

Biochemical studies of amylase, lipase and protease in *Callosobruchus maculatus* (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae) populations fed with *Vigna unguiculata* grain cultivated with diazotrophic bacteria strains

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Abstract

The objective of this study was to evaluate the enzymatic activity of homogenates of insects fed on grain of cowpea, *Vigna unguiculata* (L.), cultivars grown with different nitrogen sources. For the experiment we used aliquots of the homogenate of 100 unsexed adult insects, emerged from 10 g of grain obtained from four cowpea cultivars: 'BRS Acauã', 'BRS Carijó', 'BRS Pujante', and 'BRS Tapaihum' grown under different regimes of nitrogen sources: mineral fertilizer, inoculation with strains of diazotrophs (BR 3267, BR 3262, BR 3299; INPA 03–11B, 03–84 UFLA, as well as the control (with soil nitrogen). The parameters evaluated were enzymatic activities of insect protease, amylase and lipase and the starch content of the grains. There were differences in the enzymatic activity of amylase, lipase and protease of insect homogenate according to the food source. A lower activity of the enzyme amylase from *C. maculatus* homogenate was observed when insects were fed grain of the cultivar BRS Carijó. A lower activity of lipase enzyme from *C. maculatus* homogenate was observed when the insects fed on grain from the interaction of the cultivar Tapaihum inoculated with BR 3262 diazotrophs. The lowest proteolytic activity was observed in homogenate of insects fed on interaction of 'BRS Carijó' inoculated with BR 3262 diazotrophs. Starch content correlated positively with the amylase activity of *C. maculatus* homogenate. The cultivar BRS Carijó had a different behavior from the other cultivars, according to the cluster analysis.

Keywords: nitrogen fertilization, nitrogen fixation, digestive enzyme, cowpea weevil, carbohydrate metabolism

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Introduction

Cowpea plays a vital role as a source of livelihood for millions of people in northeast Brazil. From its production, rural families derive food, animal feed, and cash income. It provides nutritious grain and an inexpensive source of protein for both rural poor and urban consumers. Cowpea grain contains about 25% protein and 64% carbohydrate (Chinma *et al.*, 2008). In terms of poverty effects, food legumes, especially cowpea in northeast Brazil offers tremendous potential to contribute to the alleviation of protein malnutrition among resource-poor farmers. In addition, cowpea contributes to the sustainability of cropping systems and soil fertility improvements in marginal lands by providing ground cover and plant residues, fixing nitrogen, and suppressing weeds. However, the presence of insects during storage is said to decrease the quality of stored cowpea. Thus, to satisfy future human food demands, adaptive and strategic research of pulse crops remains necessary; especially to select the best suited varieties with acceptable levels of resistance to insect attack.

As an alternative to increase the yield of cowpea and lower production costs, especially in relation to nitrogen fertilizers, it has been that nitrogen fixation, by diazotrophic bacteria may be an alternative to replace nitrogen fertilizers (Lacerda *et al.*, 2004; Soares *et al.*, 2006; Almeida *et al.*, 2010; Costa *et al.*, 2011; Ferreira *et al.*, 2013).

Among the problems associated with cowpea cultivation, insect pests are of economic importance, affecting the various stages of crop development in the field and during storage, causing qualitative and quantitative damage to the grain. The cowpea weevil, *Callosobruchus maculatus* Fabr. (Coleoptera: Chrysomelidae: Bruchinae), is the most important pest of stored cowpea grain, *Vigna unguiculata* (L.), reducing the quality and commercial value of the product (Sousa *et al.*, 2005). The damage is the result of penetration and feeding of the larvae within the seeds, causing weight loss and reducing germination, the nutritive value of the cowpea grain, and the degree of product, due to the presence of droppings, eggs and pests secondary to storage (Almeida *et al.*, 2005).

The control of *C. maculatus*, as well as other insect pests associated with stored grain, has been conducted on a large scale using chemical fumigants such as phosphine, organophosphates and pyrethroids (Benhalima *et al.*, 2004). The increase in knowledge of the losses arising from the indiscriminate use of these products and consumer concerns about food quality have encouraged research related to new techniques for pest control, for example trypsin inhibitors in cowpea (Tavares & Vendramin, 2005; Wang *et al.*, 2014).

The use of cultivars that have some sort of genetic resistance to this insect is a promising method to control *C. maculatus*, optimizing production and reducing costs and post-harvest losses (Boyer *et al.*, 2012). One should also consider that different sources of nitrogen in legumes such as mineral fertilizer or inoculated with symbiotic diazotrophic gram negative bacteria effects on the behavior and biology of *C. maculatus* (Silva *et al.*, 2014).

The diet of pest insects may interfere with their behavior, physiology and ecology. The insect pests of stored grain are exposed to a diet rich in polysaccharides (starch) and depend on

the effectiveness of their amylases for survival (Mendiola-Olaya *et al.*, 2000). In insects, as in other organisms, lipids play diverse roles in metabolism, are constituents of cellular structures, act as hormones and form important energy reserves in situations of high metabolic demand, such as flight and egg production (Arrese & Soulages, 2010). In this context, the study of the enzymatic activity of *C. maculatus* may explain the resistance or susceptibility of this species to the grains of different cultivars of *Vigna unguiculata*, considering that amylase, proteases and lipases are enzymes that are important in digestion.

The objective of this study was to evaluate the energy metabolism and digestive enzymes of insects fed on grain of different cultivars of *Vigna unguiculata* grown using different sources of nitrogen.

Materials and methods

Four cultivars of cowpea, 'BRS Acauá', 'BRS Carijó', 'BRS Pujante' and 'BRS Tapaihum' (Marinho, 2014), were used in the study. Seeds were inoculated with the rhizobium inoculant strains recommended for cowpea in Brazil, in accordance with normative instruction No. 13 of 25 March 2011 – Ministry of Livestock Agriculture and Supply, BR 3267 (SEMIA 6463), BR 3262 (SEMIA 6464), BR 3299; INPA 03–11B (SEMIA 6462) or 03–84 UFLA (SEMIA 6461). In addition to the inoculant treatments, two control treatments were used, namely, ammonium sulfate (80 kg Nha-1 applied twice, one at planting and another 30 days after emergence) and the control without fertilization or inoculation. The field experiment was conducted at the Mandacaru Experimental Station in Juazeiro, BA, Brazil; on the premises of Embrapa Semiárido (CPATSA).

The harvested grains were placed in plastic bags at a temperature of -20°C (freezer) for 15 days, to eliminate any insect infestations. Before of the bioassays, the grain was removed from the freezer, placed in plastic containers covered with thin "Voile" tissue and kept in the laboratory for 6 days.

Breeding of *Callosobruchus maculatus*

The bioassay was conducted in plastic containers 10 cm in diameter and 6 cm in height. The plastic containers were perforated and covered in "Voile" type tissue to facilitate ventilation inside. In each container 10 g of cowpea from each treatment and 20 non-sexed adult insects, ranging in age from 1–5 days, were placed and allowed to oviposit in the grains each treatment. After oviposition the adults were removed from the containers. After the emergency 100 non-sexed adults were removed from each treatment and stored in plastic bags in a freezer at -20°C , for the analysis of enzymatic activities.

Enzyme assays

Random samples of 100 unsexed adult insects from each treatment (grain) were dipped in 1.5% KCl and homogenized in 6.0 ml of distilled water at pH 3.0 and then macerated. The homogenate was filtered through cotton gauze and centrifuged at 10,000 g_{max} for 20 min. The precipitate was discarded and aliquots of the supernatant (enzyme extract)

Table 1. Analysis of variance of the enzymatic activity of lipase, amylase and protease from *Callosobruchus maculatus*, fed on grain of cowpea cultivars grown with strains of nitrogen-fixing bacteria and two controls, with and without addition of mineral nitrogen, and starch and nitrogen content of the reference grain.

Source of variation	G.L.	Lipase (IUmg ⁻¹ protein)	Amylase (AU dl ⁻¹ mg ⁻¹ protein)	Protease (Δabs.mg ⁻¹ protein)	Starch content	Nitrogen content
Cultivar ¹ (C)	3	129,8 ^{NS}	105622,9**	0,0699**	79,8**	13,98 ^{NS}
NS ²	6	812,1**	633,9 ^{NS}	0,1199**	1,55**	88,23*
C*T	18	794,9**	153,5 ^{NS}	0,1007**	2,99**	14,39 ^{NS}
Error	84	201,4	294,4	0,0075	0,289	38,45
CV%		29,47	6,05	15,6	1,03	15,61
Mean		48,17	283,3	0,556	51,85	39,72

Bom Jesus-PI, 2013.

** , * , NS, significant at 1%, 5% and not significant, respectively by *F* test. Means followed by the same letter in the column do not differ significantly by the Duncan test at 5% probability.

¹Cowpea cultivars: BRS Acauã, BRS Carijó, BRS Pujante, BRS Tapaihum.

²Nitrogen source: strains of diazotrophic bacteria-BR 3262, BR 3267, UFLA 03-84, INPA 0311B, BR 3299, nitrogen mineral-C/N and soil nitrogen control.

were taken for determination of protein concentration by the method of Bradford (1976) to assess the activity of *C. maculatus* lipase, amylase and protease.

To determine the levels of amylase and lipase a BIOCLIN kit (QUIBASA – Química Básica Ltda, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, Brazil) containing substrate and a color reagent was used. The reaction is based on fixed time kinetics (Caraway). The enzyme extract was incubated with the starch substrate and the reading was performed at a wavelength of 660 nm for amylase. The kit contained buffer, enzyme inhibitor, color reagent, substrate and acetone. For lipase, the readings were at 410 nm wavelength.

For total protease activity, 2% (w/v) azocasein substrate was used in 0.1 M Tris-HCl buffer, pH 8.0, 37°C. The reaction mixture consisted of 250 µl of substrate and 300 µl of enzyme extract, incubated at 37°C for 30 min. The reaction was stopped with 1.2 ml of 10% trichloroacetic acid (v/v) (TCA) and allowed to stand for 15 min. on ice. Before reading at 440 nm, 1.4 ml of 1.0 M NaOH was added.

Determination of starch content in the grains

Samples of 50 mg grains of each treatment were triturated separately (in the knife mill). Aliquots of these samples proceeded to the analysis of starch according to methodology according to Hendrix (1993) for extraction and dinitrosalicinic acid (DNSA) for calorimetric readings (Miller, 1959).

Statistical analysis

The results were subjected to analysis of variance and the compared by *F* test and the means compared with Duncan test at 5% probability. When necessary, we proceeded to the unfolding of the interaction cultivar × nitrogen source; for such procedures the computer program SAS version 9.0, procedure PROC GLM (SAS, 2002) was used. In addition, a simple (Pearson) correlation analysis was done with the characters studied with the aid of the same computer program.

Additionally, multivariate analysis was done by calculating the mathematical distances between treatments, considering each treatment as the interaction of a cultivar with a nitrogen source, totaling 28 treatments. Distances were obtained based on means, residual variances and covariances for the five traits studied by the generalized Mahalanobis

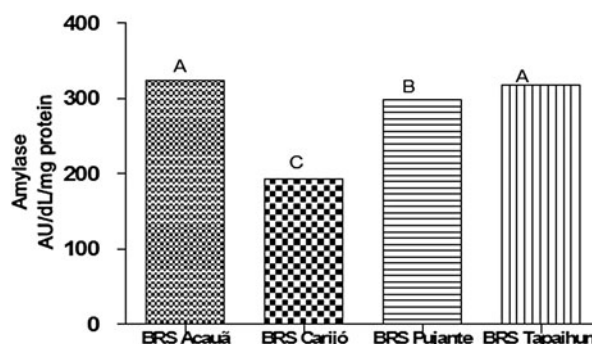


Fig. 1. Mean enzyme activity of amylase from the cowpea weevil, *Callosobruchus maculatus*, fed on grain of cowpea cultivars, Bom Jesus-PI, 2013.

distance, from the dissimilarity matrix done from the clustering of treatments by the UPGMA hierarchical method. These statistical procedures were performed with the aid of the GENES statistical program (Cruz, 2006).

Results and discussion

The amylase activity of *Callosobruchus maculatus* homogenate was significantly different between the treatments ($P < 0.05$). For the nitrogen content, there was also a difference ($P < 0.05$) between the treatments. There was an interaction ($P < 0.05$) among the cowpea cultivars: 'BRS Acauã', 'BRS Carijó', 'BRS Pujante' and 'BRS Tapaihum' and nitrogen sources for the variables: lipase, protease and grain starch content (table 1).

The greatest enzymatic activity of amylase from *C. maculatus* was observed when fed on 'BRS Acauã' and 'Tapaihum' (fig. 1) while the lowest enzymatic activity value was recorded when the insects fed on cultivar 'BRS Carijó'. The amylase enzyme plays a central role in carbohydrate metabolism. Organisms that have a diet rich in starch depends on the effectiveness of their amylases to survive, for example important agricultural pests that consume parts of plants rich in starch, as seeds and roots (Titarenko & Chrispeels, 2000). The greater amylase activity correlated to the food source would involve

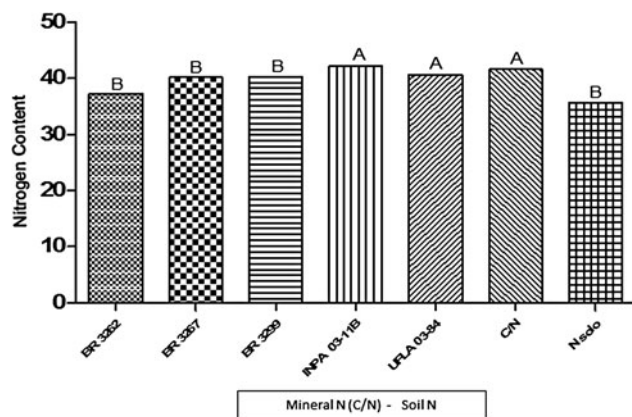


Fig. 2. Mean nitrogen content of cowpea grain from plants grown with strains of nitrogen fixing bacteria and two controls, with and without addition of mineral nitrogen. Bom Jesus-PI, 2013.

storage of available energy for survival and development animal (Luca, *et al.*, 2010).

It is noteworthy that enzyme inhibitors constitute important mechanisms, conferring resistance in plants to pest of plants. Since the enzyme is inhibited, uptake of nutrients by insects is reduced and development affected. For example, α - amylase I (α - A11) inhibitor confers resistance to the common bean [*Phaseolus vulgaris*(L.)] against *C. maculatus* (Ishimoto & Kitamura, 1989; Ishimoto & Chrispeels, 1996) and trypsin inhibitors are responsible for antibiosis in different storage pests.

According to the results the activity of energetic and digestive metabolism enzymes of *C. maculatus* fed on grains produced from different sources of nitrogen, allows us to conclude that BRS 'Acauá' and 'Tapaihum' cultivars provide better metabolic conditions for growth and development. Already cultivating 'BRS Carijó', a lower metabolic efficiency, consequently lower population growth. The amylase activity in *Sitophilus oryzae* (L.) (Coleoptera: Curculionidae) is greater than in *S. granarius* (L.); therefore, *S. oryzae* uses more starch and grows more (Parra *et al.*, 2009). However, low amylase activity in insects is due to the low amount of starch ingested and subsequently accumulated in fat bodies (Araújo *et al.*, 2008).

For nitrogen content it was found that the treatments INPA 03-11B, UFLA03-84 and C/N showed the highest mean nitrogen values, differing statistically from the others (fig. 2). It is that the availability of nitrogen changes the amount of chemical constituents in the grain mass, such as the secondary metabolites and nutritional and anti-nutritional factors (Ndidi, *et al.*, 2014; Tang, *et al.*, 2014), being necessary chemical and nutritional studies to determine, which constituents and quantities are present in grain of the treatments analyzed here, to be able to infer how much the mechanisms of resistance of plants to the insects. Genetic manipulation and biological fixation of nitrogen may result in grain with high levels of nitrogenous metabolites thereby reducing the damage caused by bruchids. A greater quantity of available nitrogen makes possible greater production of defense molecules, such as flavonoids, alkaloids, terpenoids and sterols (compounds of secondary metabolism) (Ndakidemi & Dakora, 2003).

The homogenate of insects fed on cultivar 'BRS Tapaihum' recorded the highest values for lipase enzymatic activity in treatments INPA 03-11B and mineral nitrogen - C/N,

differing statistically from the other treatments, which had lower averages.

The elevated lipase enzymatic activity of *C. maculatus* homogenate represents a higher energy expenditure of insects resulting in a higher growth and oviposition, these grains being favorable to the proliferation of this important pest of grain during storage, due to conditions favorable to the development of the insect (Cheng, *et al.*, 2015). Regarding the results of lipase enzymatic activity in *C. maculatus* homogenate derived from 'BRS Carijó', the highest means were observed in the BR 3262, INPA 03-11B and soil N treatments (table 2).

The lowest values of lipase observed in table 2, represent a lower energy expenditure by insects in their metabolic activities, which implies reduced growth and reduced oviposition, due to lack of compounds necessary for these metabolic processes (Moghadam, *et al.*, 2015).

Lipids are stored in the form of triacylglycerols. Many animals contain cells that are specialized in the synthesis, storage and mobilization of these triglycerides, for example, fat bodies in insects and adipose tissue in vertebrates. Triacylglycerol is hydrolyzed to glycerol and fatty acid by lipase. The glycerol produced can be converted to glyceraldehyde 3 -phosphate and then metabolized to glucose or glycogen by gluconeogenesis (Willmer *et al.*, 2005). Gluconeogenesis is a universal pathway in all animals, plants, fungi and microorganisms, and the reactions that are part of it are the same in all cases. The major precursors of glucose in animals are lactate, pyruvate, glycerol and most of the amino acids (Lehninger *et al.*, 2000). The decrease of carbohydrates in the cells and the reduction of blood glucose are basic stimuli that trigger increased gluconeogenesis. The reduction of carbohydrates can directly cause the reversal of many reactions of glycolysis and the phosphogluconate pathway, thus allowing the conversion of glycerol into carbohydrates (Guyton & Hall, 1996).

Once the lipids are converted to carbohydrates in the form of glycogen, the latter is hydrolyzed by the enzyme glycogen phosphorylase, which showed no significant differences in activity between the three populations. Glycogen is then hydrolyzed, releasing trehalose, which is further metabolized by trehalase.

In insects, as in other organisms, glycogen (polysaccharide glycosidic α (1-4) bonds and α (1-6) branches every 7 or 20 residues along the main chain) is used as a glucose reserve at different points in the life cycle (Tolmasky *et al.*, 2001). The degradation of this sugar by glycogen phosphorylase is the limiting step for the biosynthesis of trehalose (Park & Keeley, 1996).

According to the results presented here, it appears there are oscillations associated with the change or decrease in enzymatic activity that altered the mobilizing energy sources. Thus, grains containing substances that reduce or inhibit the activity of this enzyme may be an important alternative to control pests that attack grains during storage.

For the enzymatic activity of protease, 'BRS Pujante' demonstrates significant interaction between treatments, activity being high for 'BR 3262' and 03-84 UFLA and statistically lower for the other treatments, as noted in table 3. For the cultivar 'BRS Carijó' the lowest mean enzyme activity was observed with the treatment 'BR 3262' (table 3). Research has shown that inhibition of the protease enzyme by inhibitors causes growth retardation and reduced survival rate of insects (De Leo *et al.*, 2001; Zavala *et al.*, 2004). Knowledge of the sensitivity of this enzyme to inhibitors is key to the development of resistant varieties. The high proteolytic activity suggests

Table 2. Mean values of lipase enzymatic activity in the cowpea weevil, *Callosobruchus maculatus*, fed on grain of cowpea cultivars grown with strains of nitrogen fixing bacteria and two controls, with and without addition of mineral nitrogen.

LIPASE (IUmg ⁻¹ protein)							
¹ Cult/ ² N.S.	BR 3262	BR 3267	BR 3299	INPA 03–11B	UFLA 03–84	C/N	Soil N
BRS Acauã	50,7 Aba	41,9 Aba	34,5 Aa	48,6 ABa	54,6 Aa	50,7 Ba	62,5 Aa
BRS Carij3	59,5 Aab	52,9 Aabc	46,7 Abcd	66,3 Aa	39,4 ABcd	29,4 Bd	61,3 Aab
BRS Pujante	49,4 ABa	47,5 ABa	57,3 Aa	36,4 Ba	36,5 Ba	41,1 Ba	58,1 Aa
BRS Tapaihum	31,9 Bcd	21,5 Bd	39,0 Ac	66,1 Aab	29,2 Bcd	79,99 Aa	55,9 Ab

Bom Jesus, PI, 2013.

Means followed by the same uppercase and lowercase letters do not differ significantly by Duncan test at 5% probability.

¹Cowpea cultivars: Acauã BRS, BRS Carij3, BRS Pujante, BRS Tapaihum.

²Nitrogen source: strains of diazotrophic bacteria-BR 3262, BR 3267, UFLA 03–84, INPA 0311B, BR 3299, mineral-nitrogen C/N and soil nitrogen control.

Table 3. Mean values of protease enzymatic activity in the cowpea weevil, *Callosobruchus maculatus*, fed on grain of cowpea cultivars grown with strains of nitrogen fixing bacteria and two controls, with and without addition of mineral nitrogen.

PROTEASE (Δ abs.mg ⁻¹ protein)							
¹ Cult/ ² N.S.	BR 3262	BR 3267	BR 3299	INPA 03–11B	UFLA 03–84	C/N	Soil N
BRS Acauã	0,77Aa	0,74 Aab	0,64 Aabc	0,62 Abc	0,66 Babc	0,54 Bc	0,27 Cd
BRS Carij3	0,21 Ce	0,68 Aab	0,62 Abc	0,53 Ac	0,68 ABab	0,76 Aa	0,36 BCd
BRS Pujante	0,85Aa	0,42 Bcd	0,59 Ab	0,53 Abc	0,81 Aa	0,35 Cd	0,54 Abc
BRS Tapaihum	0,50 Bab	0,41 Bb	0,59 Aa	0,49 Aab	0,56 Ca	0,47 BCab	0,42 Bb

Bom Jesus-PI, 2013.

Means followed by the same uppercase and lowercase column lines do not differ significantly by Duncan test at 5% probability.

¹Cowpea cultivars: Acauã BRS, BRS Carij3, BRS Pujante, BRS Tapaihum.

²Nitrogen source: strains of diazotrophic bacteria-BR 3262, BR 3267, UFLA 03–84, INPA 0311B, BR 3299, mineral-nitrogen C/N and soil nitrogen control.

Table 4. Mean values for the starch content of grain of cowpea cultivars grown with strains of nitrogen fixing bacteria and two controls, with and without addition of mineral nitrogen.

STARCH							
¹ Cult/ ² N.S.	BR 3262	BR 3267	BR 3299	INPA 03–11B	UFLA 03–84	C/N	Soil N
BRS Acauã	52,7 Aa	51,6 ABe	52,0 Cd	52,5 ABb	52,1 Ad	52,3 Cc	52,3 Cc
BRS Carij3	49,9 Cab	50,8 Ba	49,0 Db	49,2 Cb	46,9 Bc	49,5 Dab	50,2 Dab
BRS Pujante	52,4 Bc	52,6 Abc	52,5 Bbc	52,7 Ab	53,3 Aa	53,5 Aa	53,3 Ba
BRS Tapaihum	52,4 Bbc	51,5 ABc	53,9 Aa	52,4 Bbc	53,5 Aa	53,3 Bab	53,5 Aa

Bom Jesus-PI, 2013.

Means followed by the same uppercase and lowercase letters do not differ significantly by the Duncan test at 5% probability.

¹Cowpea cultivars: Acauã BRS, BRS Carij3, BRS Pujante, BRS Tapaihum.

²Nitrogen source: strains of diazotrophic bacteria-BR 3262, BR 3267, UFLA 03–84, INPA 0311B, BR 3299, mineral-nitrogen C/N and soil nitrogen control.

Table 5. Pearson correlations (r) obtained among the variables: starch content, nitrogen content, lipase and protease, by the cowpea weevil, *C. maculatus*, fed on grain of cowpea cultivars grown with strains of nitrogen fixing bacteria and two controls, with and without addition of mineral nitrogen.

	Lipase	Amylase	Protease	Starch
Amylase	-0.13 ^{ns}			
Protease	-0.19*	0.05 ^{ns}		
Starch	-0.0001 ^{ns}	0.76**	-0.07 ^{ns}	
Nitrogen	-0.0005 ^{ns}	-0.08 ^{ns}	0.17 ^{ns}	-0.09 ^{ns}

Bom Jesus-PI, 2013.

**, *, ns, significant at 1%, 5% and not significant by *t* test, respectively.

greater efficiency in the digestion of carbohydrates and proteins accumulation in the fat body cells. During the life cycle of these insects, energy reserves are allocated to maintain the defense mechanism without compromising the basic physiological processes (growth, development and reproduction), thus enabling the mitigation of the physiological costs associated with the resistance of grains of different cowpea cultivars.

As to the starch content of grain of 'BRS Acauã', the highest means were observed with the 'BR 3262', 3267 and INPA BR 03–11B treatments. For the cultivar 'BRS Carij3', the treatments 'BR 3262', 'BR 3267', C/N and Soil N showed nitrogen values superior to the rest. For 'BRS Pujante' the nitrogen treatments with the highest means were UFLA 03–84, C/N and

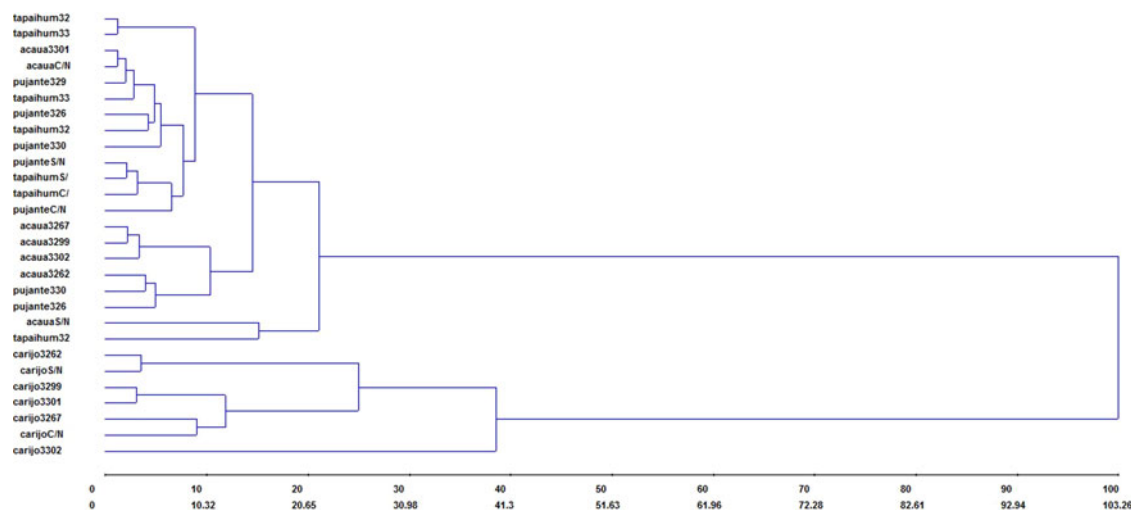


Fig. 3. Dendrogram obtained by the UPGMA method based on the matrix of mathematical distances generated by the generalized method of Mahalanobis from 28 treatments: four cultivars of cowpea, grown with five strains of bacteria fixing nitrogen and two controls (with and without addition of mineral nitrogen).

Soil N. As for 'BRS Tapaihum', the highest mean values were observed for nitrogen treatments 'BR 3299', UFLA 03–84, C/N and Soil N (table 4).

Regarding the enzymatic activity of *C. maculatus*, the results indicate a significant positive correlation between the enzymatic activity of protease and lipase (table 5). Given that protease is a digestive enzyme and lipase an enzyme of energy metabolism, it is suggested that the effectiveness of lipase depends on protease. The proteolytic activity and amylase activities also of amylase in insects suggests that during digestion large amounts of amino acids are released, which are used for protein synthesis. The proteins that are metabolized are then stored in the trophocyte cells of fat bodies of the insects and used for the growth and development of them (Guedes *et al.*, 2006). These reserves are mobilized more efficiently because the insects showed better development. Most of the insect intermediary metabolism takes place in this organ, including lipid and carbohydrate metabolism, protein synthesis and amino acid and nitrogen metabolism. Some metabolic processes are stage specific such as the synthesis and secretion of storage proteins into the hemolymph that occur in the feeding larva or the synthesis of vitellogenin in adult insects (Arrese & Soulages, 2010).

The starch content of the grains had a significant positive correlation with the enzymatic activity of amylase (table 5), i.e., the higher the starch ingested by insects, the greater the effectiveness of their amylases that assist in the breakdown and digestion of this nutrient.

According to the dendrogram (fig. 3), we note that only 'BRS Carijó' had a different pattern of clustering from the other cultivars. The other cultivars, despite having different groupings, were close in the dendrogram. It is noteworthy that there was no grouping pattern for the different sources of nitrogen. In overview, the dendrogram shows a different behavior for 'BRS Carijó' compared with other cultivars. That cultivar formed a divergent group, but in relation to the source of nitrogen, oscillations were observed in the combinations of nitrogen with the cultivars. Grains resulting from the

interaction between cultivars and different nitrogen sources are assimilated differently by insects as demonstrated in the oscillation (variation or reduction) of the enzymatic activity of insects. Further research is needed to better elucidate the chemical or physical mechanisms present in grains that caused this behavior in the insects.

There was a difference in the enzymatic activity of amylase, lipase and protease of insect homogenate according to the food supply. The lowest activity of the enzyme amylase from *C. maculatus* homogenate was observed when insects were fed grain from the cultivar BRS Carijó. The lowest activity of the enzyme lipase from *C. maculatus* homogenate was observed when the insects fed on grains of the cultivar Tapaihum inoculated with BR 3262 diazotrophic bacteria.

The lowest proteolytic activity was observed in homogenate of insects fed with the cultivar BRS Carijó inoculated with BR 3262 diazotrophic bacteria. Starch content is correlated positively with the amylase activity from *C. maculatus* homogenate. The cultivar BRS Carijó had a different pattern of clustering from the other cultivars.

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