## Wolbachia & Reproductive Parasitism

40%reproductiverescuemosquitoheartwormZikaparthenogenesismutualistsmaternallyfilarialmitochondriagenotype

antibiotics phenotype eukaryotic sterile insect technique

endosymbiont feminization modifies male-killing

population replacement strategy cytoplasmic incompatibility

## Use the word bank to complete the statements below.

1.	Wolbachia is an obligate, intracellular It lives within of its host.	the cells
2.	Wolbachia infects approximately of all arthropods.	
3.	Wolbachia resides in tissues, such as ovaries and teste	es.
4.	Like, <i>Wolbachia</i> istransmir	tted.
5.	Wolbachia infections can be treated with	
6.	is the genetic code (DNA) responsible for a particular trait is the visible or expressed trait.	whereas
7.	Wolbachia induces four reproductive phenotypes:	
	: Males die during embryogenesis.	
	: Females reproduce asexually.	
	•: Genetic males develop as phenotypic females.	
	•: Wolbachia-infected males can successfully mate v females harboring the same infection.	vith only
8.	In cytoplasmic incompatibility, <i>Wolbachia</i> the sperm. Only a fenthe same <i>Wolbachia</i> infection can the incompatibility.	nale with
9.	Some strains of <i>Wolbachia</i> inhibit the transmission ofborne such as, dengue, and chikungunya virus.	diseases,
10.	In, Wolbachia-infected male mo are released to crash a local population.	squitoes
11.	In, Wolbachia-infected mosquireleased to rapidly replace the population with mosquitoes that are unable to transm viruses.	toes are it human
act repr targ	esion: Beyond arthropods, Wolbachia also infect nematodes. He as and are required for successful host developm duction. Therefore, a veterinarian might treat with antile the resident Wolbachia infection. Understanding this host-microbe symbiosis is considered.	ent and biotics to
trea	ng human diseases such as elephantiasis and river blindness.	