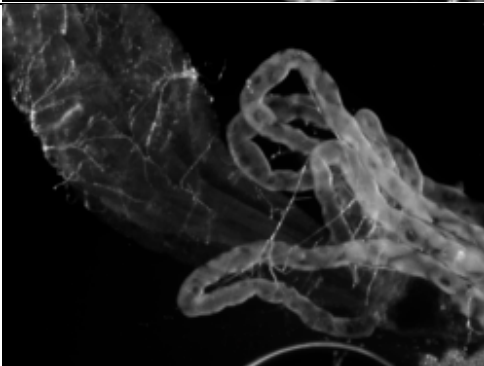
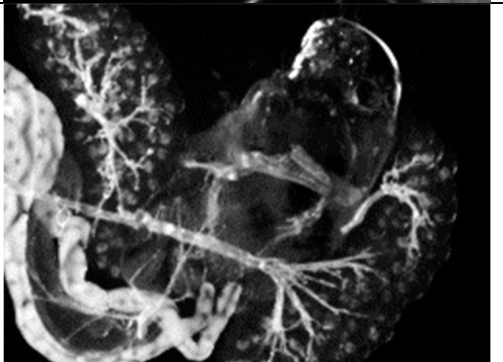
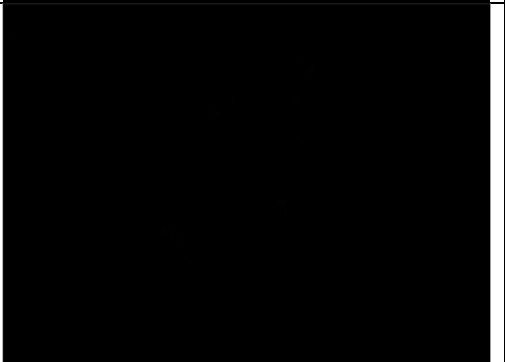

**Adult exposure by Topical Application**

Figure S10 – Adult female *Ae. aegypti* – topical exposure





Abdomen / signal on cuticle			
Leg / signal on cuticle			
Leg / no signal			

Alimentary tract (midgut and Malpighian tubules) with no signal			
Alimentary tract (midgut and Malpighian tubules) with no signal			
Alimentary tract (hindgut and Malpighian tubules) and ovaries with no signal			

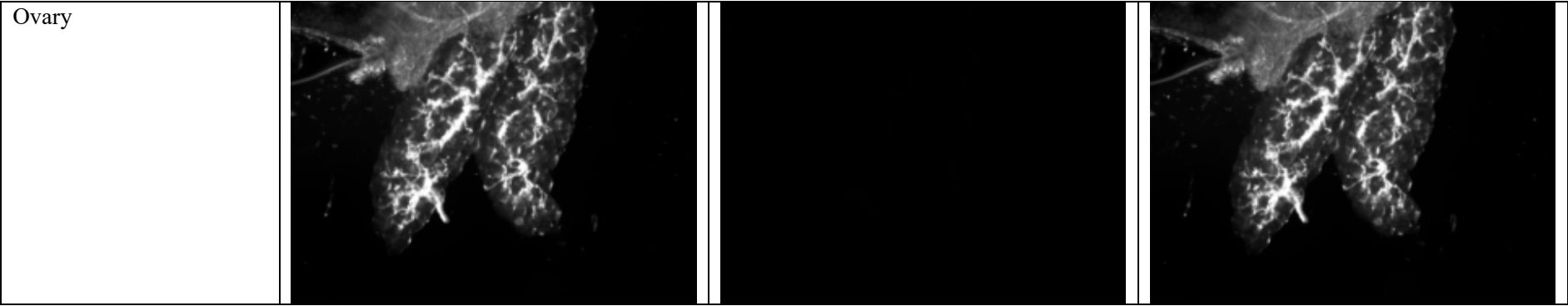



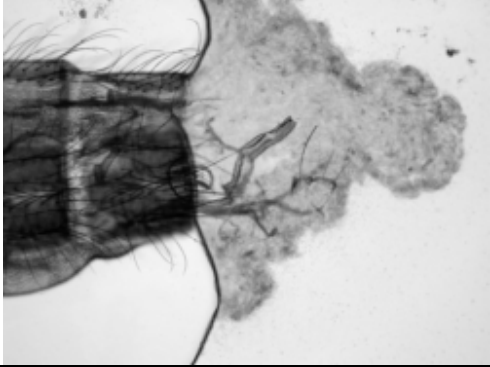

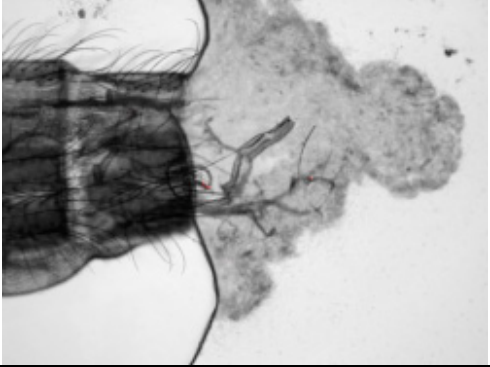
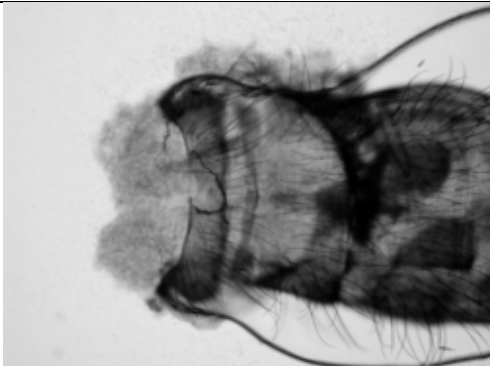

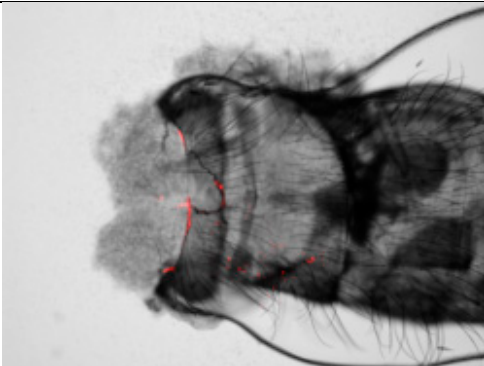
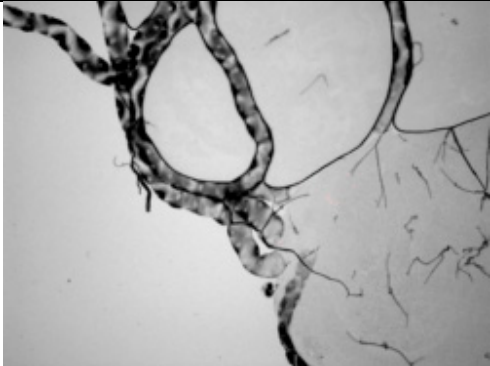

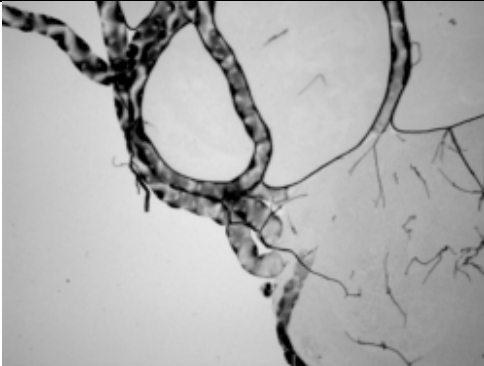
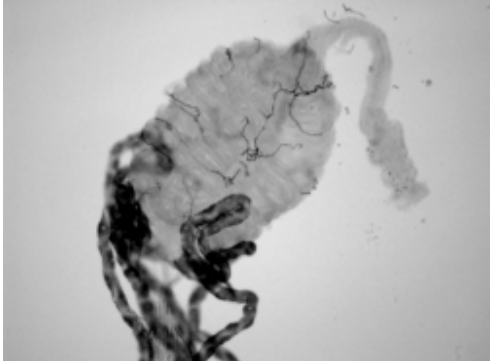
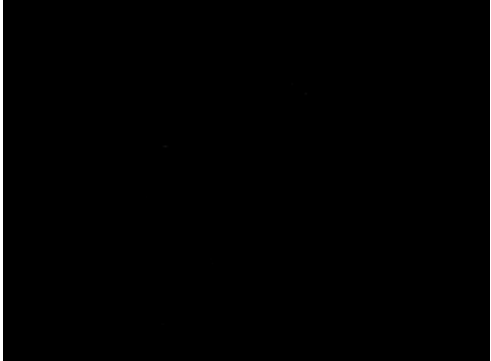
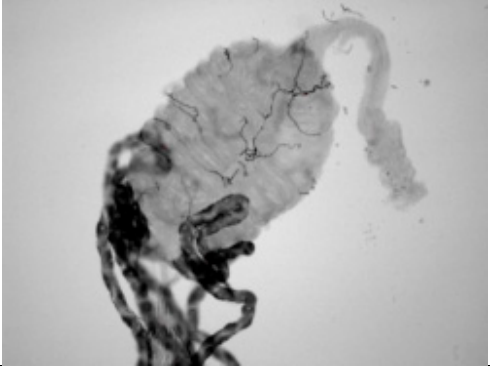


Figure S11 – Adult female *An. gambiae* – topical exposure

Tissue	Bright Field	RNAi trigger	Merge
Head / auto-fluorescence			
Abdomen / no signal			

Abdomen / signal on cuticle			
Alimentary tract (midgut and Malpighian tubules) no signal			
Alimentary tract (foregut, midgut and Malpighian tubules) with no signal			



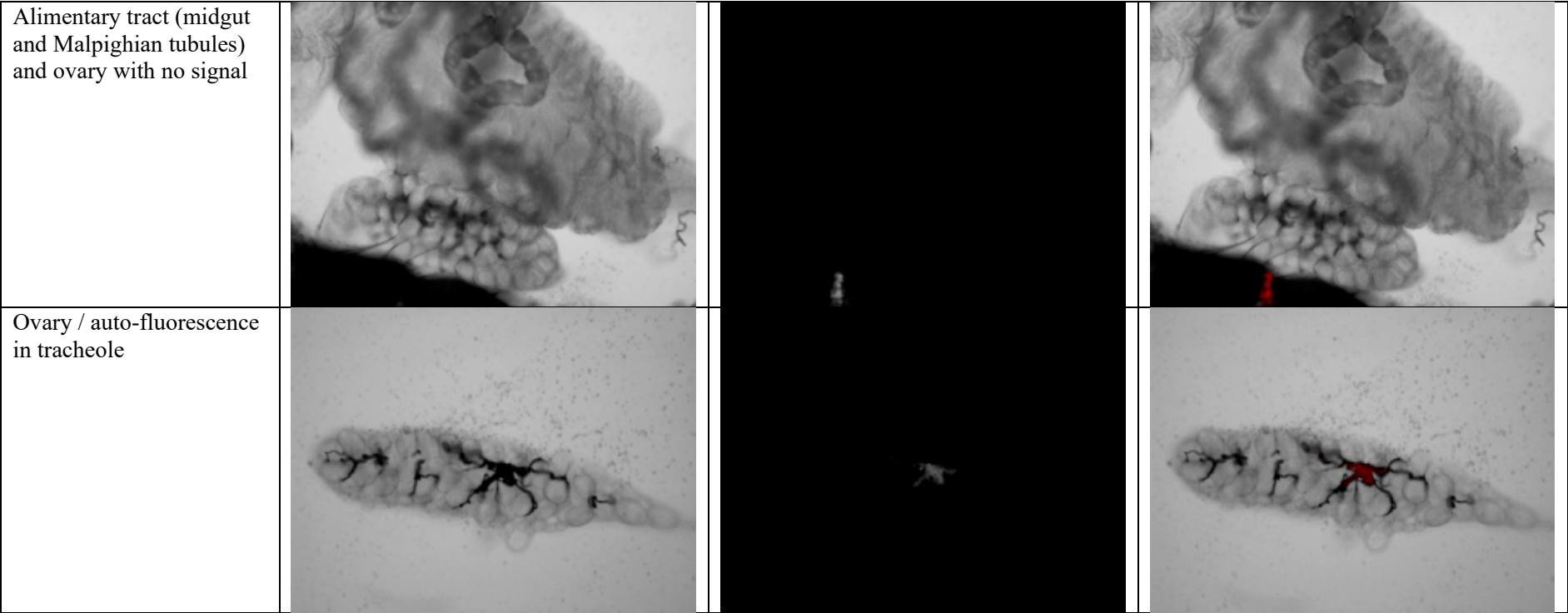
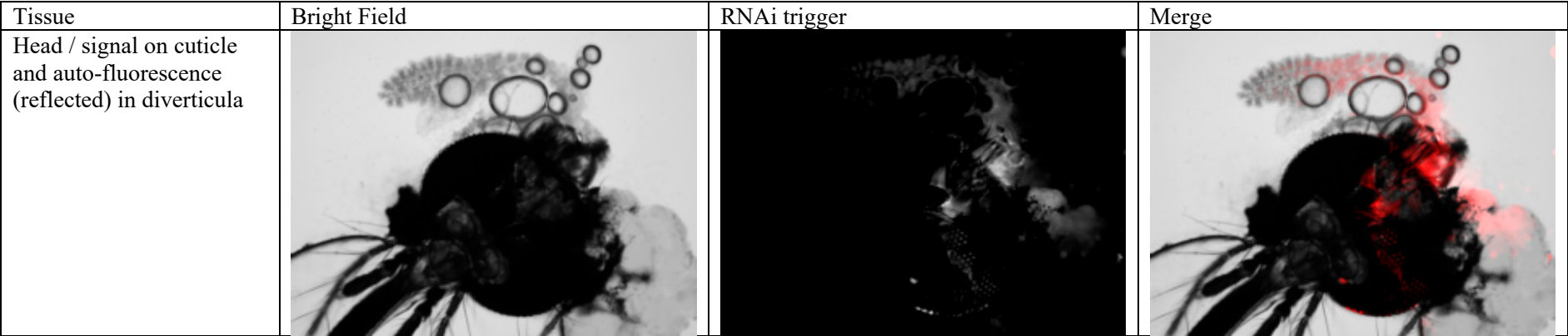
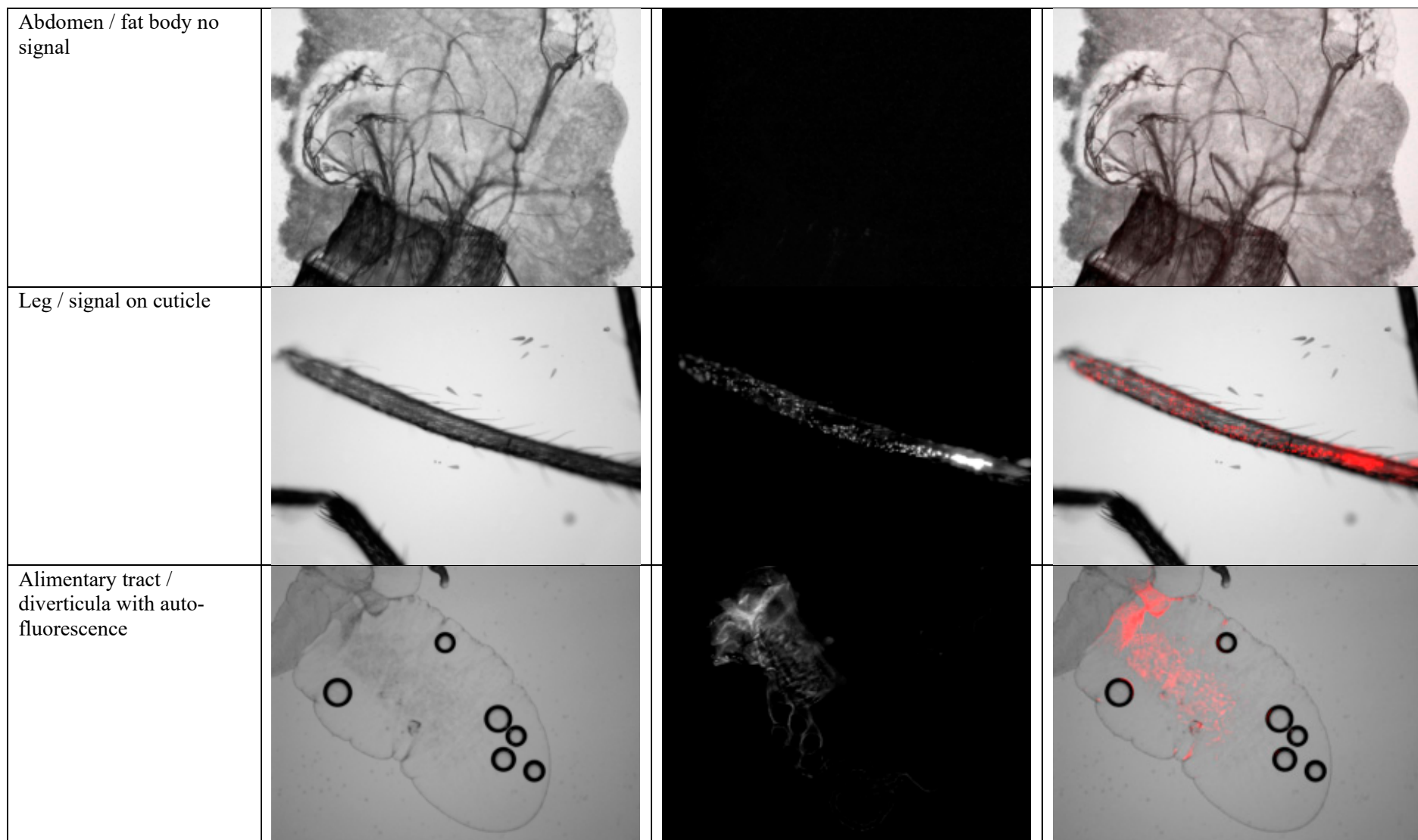

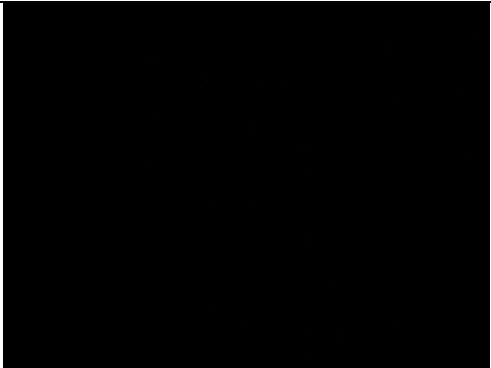

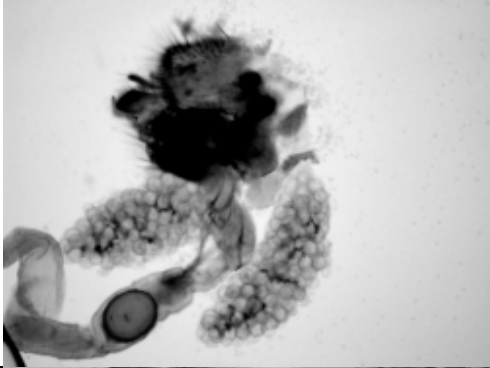
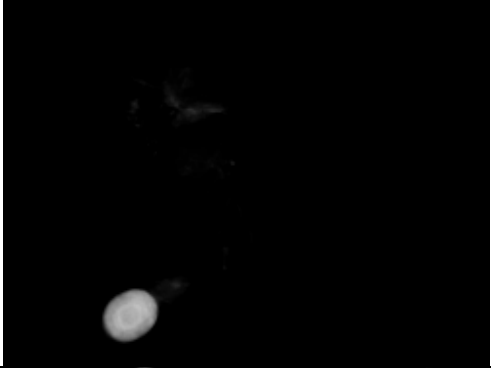
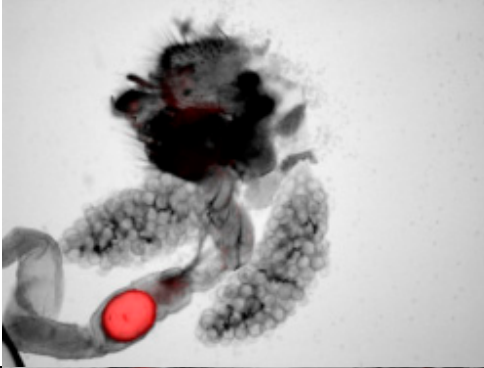
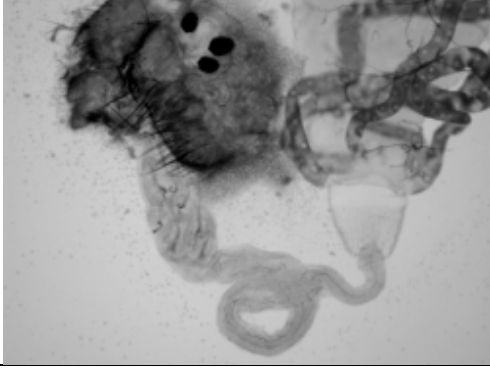

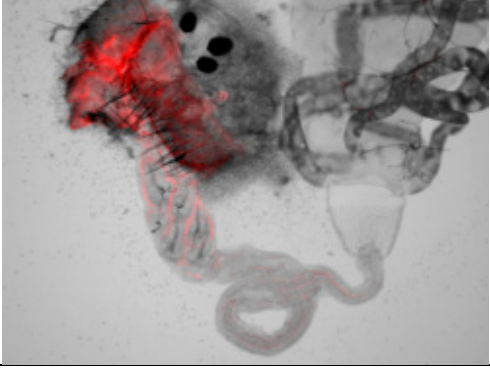


Figure S12 – Adult female *Cx. pipiens* – topical exposure





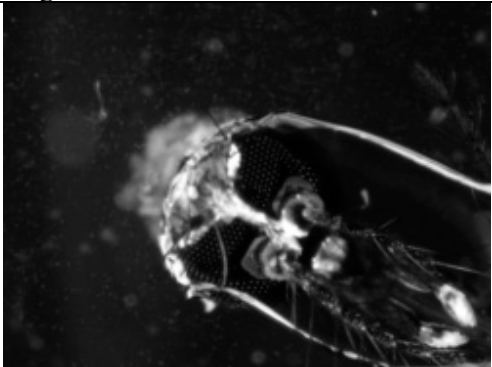
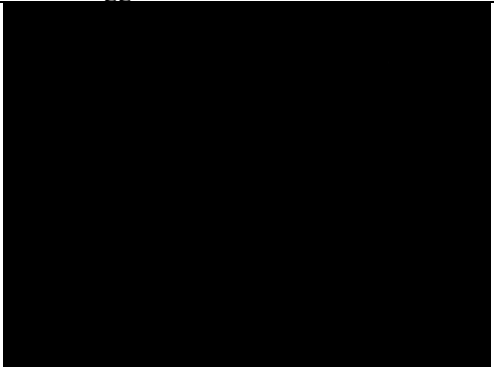
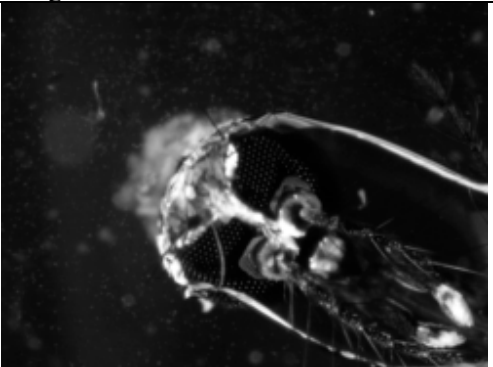


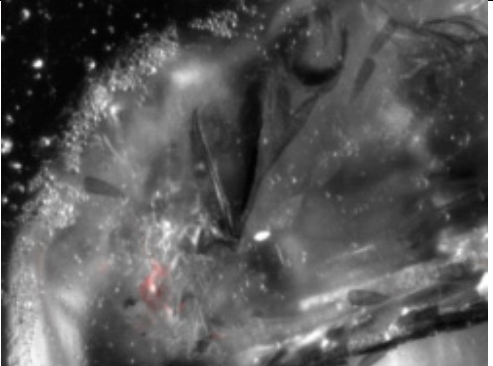
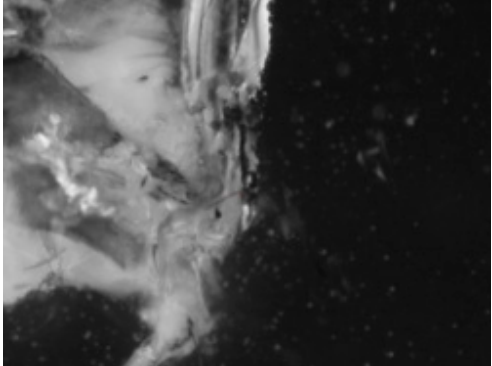
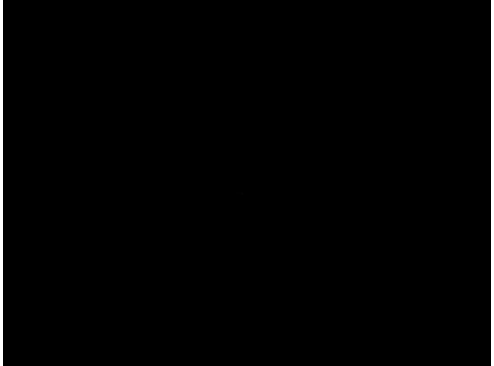
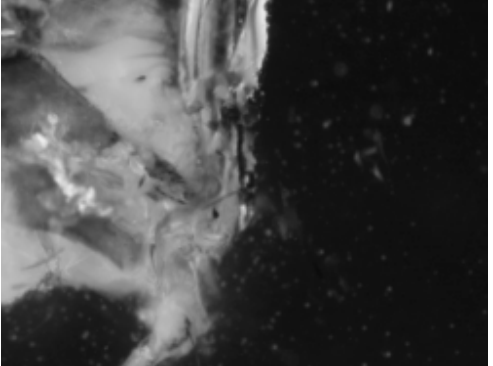


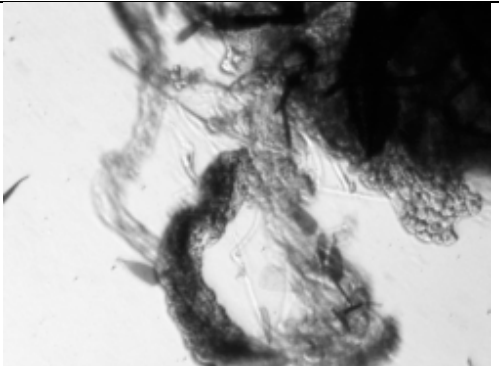
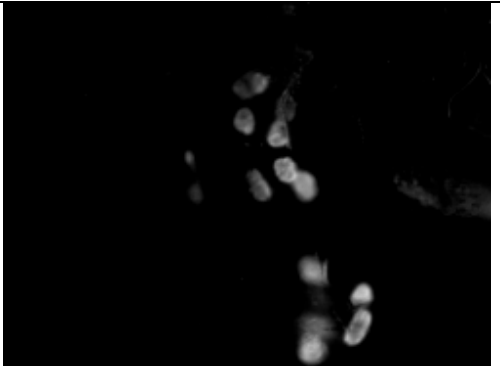
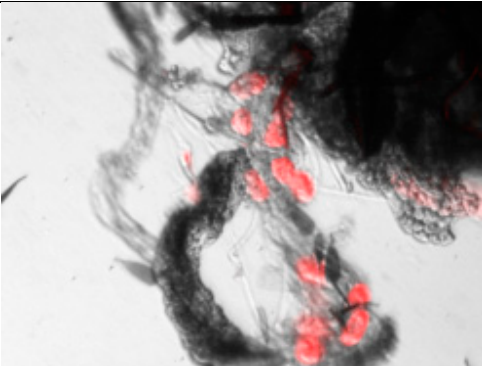
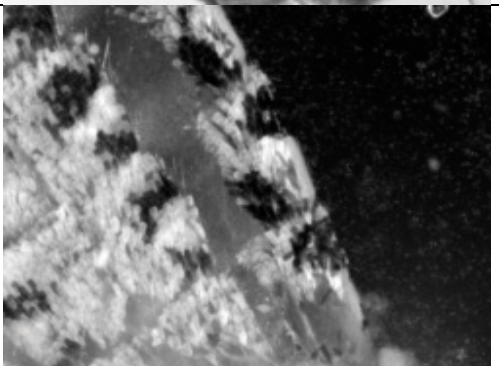
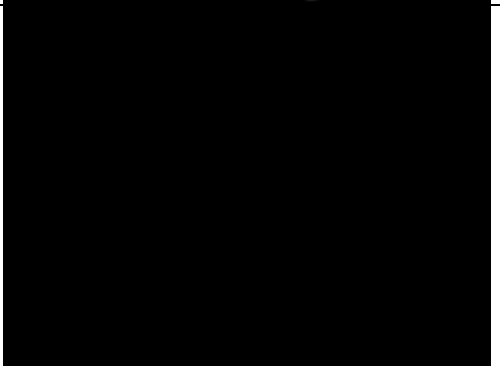
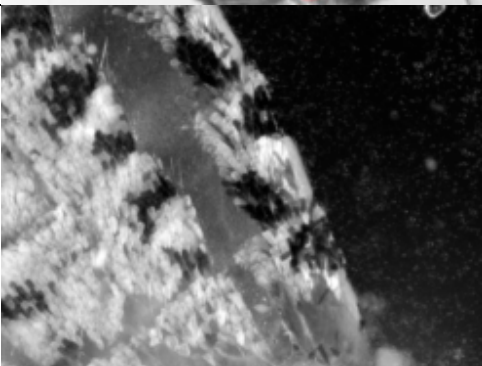
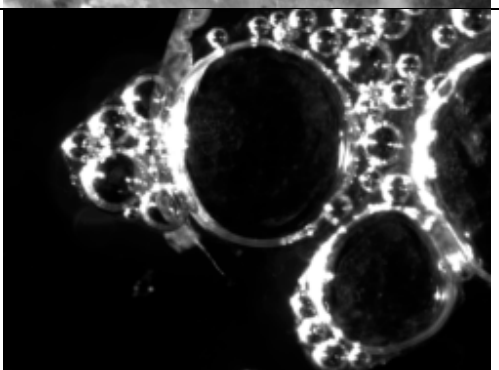
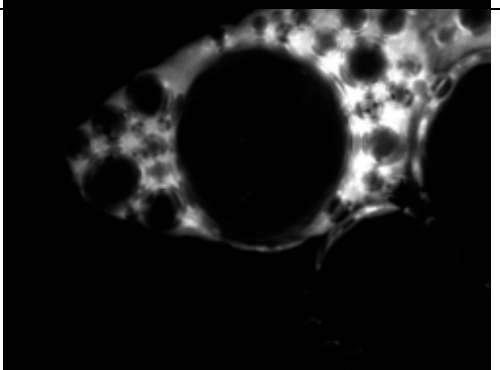
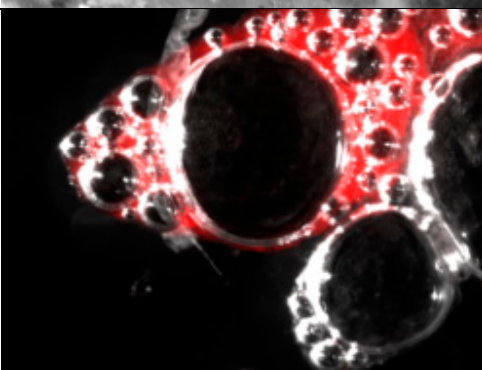
Alimentary tract (foregut, midgut and Malpighian tubules) with no signal			
Alimentary tract (hindgut) and ovaries, fluorescent bubble in hindgut lumen probable auto-fluorescence			
Abdomen / signal on cuticle and alimentary tract (hindgut, rectum, and Malpighian tubules) with auto-fluorescence (reflected)			

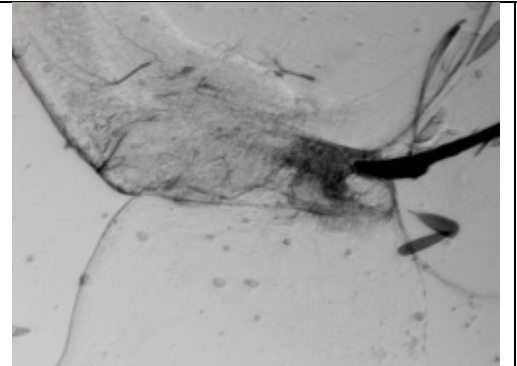
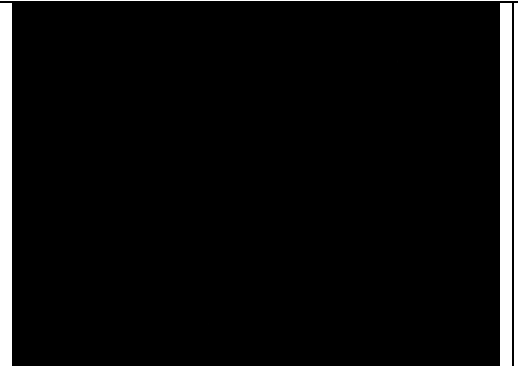
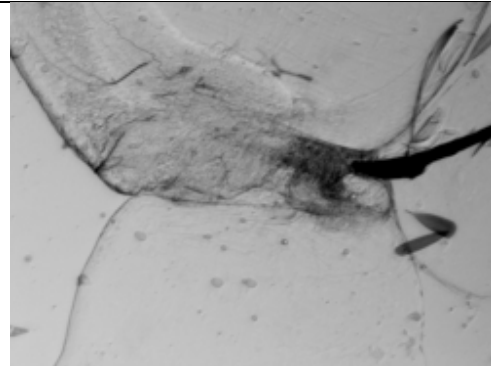

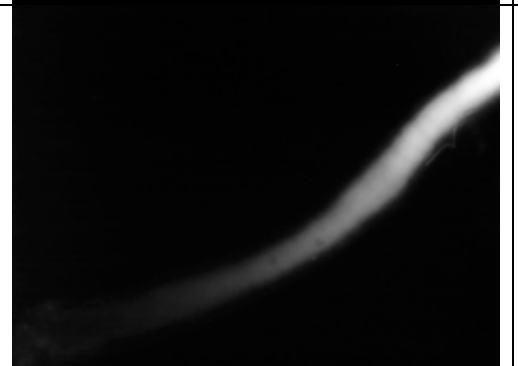

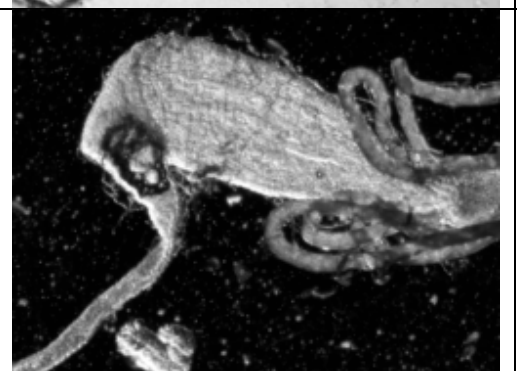
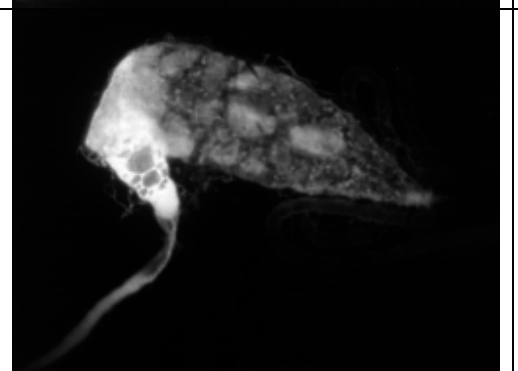
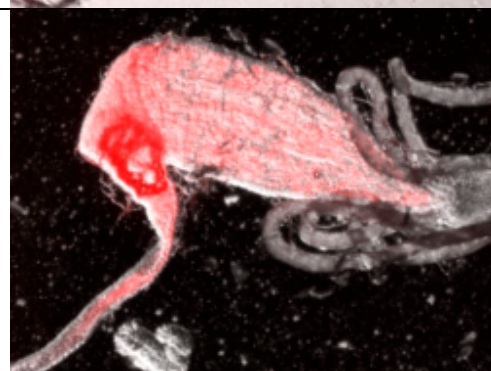


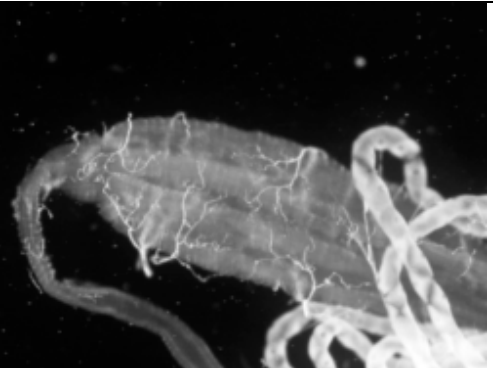

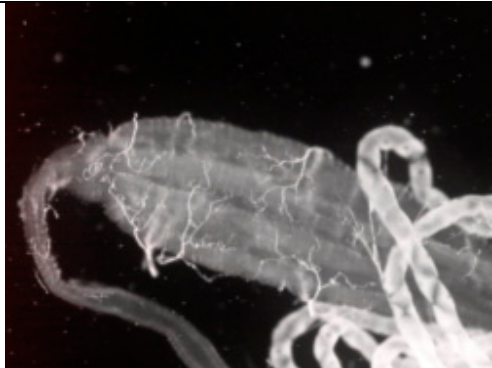
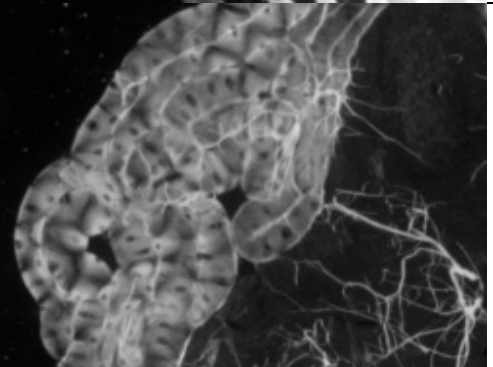
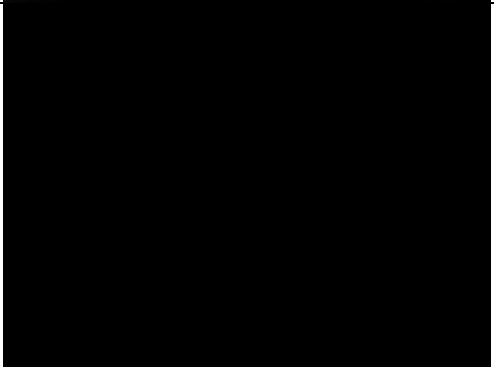
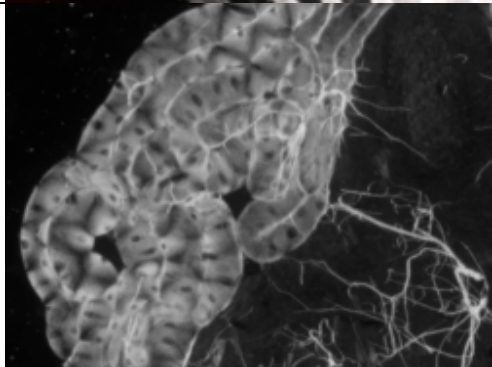
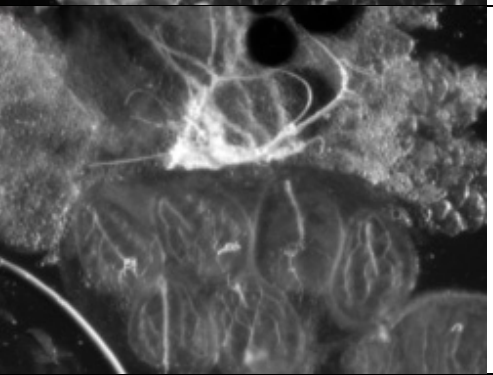
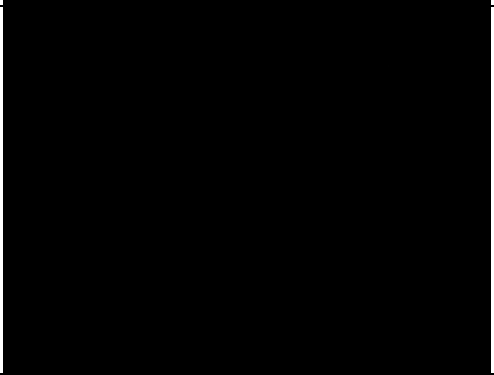
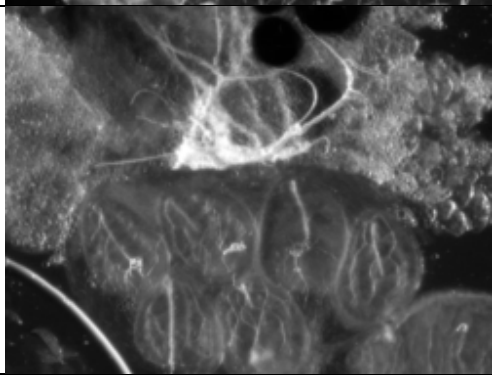
Adult exposure *Per os*

Figure S13 – Adult female *Ae. aegypti* – *per os*

Tissue	Bright Field	RNAi trigger	Merge
Head / signal at injection site / 24 HPE			
Thorax / auto-fluorescence / 72 HPE			
Thorax / no signal / 72 HPE			

Abdomen / pericardial cells around dorsal vessel / 72 HPE			
Abdomen / no signal / 120 HPE			
Diverticula with strong diffuse signal / 24 HPE			

Diverticula with no signal / 120 HPE			
Alimentary tract / foregut with extracellular signal / 24 HPE			
Alimentary tract (foregut, midgut, Malpighian tubules) with extracellular signal / 24 HPE			

Alimentary tract (foregut, midgut, Malpighian tubules) no signal / 24 HPE			
Alimentary tract / Malpighian tubules, no signal (72 HPE			
Alimentary tract / rectum, no signal / 120 HPE			



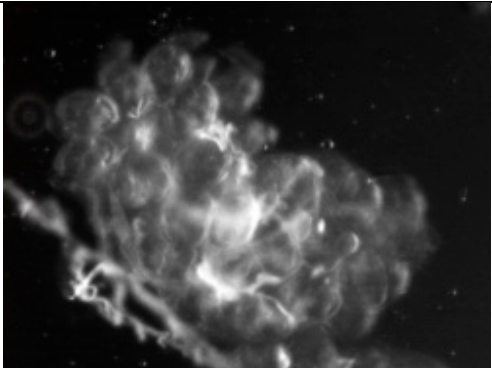
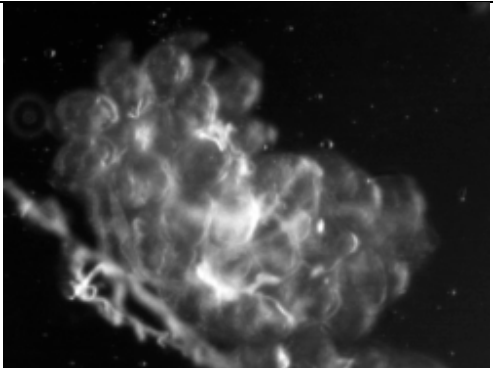
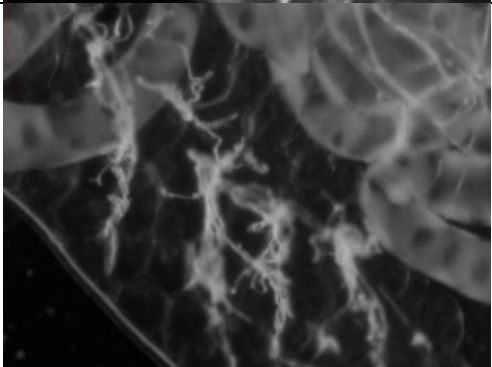
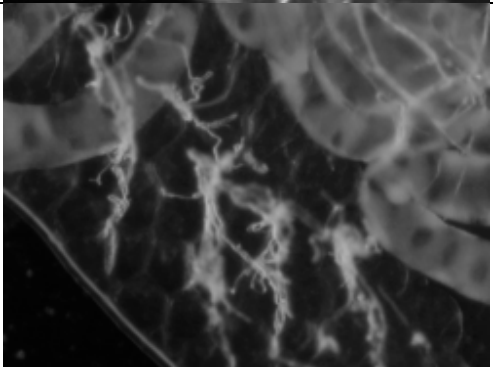
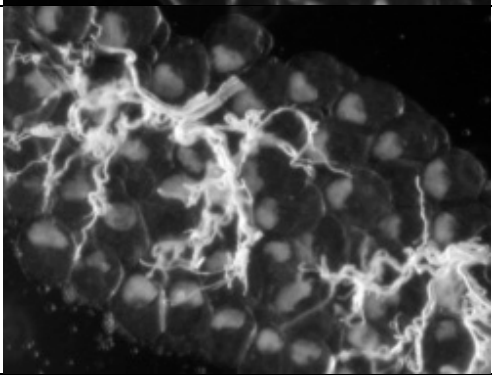
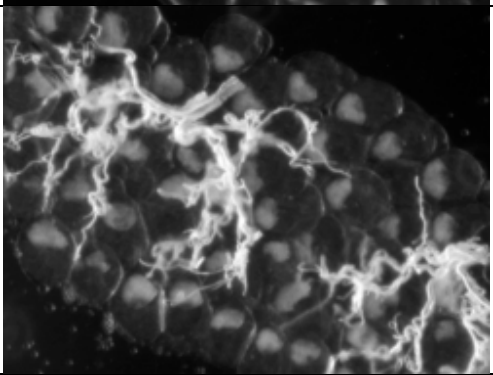
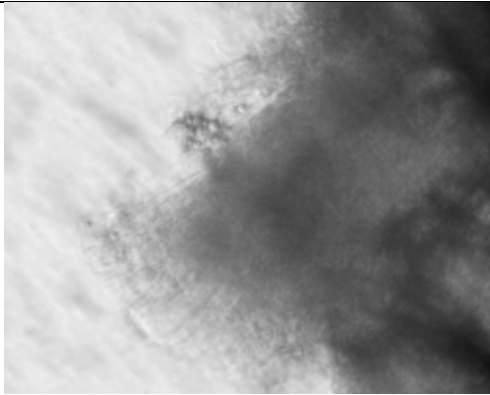

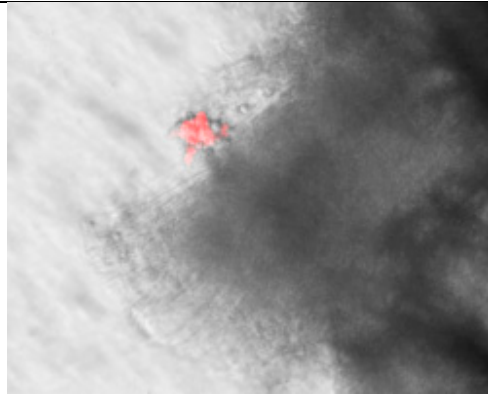
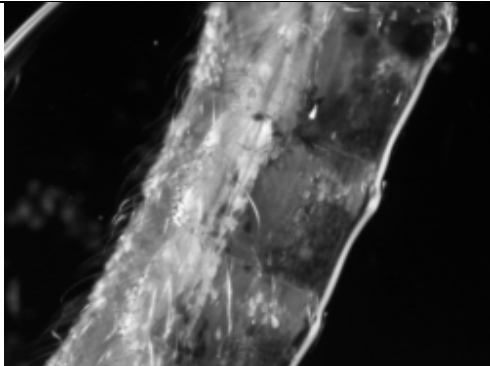

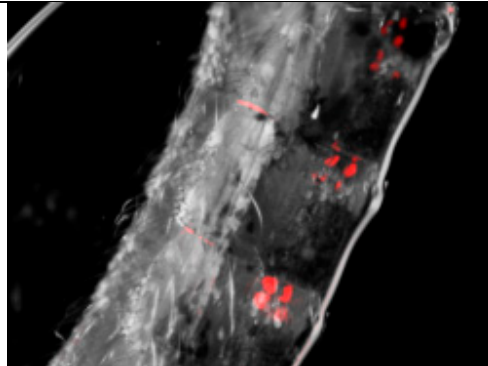
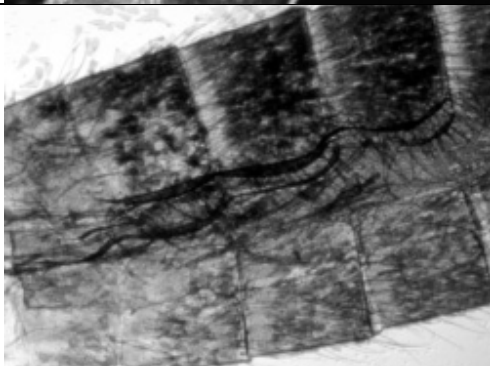

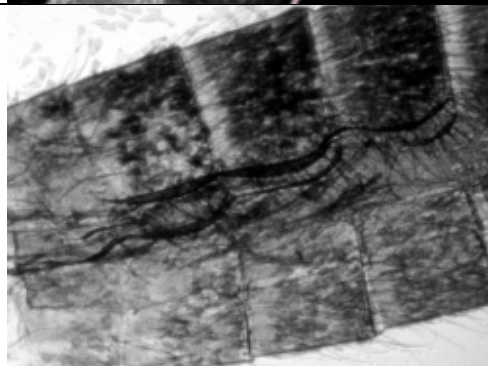
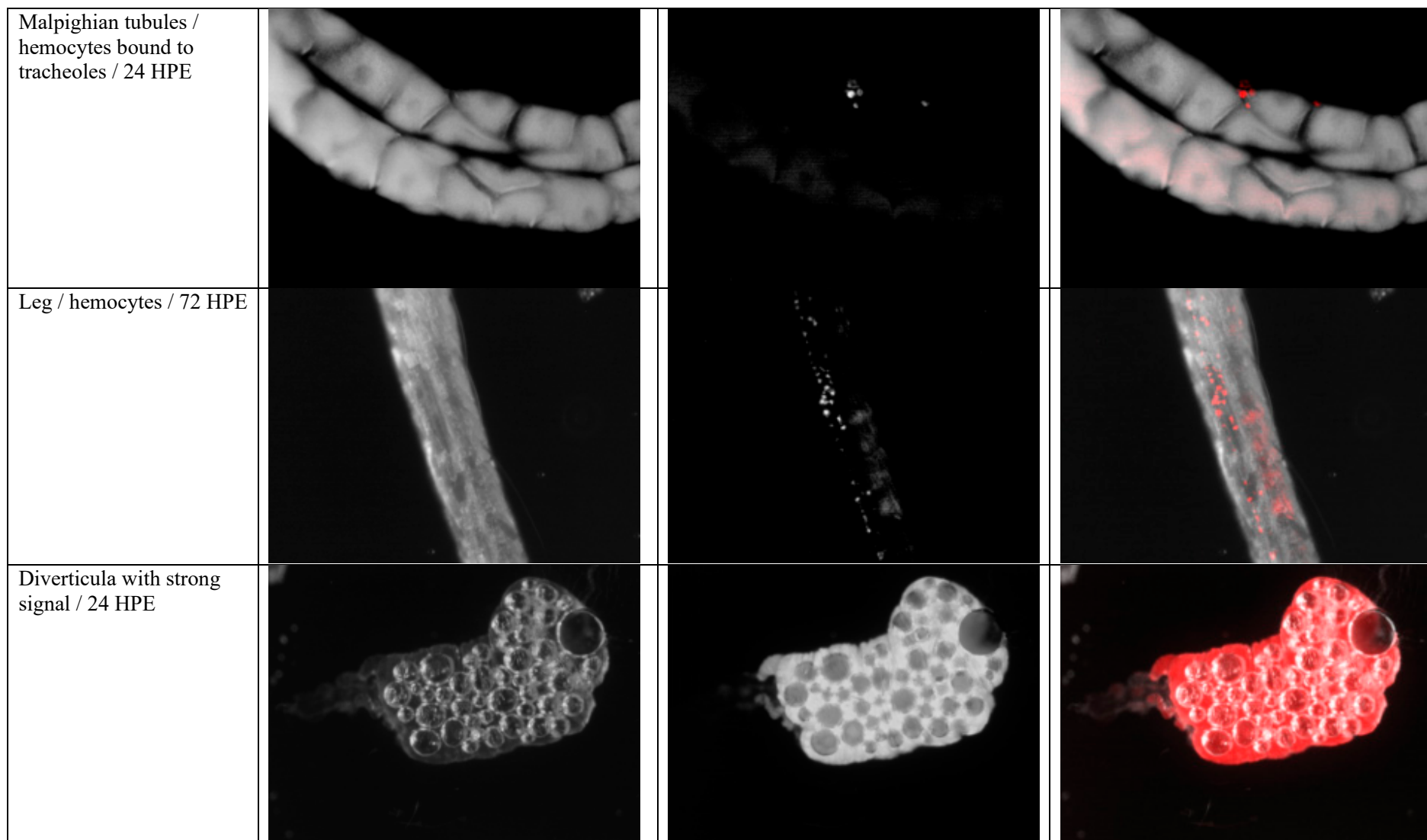
Ovary / no signal / 24 HPE			
Ovary and Malpighian tubules / no signal / 72 HPE			
Ovary / no signal / 120 HPE			

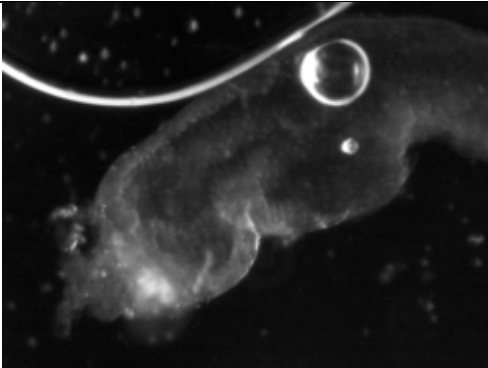
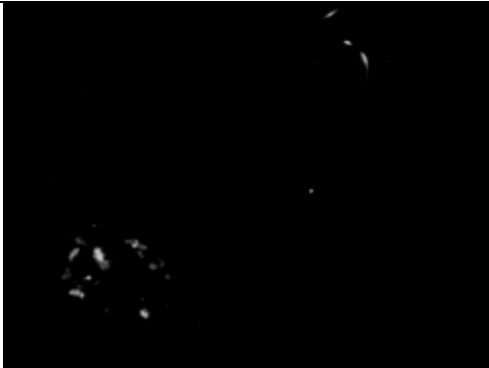
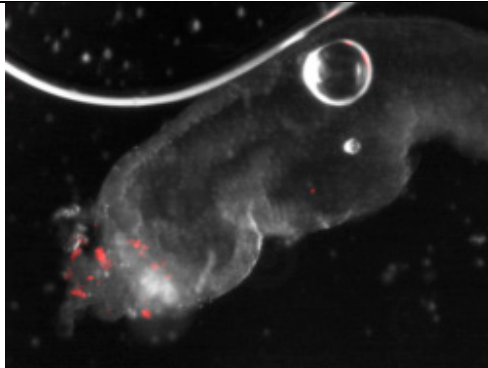
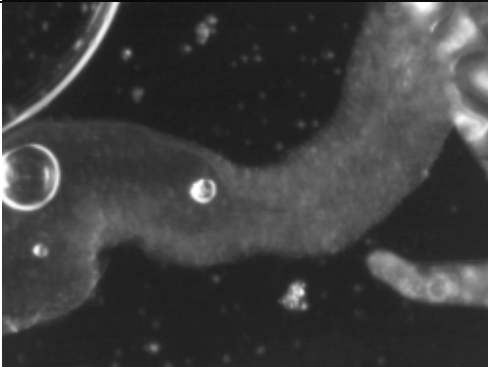

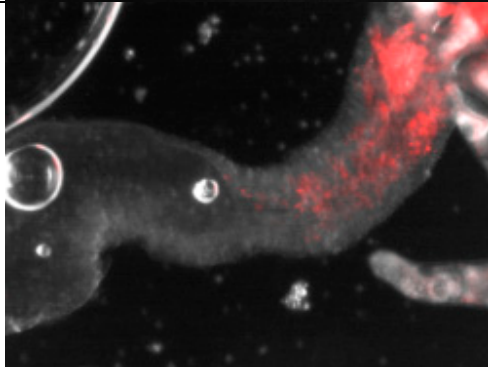
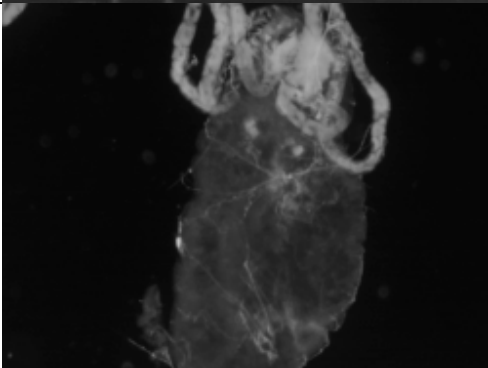
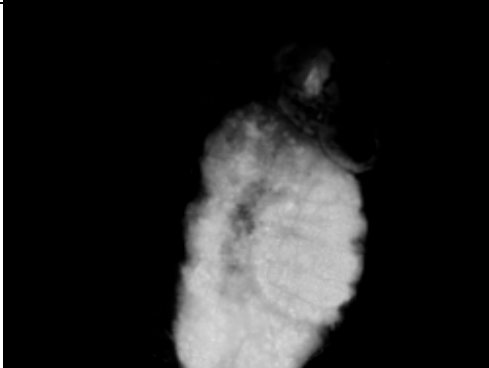
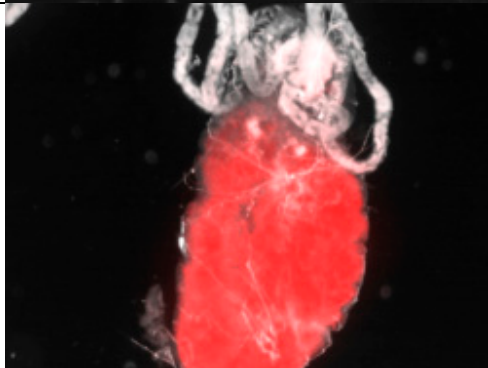
Figure S14 – Adult female *Cx. pipiens* – *per os*

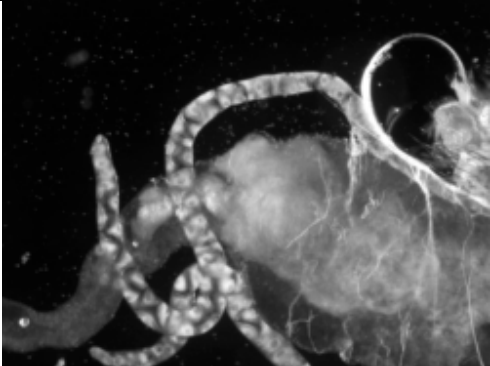

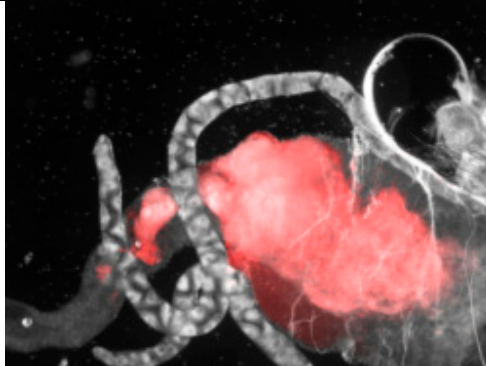

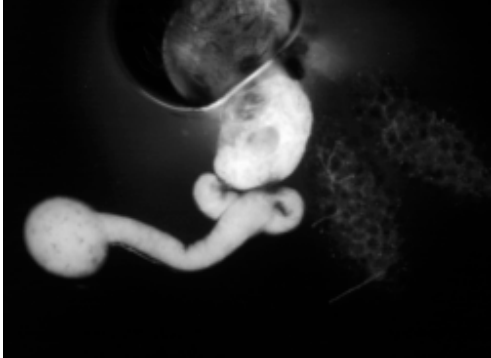
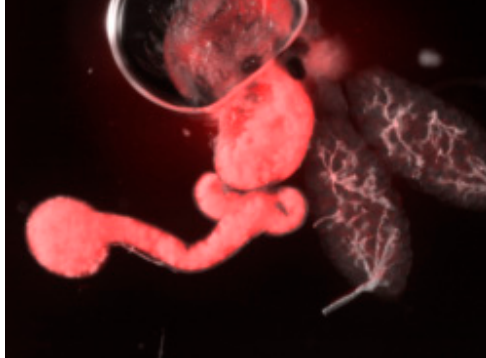
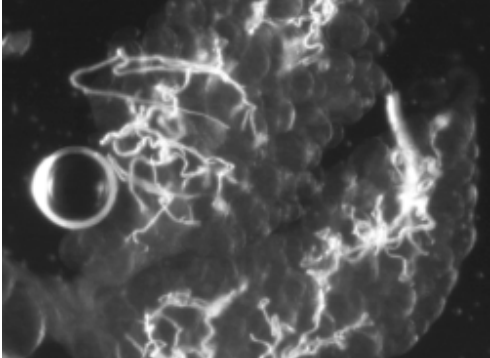
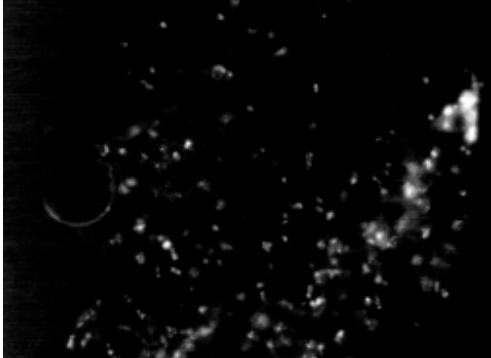
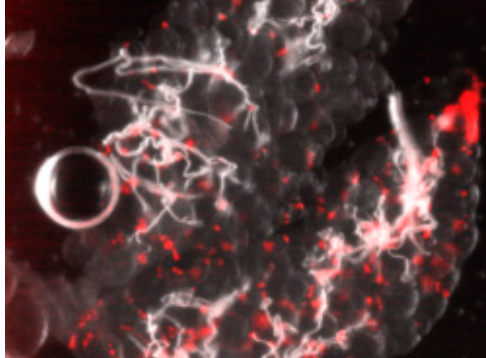
Tissue	Bright Field	RNAi trigger	Merge
Head / signal at injection site / 24 HPE			
Head / hemocytes / 72 HPE			
Thorax / hemocytes / 72 HPE			

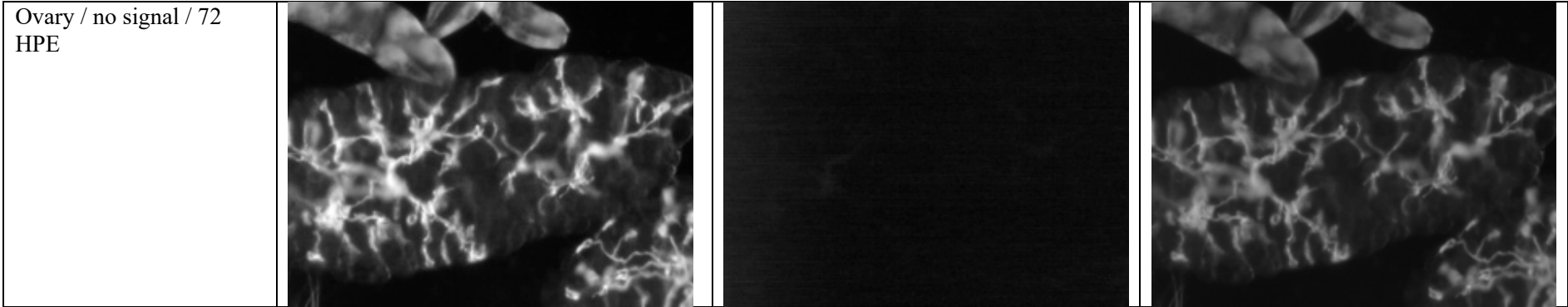
Thorax / hemocytes near muscle tissue / 72 HPE			
Abdomen / pericardial cells / 24 HPE			
Abdomen / no signal / 120 HPE			





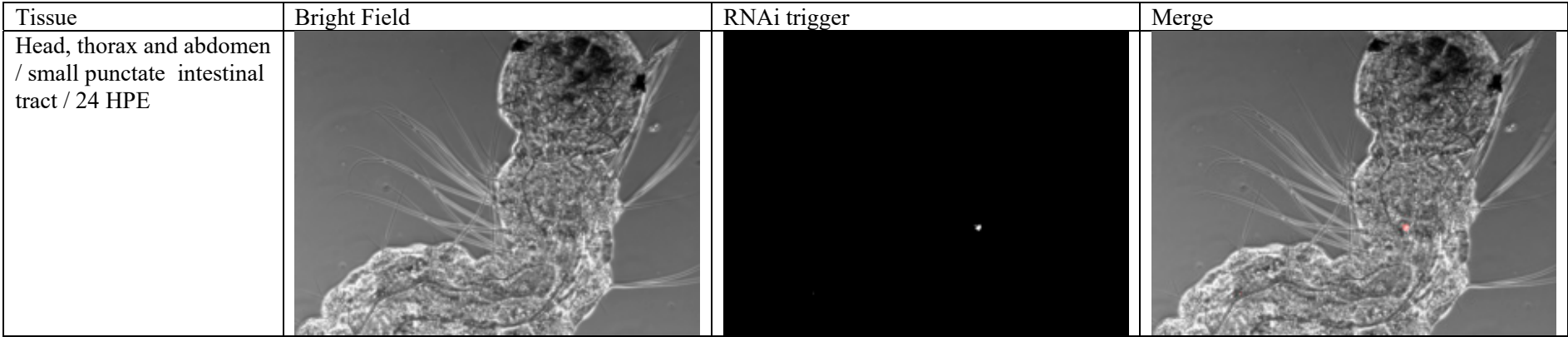
Foregut / punctate staining in tissue / 72 HPE			
Foregut lumen / 72 HPE			
Alimentary tract with strong midgut / 24 HPE			

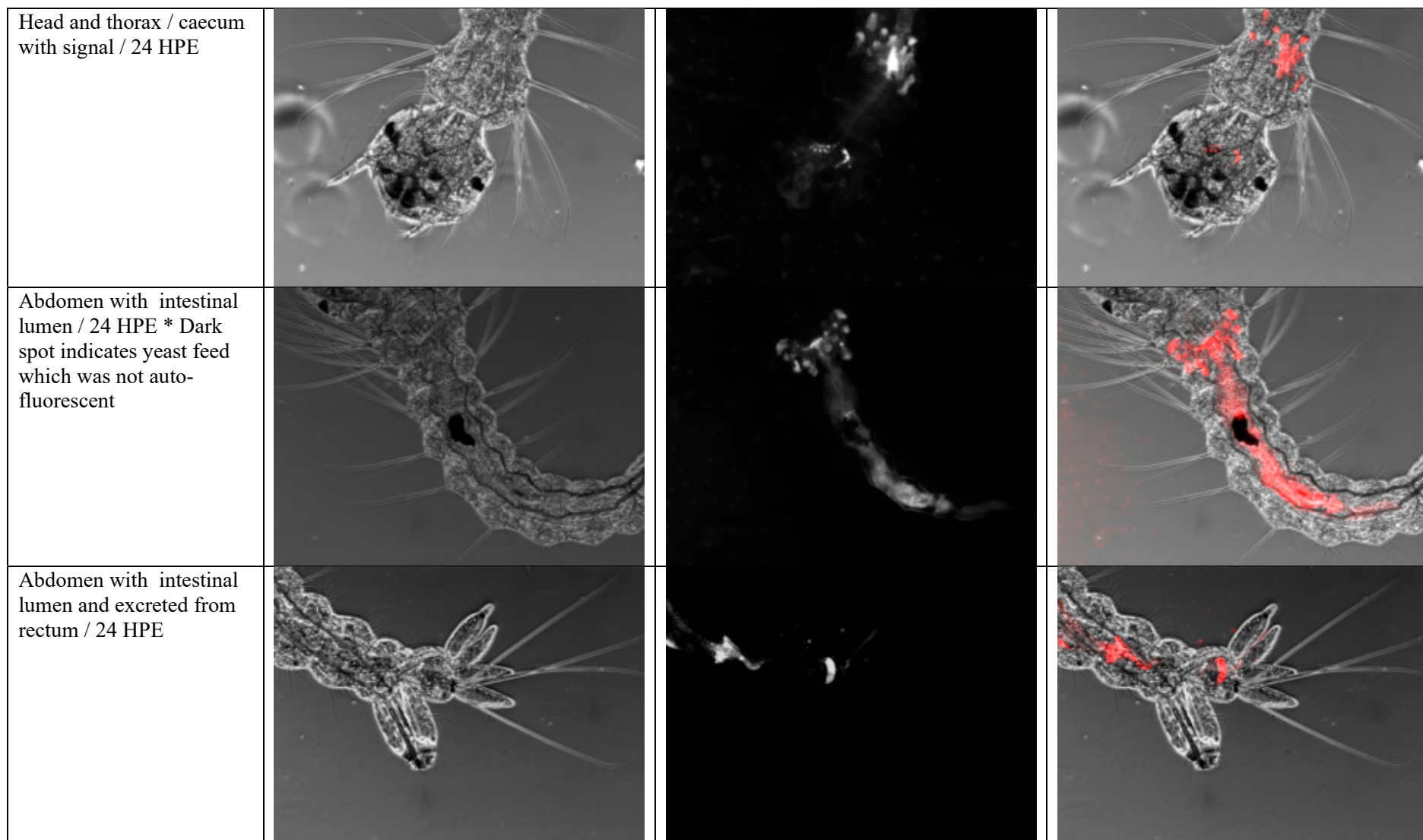
Alimentary tract with strong midgut and foregut / 72 HPE			
Hindgut lumen and ovaries / 24 HPE * a color version of this image was included to demonstrate visible Cy3			
Ovary / hemocytes / 72 HPE			



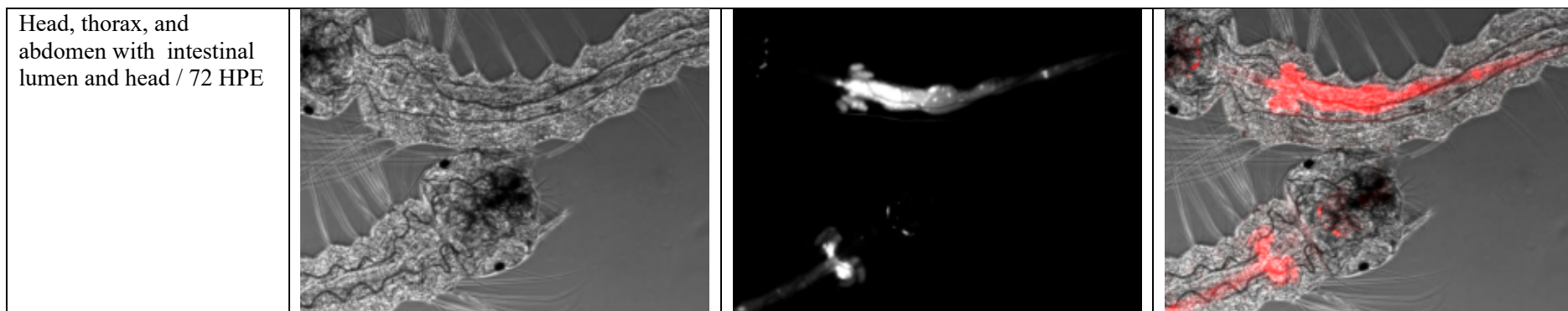
**Larval exposure by Soaking**

Figure S15 – 1<sup>st</sup> instar *Ae. aegypti* - soaking



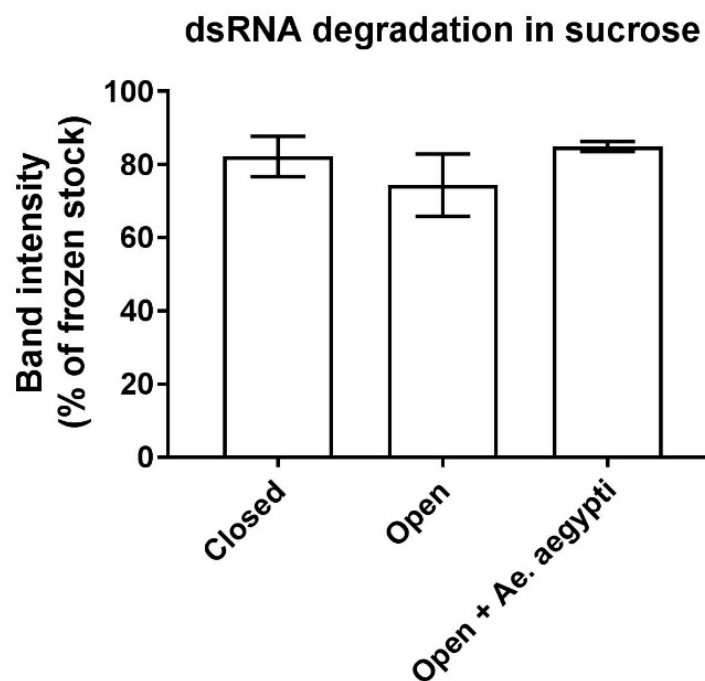






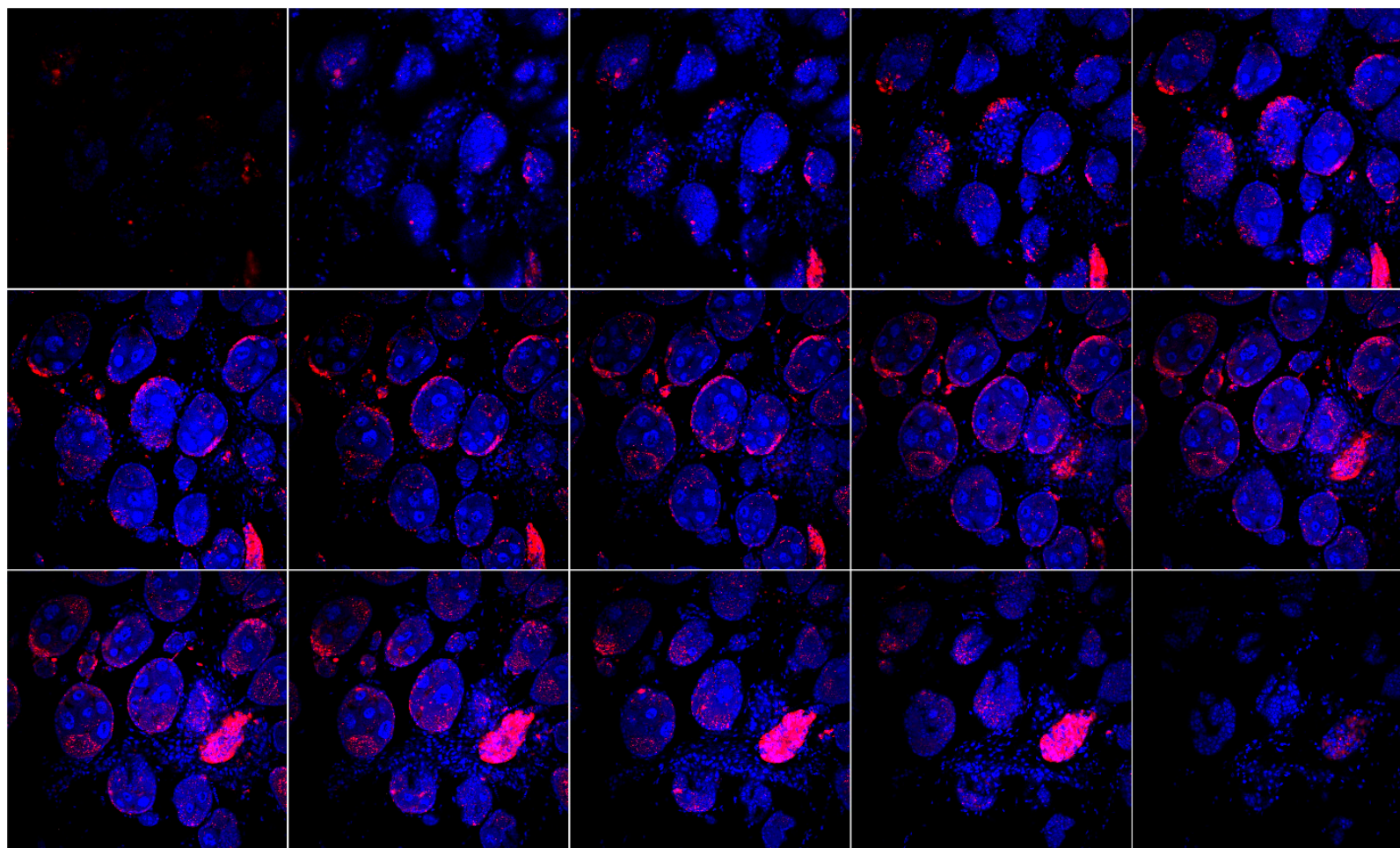
**Figure S16 – Stability of iLacZ in sucrose meal following exposure to *Ae. aegypti* in insectary conditions.**

iLacZ does not degrade following exposure to mosquitoes in sucrose solutions. Sucrose solutions containing 1 mg/ml iLacZ were incubated for 12 hours in insectary conditions in a: closed micro/centrifuge tube (closed), open micro/centrifuge tube lid (open), or an open micro/centrifuge tube lid in a carton of 20 starved adult female *Ae. aegypti* (open + *Ae. aegypti*). Integrity of iLacZ was measured by band intensity following gel electrophoresis compared to frozen iLacZ stock. No significant differences were detected between groups as measured by one way ANOVA.



**Figure S17 – Confocal Z/stack of *Ae. aegypti* ovary 24 hours post peritoneal exposure of fluorescent/iLacZ.**

iLacZ uptake assessed by confocal microscopy in non/bloodfed *Ae. aegypti* ovaries. Cross section stack (Z/stack) of *Ae. aegypti* ovaries 24 hours post injection with labelled iLacZ showing DAPI stained nuclei (blue) and Cy5 labelled iLacZ (magenta).



**Figure S18 – Northern blot time-course of C6/36 cells following iLacZ exposure.**

Persistence of a 377 base-pair iLacZ tracked by Northern blot following exposure to *Ae. albopictus* C6/36 cells. Cell extracts (1 µg) were tested at 0.25, 1, 24, and 72 hours post exposure against a 400 bp iLacZ RNA probe (iL). Ribosomal RNA loading controls (LC) are shown from *Ae. albopictus* RNA extracts imaged immediately prior to Northern membrane transfer.

