**Biotechnology and Biochemistry of Silkworm *Bomby mori* L. Enzymes.**

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**Introduction:**

The silkworm (*Bombyx mori*) is an economically important insect species that has been domesticated for the production of silk for thousands of years. The production of silk involves a complex biochemical process that is facilitated by various enzymes. Enzymes are biological molecules that act as catalysts, speeding up and regulating chemical reactions within living organisms. In the context of silkworms, enzymes play a crucial role in the synthesis of silk proteins, digestion of mulberry leaves, and other essential biological processes.

**Silkworm Genome:**

The genome of the silkworm was sequenced in 2004, providing valuable insights into the genetic makeup of this organism. The silkworm genome consists of approximately 18,510 protein-coding genes. These genes encode a wide variety of proteins, including enzymes that are involved in various metabolic pathways.

1. **Digestive Enzymes:**

Silkworm larvae are herbivores and feed exclusively on mulberry leaves. The digestion of these leaves is facilitated by a set of enzymes secreted by the silkworm's midgut. These enzymes include proteases, lipases, and carbohydrases that break down proteins, fats, and carbohydrates respectively. The genes encoding these enzymes are expressed in a tissue-specific manner in the midgut, ensuring efficient digestion of the ingested plant material. Silkworms are herbivorous insects that feed on mulberry leaves. Digestive enzymes are essential for breaking down complex nutrients present in the leaves.

**Serine Proteases:** Serine proteases are a class of enzymes involved in the digestion of proteins. Silkworms possess a variety of serine proteases, such as trypsin and chymotrypsin, which are produced in the midgut and play a crucial role in protein digestion.

**Amylases and Lipases:** Amylases and lipases are enzymes that help in the digestion of starch and lipids, respectively. These enzymes are produced in the midgut and aid in the breakdown of carbohydrates and fats present in the ingested mulberry leaves.

1. **Silk Production Enzymes:**

 Silk production in silkworms involves the synthesis of silk proteins, primarily fibroin and sericin, in specialized glands known as silk glands. Enzymes play a critical role in the conversion of the silk proteins into silk fibers. For instance, enzymes like serine proteases are responsible for the hydrolysis of silk proteins during fiber spinning. The genes encoding these enzymes are expressed in the silk glands, demonstrating tissue-specific gene regulation.

 **Fibroin Genes:**

The fibroin proteins are encoded by a family of fibroin genes. In *Bombyx mori*, there are three main types of fibroin genes: FibH, FibL, and P25. These genes are expressed specifically in the silk gland cells of the silkworm larva.

**Regulatory Elements:**

The expression of fibroin genes is regulated by specific cis-regulatory elements present in their promoter regions. Transcription factors and other regulatory proteins bind to these elements, controlling the timing and level of fibroin gene expression. For example, the fibroin gene promoter contains the "GATA" motif, which is recognized by GATA transcription factors that play a crucial role in silk gland-specific expression.

**Gene Expression Cascade:**

Silk production involves a tightly regulated gene expression cascade. Initially, fibroin genes are transcribed in the posterior silk gland cells as the larva enters the spinning phase. The transcription of fibroin genes is then followed by post-transcriptional modifications and processing of the fibroin proteins before they are secreted as silk fibers.

**Genetic Basis of Enzymes in Silkworm:**

 **Amylases:**

Amylases are enzymes responsible for breaking down complex carbohydrates like starch into simpler sugars. In silkworms, amylases play a crucial role in the digestion of mulberry leaves, which are the primary food source for these insects. The gene for amylase is located on chromosome 3 of the silkworm genome. Mutations in this gene can lead to reduced amylase activity, which can result in malnutrition and stunted growth in silkworms.

In one study, researchers found that silkworms with mutations in the amylase gene had significantly lower levels of amylase activity than wild-type silkworms. The mutant silkworms also had lower body weights and slower growth rates. These results suggest that amylase is essential for the silkworm's growth and development. The genetic basis of amylase in silkworms involves the presence of specific genes, their regulation, and their role in the digestive process. Here's an overview of the genetic basis of amylase in silkworms:

**Amylase Genes:**

Silkworms have multiple genes that encode for amylase enzymes. These genes are expressed in the midgut, where digestion of carbohydrates takes place. The expression of these genes is regulated based on the nutritional requirements of the larvae and the availability of food.

**Gene Expression Regulation:**

The expression of amylase genes in silkworms is regulated by various factors, including the presence of carbohydrates in the diet. When silkworm larvae feed on mulberry leaves rich in starch, the expression of amylase genes is upregulated to facilitate the digestion of starch into glucose.

**Gene Promoter Elements:**

The promoter regions of amylase genes contain specific regulatory elements that control their expression. These elements include binding sites for transcription factors that respond to dietary cues and other environmental factors. When the larvae ingest carbohydrates, these factors can bind to the promoter regions and activate the transcription of amylase genes.

* **Functions of amylase:**
1. **Role in Digestion:**

After ingestion, amylase enzymes are synthesized and secreted into the midgut lumen, where they begin the process of starch digestion. Amylases hydrolyze the glycosidic bonds in starch molecules, breaking them down into smaller molecules like maltose and glucose, which can be absorbed by the larval gut and used for energy.

1. **Adaptation to Diet:**

Silkworms have evolved to efficiently digest the mulberry leaves they feed on. Different silkworm strains might have variations in their amylase genes and their regulation to adapt to specific dietary conditions. This adaptability is important for the silkworm's survival and growth under varying food availability.

**Esterases:**

 Esterase is an enzyme that breaks down esters. Esters are a type of molecule that is made up of an alcohol and an acid. Esters are found in a variety of places in the silkworm, including the silkworm's silk glands, its digestive system, and its skin. The gene for esterase is located on chromosome 4 of the silkworm genome. Mutations in this gene can lead to reduced esterase activity, which can have a variety of negative effects on the silkworm, such as impaired silk production and increased susceptibility to disease. Esterases are enzymes that play a crucial role in various biological processes, including detoxification, metabolism, and signal transduction. In silkworms (*Bombyx mori*), esterases are involved in the metabolism and detoxification of various compounds, including insecticides and plant secondary metabolites.

In one study, researchers found that silkworms with mutations in the esterase gene had significantly lower levels of esterase activity than wild-type silkworms. The mutant silkworms also produced less silk and were more susceptible to infection by the bacteria Bacillus thuringiensis. These results suggest that esterase is essential for the silkworm's production of silk and for its defense against diseases.
The genetic basis of esterases in silkworms involves specific genes, their regulation, and their functional roles. Here's a detailed overview:

**Esterase Genes:**

Silkworms possess a family of genes that encode for esterase enzymes. These genes are expressed in various tissues, including the midgut, fat body, and other detoxification-related tissues. The esterases in silkworms are classified into different families based on their structural and functional characteristics, such as carboxylesterases and arylesterases.

**Gene Expression Regulation:**

The expression of esterase genes in silkworms is regulated by various factors, including exposure to xenobiotic compounds (foreign substances like insecticides) and changes in the insect's physiological state. These genes can be induced or repressed in response to specific environmental conditions.

**Gene Promoter Elements:**

The promoter regions of esterase genes contain specific regulatory elements that control their expression. These elements include binding sites for transcription factors that respond to xenobiotic exposure and other signals. Upon exposure to certain compounds, these factors can bind to the promoter regions and regulate the transcription of esterase genes.

* **Functions of Esterase:**
1. **Detoxification and Metabolism:**

Esterases are essential for the detoxification of xenobiotics that silkworms might encounter in their environment, such as insecticides used in sericulture. These enzymes help in the breakdown and modification of these compounds, making them less harmful to the insect. Esterases are also involved in the metabolism of endogenous compounds, including pheromones and signaling molecules.

1. **Adaptation and Evolution:**

The diversity of esterase genes in silkworms reflects their adaptation to various ecological niches and dietary conditions. Different silkworm strains might have variations in their esterase genes that contribute to their ability to metabolize different compounds. This adaptability is important for the silkworm's survival and its interactions with its environment.

1. **Genetic Variation and Resistance:**

The genetic diversity in esterase genes can lead to variations in susceptibility to insecticides. Certain genetic variations might confer resistance to specific classes of insecticides by affecting the binding and metabolism of these chemicals.

**Acid Phosphatase:**

Acid phosphatases are enzymes that catalyze the hydrolysis of phosphate ester bonds under acidic conditions, releasing inorganic phosphate from various substrates. In silkworms (*Bombyx mori*), acid phosphatases play a role in various cellular processes, including digestion, metabolism, and tissue development. Acid phosphatase is found in a variety of places in the silkworm, including its digestive system, its muscles, and its nervous system. The gene for acid phosphatase is located on chromosome 6 of the silkworm genome. Mutations in this gene can lead to reduced acid phosphatase activity, which can have a variety of negative effects on the silkworm, such as impaired metabolism and increased susceptibility to diseases.

In one study, researchers found that silkworms with mutations in the acid phosphatase gene had significantly lower levels of acid phosphatase activity than wild-type silkworms. The mutant silkworms also had slower metabolisms and were more susceptible to infection by the bacteria Salmonella typhimurium. These results suggest that acid phosphatase is essential for the silkworm's metabolism and for its defense against disease. Here's a detailed overview of the genetic basis of acid phosphatases in silkworms:

**Acid Phosphatase Genes:**

Silkworms have a set of genes that encode for acid phosphatase enzymes. These genes are expressed in different tissues and organs, such as the midgut, fat body, and other cells involved in metabolism and development. The acid phosphatases in silkworms are part of a larger enzyme family known as phosphatases.

**Gene Expression Regulation:**

The expression of acid phosphatase genes in silkworms is tightly regulated based on various factors, including developmental stage, nutritional status, and tissue-specific needs. The expression levels of these genes can be modulated in response to changing environmental conditions.

**Gene Promoter Elements:**

The promoter regions of acid phosphatase genes contain specific regulatory elements that control their expression. These elements include binding sites for transcription factors that respond to developmental cues and other signals. Different transcription factors can bind to these elements to regulate the transcription of acid phosphatase genes.

* **Functions of acid phosphatse:**
1. **Role in Digestion and Metabolism:**

Acid phosphatases are involved in the digestion of nutrients in the silkworm's diet. In the midgut, these enzymes help hydrolyze phosphate-containing compounds, releasing inorganic phosphate that can be absorbed by the larval gut. This process is essential for nutrient absorption and energy acquisition.

1. **Tissue Development and Remodeling:**

Acid phosphatases also play a role in tissue development and remodeling during the silkworm's lifecycle. These enzymes are involved in the degradation of cellular components and the recycling of nutrients, contributing to tissue growth, metamorphosis, and tissue turnover.

1. **Biological Adaptation:**

The diversity of acid phosphatase genes in silkworms reflects their adaptation to different ecological niches and dietary conditions. Different silkworm strains might have variations in their acid phosphatase genes that contribute to their ability to digest and metabolize specific nutrients.

1. **Genetic Variation and Physiology:**

Genetic variations in acid phosphatase genes can influence the enzyme's activity and specificity. These variations might affect the silkworm's ability to efficiently hydrolyze different phosphate-containing substrates.

**Alkaline phosphatases:**

Alkaline phosphatases are enzymes that hydrolyze phosphate ester bonds at alkaline pH, releasing inorganic phosphate from various substrates. In silkworms (*Bombyx mori*), alkaline phosphatases play essential roles in processes like digestion, development, and metabolism. This means that it breaks down phosphate esters in a basic environment. Alkaline phosphatase is found in a variety of places in the silkworm, including its digestive system, its skin, and its cocoon. The gene for alkaline phosphatase is located on chromosome 5 of the silkworm genome. Mutations in this gene can lead to reduced alkaline phosphatase activity, which can have a variety of negative effects on the silkworm, such as impaired development of the digestive system and reduced cocoon production. Here's a detailed overview of the genetic basis of alkaline phosphatases in silkworms:

**Alkaline Phosphatase Genes:**

Silkworms possess genes that encode for alkaline phosphatase enzymes. These genes are expressed in different tissues, including the midgut and other developing tissues, where the enzyme's activity is required. Alkaline phosphatases in silkworms are part of a broader family of phosphatase enzymes.

**Gene Expression Regulation:**

The expression of alkaline phosphatase genes in silkworms is regulated by various factors, including developmental stage, tissue-specific needs, and environmental conditions. The expression levels of these genes can be modulated in response to changes in these factors.

**Gene Promoter Elements:**

The promoter regions of alkaline phosphatase genes contain specific regulatory elements that control their expression. These elements include binding sites for transcription factors that respond to developmental cues and other signals. Transcription factors binding to these elements regulate the transcription of alkaline phosphatase genes.

* **Functions of alkaline phosphatase:**
1. **Role in Digestion and Metabolism:**

Alkaline phosphatases are involved in digestion and metabolism in silkworms. In the midgut, these enzymes help hydrolyze phosphate-containing compounds under alkaline conditions, releasing inorganic phosphate that can be absorbed by the gut. This process is crucial for nutrient absorption and energy acquisition.

1. **Tissue Development and Mineralization:**

Alkaline phosphatases also play a role in tissue development and mineralization during the silkworm's lifecycle. These enzymes are involved in processes like bone and shell formation, which require the release of phosphate ions from organic molecules.

1. **Adaptation and Physiology:**
2. Genetic variations in alkaline phosphatase genes can lead to differences in enzyme activity and specificity. These variations might contribute to the silkworm's adaptation to varying dietary and environmental conditions.
3. **Genetic Regulation of Calcium Metabolism:**

Alkaline phosphatases are involved in the regulation of calcium metabolism in silkworms. The enzyme's activity influences the availability of phosphate ions, which in turn can impact the deposition of calcium and the formation of structures like the silkworm's cocoon.

**Significance:**

**Silk Production:** Understanding the genetic basis of enzymes involved in silk production is essential for enhancing silk yield and quality. By manipulating the expression of specific enzymes, scientists can potentially develop silkworm strains that produce silk with improved properties, such as strength and elasticity.

**Biotechnological Applications:** The enzymes produced by silkworms have potential applications beyond silk production. Some enzymes could be of interest for various biotechnological processes, such as waste degradation, pharmaceutical production, and biofuel synthesis.

**Evolutionary Insights:** Studying the genetic basis of enzymes in silkworms can provide insights into the evolutionary adaptations that have occurred in response to their unique feeding and silk-producing behaviors.

The genetic basis of enzymes in silkworms is a crucial aspect of their biology that influences their ability to digest mulberry leaves and produce silk. The silkworm's genome encodes a diverse set of enzymes that are responsible for essential processes. Understanding the genetic regulation of these enzymes offers opportunities for improving silk production and exploring biotechnological applications. Further research in this field will contribute to a deeper understanding of the interplay between genetics, enzymes, and the complex life cycle of the silkworm.

**Conclusion:**

The genetic basis of enzymes in silkworms is a crucial aspect of their biology that influences their ability to digest mulberry leaves and produce silk. The silkworm's genome encodes a diverse set of enzymes that are responsible for essential processes. Understanding the genetic regulation of these enzymes offers opportunities for improving silk production and exploring biotechnological applications. Further research in this field will contribute to a deeper understanding of the interplay between genetics, enzymes, and the complex life cycle of the silkworm.

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