Original Research

Protection of insects against viral infection by apoptosis-dependent phagocytosis

Firzan Nainu^{1,2}, Yumiko Tanaka³, Akiko Shiratsuchi^{1,3} & Yoshinobu Nakanishi^{1,3,*}

¹ Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Ishikawa 920-1191, Japan

² Faculty of Pharmacy, Hasanuddin University, Makassar, South Sulawesi 90245, Indonesia

³ School of Pharmacy, Kanazawa University, Kanazawa, Ishikawa 920-1191, Japan

Running title: Phagocytosis of virus-infected cells in insects

*Corresponding author.

Tel.: +81762344481; Fax: +81 76 234 4480;

E-mail: nakanaka@p.kanazawa-u.ac.jp

Abstract

We investigated whether phagocytosis participates in the protection of insects from viral infection

using natural host-virus interaction between *Drosophila melanogaster* and *Drosophila* C virus (DCV).

We first found that *Drosophila* S2 cells became susceptible to phagocytosis upon DCV infection

accompanied by reduction in viral proliferation. Phagocytosis partly depended on caspase activity in

S2 cells as well as the engulfment receptors Draper and integrin βν in phagocytes. To validate the *in*

vivo situation, adult flies were abdominally infected with DCV followed by the analysis of fly death

and viral growth. The data showed that DCV infection killed flies in a dose-responding manner, and

viral virulence was exaggerated when flies lost the engulfment receptors. Furthermore, early death of

engulfment receptor-deficient flies was accompanied by the augmented proliferation of virus. Finally,

phagocytosis of DCV-infected cells *in vitro* was inhibited by phosphatidylserine-containing liposome.

and DCV-infected flies died early when a phosphatidylserine-binding protein was ectopically

expressed. Collectively, our study demonstrates that the apoptosis-dependent, phosphatidylserine-

mediated phagocytosis of virus-infected cells plays a role in innate immune responses against viral

infection in Drosophila.

Keywords: apoptosis / *Drosophila* / innate immunity / phagocytosis / viral infection

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