

昆虫类信息素研究进展及应用前景

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摘要: 昆虫信息素具有微量、高效、无毒、不伤害天敌、不污染环境等优点, 在害虫综合治理中发挥着重要作用。然而, 天然信息素的高挥发性和在空气快速氧化以及合成成本高等问题限制了其在害虫综合治理中的实际应用。与天然信息素相比, 昆虫类信息素具有更好的物理、化学和毒理性等优点, 可以弥补天然信息素的不足, 现已成为国内外的研究焦点。本研究对昆虫类信息素的概念与类型、研发与合成、特性及应用前景等方面进行归纳总结, 阐述了利用昆虫类信息素在害虫综合治理上的研究状况, 并展望了其应用前景。

关键词: 昆虫; 信息素; 类信息素; 害虫综合治理

Advances in the research and application prospects of insect parapheromones

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Abstract: The insect pheromones exhibit the advantages of trace, high efficiency, non-toxicity and no harm to environment and natural enemy, and play an important role in the integrated pest management. However, the practical application of the natural pheromones in integrated pest management is restricted by their high volatility and fast oxidization in the air, high synthesis cost and so on. Compared to the natural pheromones, the insect parapheromones have much more advantages in the physical, chemical and toxic properties. Moreover, it can make up the inadequacy of the natural pheromones, and has become the focus at home and abroad. The concept and types, research and development, synthesis, characteristics and application prospects of insect parapheromones were briefly summarized. The researches on the insect parapheromones in the integrated pest management were described and their application prospects were discussed.

Key words: insect; pheromone; parapheromone; integrated pest management

昆虫信息素是昆虫种内和种间化学通讯的媒介, 主要包括昆虫与昆虫之间、昆虫和植物之间。天然信息素在有害昆虫治理的实际应用中存在着高挥发性和在空气中快速氧化2个瓶颈问题。类信息素是指非自然界存在的、经人为改造的、结构与天然信息素相似并具有生物活性的化学物质(Renou & Guerrero, 2000)。自第1个蛾类昆虫性信息素——蚕蛾醇的结构被鉴定后(Butenandt et al., 1959), 人

们便认识到类信息素可以有效阻断昆虫的化学通讯系统(Wright, 1965)。类信息素可以作为天然信息素的模拟物、增效剂或抑制剂, 通过干扰昆虫间的化学通讯系统, 从而调控昆虫的行为, 进而对一些害虫起到防治作用。利用昆虫的化学通讯来防治害虫这种新的生态友好策略在有害生物综合治理中具有良好的发展前景。此外, 类信息素也是研究昆虫嗅觉分子机制的重要工具(Prestwich, 1987)。

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近几十年来,国内外学者对类信息素进行了广泛、深入的研究,并取得了可喜成绩。天然信息素自身存在诸如稳定性差、合成成本高等实际问题,而大量试验证明类信息素为之提供了具体的解决方法。例如 Wu et al. (1993) 用氟原子或含氟基团取代天然信息素分子中的氢原子或极性基团,氟原子强大的电负性会引起分子中电子分布的变化,进而使分子特性发生变化,从而使合成的类信息素具有更好的活性或稳定性,在害虫综合防治中有更好的效果。国内学者一般将类信息素称为类似物、伪信息素、副外激素和副信息素等。至今,国内有关类信息素的研究及综述未见相关报道。本文将从类信息素的概念与类型、研发与合成、特性及应用前景等方面展开综述,旨在为昆虫类信息素的研究提供参考。

1 类信息素的概念及类型

Beroza et al. (1960) 最早报道了瓜实蝇 *Bactrocera cucurbitae* 的类利它素诱蝇酮(4-苯基-2-丁酮的类似物)能强烈引诱瓜实蝇雄虫,这也是首例关于类信息素的报道。最早成功应用的类信息素是棉红铃虫 *Pectinophora gossypiella* 类性信息素 Z-7-十六碳烯-1-醇乙酸酯,其干扰棉红铃虫交配的效果是天然性信息素的 15 倍(Shorey et al., 1974)。由于类信息素在生产和环境保护中有巨大的应用潜力,国内外在这一领域的研究迅速展开。就目前已报道的类信息素来看,主要分布于鳞翅目、鞘翅目、半翅目、等翅目、膜翅目以及蜚蠊目,其中以鳞翅目类信息素品种最多;功能上主要为类性信息素、类利它素、类互利素、类报警信息素、类聚集信息素以及类示踪信息素;结构上主要为烯醇、醛、酮、酯以及醚类化合物。国内外已报道的部分昆虫类信息素如表 1 所示。

2 类信息素的研发与合成

2.1 从合成化合物中筛选

类信息素的研发首先考虑从大量已合成的与天然信息素结构相似的化合物中筛选出作用相当于天然信息素的化合物。最典型的例子是瓜实蝇雄虫引诱剂,Howse & Underwood (2000) 和 Tan (2009) 从檀香石斛 *Dendrobium superbum* 等植物中发现了兰花与瓜实蝇间的互利素覆盆子酮(raspberry ketone, RK)对瓜实蝇雄虫具有强烈吸引力。随后 Casanaginer et al. (2003) 从数百种化合物中筛选出覆盆子酮甲酸酯(raspberry ketone formate, RKF)和覆盆子酮乙酸酯(raspberry ketone acetate, RKA),它们具有更

好的诱虫效能和稳定性。目前瓜实蝇雄虫引诱剂的主要成分是与 RK 有相似作用的类互利素 RKA。

类利它素研究中的另一个典型案例是螺旋粉虱 *Aleurodicus dispersus* 引诱剂的研发。Zheng et al. (2014) 证实绿叶气味中的(±)-2-己醇(利它素)对螺旋粉虱具引诱作用;但在自然环境中,由于螺旋粉虱被天然的绿叶环绕,所以天然利它素(±)-2-己醇对螺旋粉虱作用并不明显,而从(±)-2-己醇同分异构体中筛选出的类利它素——人工合成醇类 3,3-二甲基-1-丁醇(3,3-dimethyl-1-butanol)的作用更明显(Zheng et al., 2013)。

2.2 对天然信息素进行改造

通过对天然信息素分子的结构改造,合成其类似物和衍生物。结构改造包括主要官能团的衍生物、烷基链的修饰、极性基团的改变、同位素标记的信息素衍生物、含氟化合物、光学异构体(几何异构和对映异构体)、支链的引入、环氧化合物和芳基类似物等(董梦雅, 2016)。

氟原子具有特殊的物理化学性质,在类信息素的研究中占有重要地位。Wu et al. (1993) 研究结果表明性信息素分子中的氢原子被氟原子取代后,可以增加分子的亲脂性,从而使分子对昆虫的组织器官、细胞壁和细胞膜具有更好的渗透性。在天然信息素分子中引入氟原子,由于氟原子特殊的物理化学性质,新合成的类信息素对母体信息素表现出引诱、增效、激活和拮抗等多样性的生物活性(董梦雅等, 2015)。阚伟等(2002)利用计算机辅助分子叠合研究了蚜虫报警信息素(*E*)- β -法呢烯(*E*)- β -farnesene, *E* β F)及其氟取代系列物的结构-活性之间的关系,发现一氟、二氟(1,1-二氟-2,6,10-三甲基十一碳-1,5,9-三烯)及三氟(1,1,2-三氟-7,11-二甲基-3-亚甲基十二碳-1,6,10-三烯)的取代物可能与 *E* β F 有相类似的生物活性。Briggs et al. (1986) 研究结果表明二氟和三氟取代物均具有很高的蚜虫报警活性,并且比母体化合物更易察觉。三氟乙酰氧基十六烷交酯(6-三氟乙酰氧基-5-十六烷交酯)是比蚊虫产卵信息素(-)-(5*R*,6*S*)-6-乙酰氧基-5-十六烷交酯的类似物,更易挥发,具有较高的活性。在苹果蠹蛾 *Cydia pomonella*、海灰翅夜蛾 *Spodoptera littoralis* 以及松异舟蛾 *Thaumetopoea pityocampa* 主要性信息素的双键上引入一个氟原子后,其衍生物的触角电位响应值相似,生物活性也与母体化合物相近(Schlosser, 1978; Camps et al., 1984; 1986)。而将鳞翅目昆虫性信息素 Z-十六碳-11-烯醛的羰基氧替换

为二氟甲基后得到的二氟十七碳二烯(Z-1,1-二氟 十七碳-1,12-二烯),其活性丧失。

表 1 国内外已报道的部分昆虫类信息素

Table 1 Some reported insect parafformones at home and abroad

分布 Distribution	种类 Category	类信息素组分 Parafformone component	参考文献 Reference
鳞翅目 Lepidoptera	黄地老虎类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Agrotis segetum</i>	(E,Z)-3,5-癸二烯-1-醇乙酸酯 (E,Z)-3,5-decadienyl acetate (Z,E)-5,8-癸二烯-1-醇乙酸酯 (Z,E)-5,8-decadienyl acetate	Bengtsson et al., 1987
	松异舟蛾类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Thaumetopoea pityocampa</i>	11-十六碳炔乙酸酯 11-hexadecynyl acetate	Quero et al., 1995
	梨小食心虫类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Grapholita molesta</i>	Z-7,7-二氟-8-十二烯醇乙酸酯 Z-7,7-difluoro-8-dodecenyl acetate 二-(顺-8-十二烯)单氟磷酸酯 Di-(Z)-8-dodecenyl phosphorofluoridate	Manysk et al., 1989; Malik et al., 1991
	葡萄浆果蛾类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Paralobesia viteana</i>	11,11-二氟-Z-9-十二碳烯乙酸酯 11,11-difluoro-Z9-12:Ac	Bengtsson et al., 1990
	棉红铃虫类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Pectinophora gossypiella</i>	Z-7-十六碳烯-1-醇乙酸酯 Z-7-hexadecenol acetate	Shorey et al., 1974
	大豆食心虫类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Leguminivora glycinivorella</i>	十二碳烯醛 (8E,10E)-12:Ald, (8E)-12:Ald, (10E)-12:Ald 十四碳酯 14:Ac, Z9-14:Ac	胡代花等, 2014 Hu et al., 2014; Hu et al., 2012
	二化螟类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Chilo suppressalis</i>	Z-5-十六碳烯 Z-5-hexadecene	李正名等, 1986 Li et al., 1986
	蛀茎夜蛾类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Sesamia nonagrioides</i>	Z-11-氟乙酸十六炔酯 Z-11-hexadecenyl fluoroacetate Z-11-二氟乙酸十六炔酯 Z-11-hexadecenyl difluoroacetate Z-11-三氟乙酸十六炔酯 Z-11-hexadecenyl trifluoroacetate	Riba et al., 1994
	玉米夜蛾类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Helicoverpa zea</i>	Z-9-十四碳烯醇甲酸酯 Z-9-tetradecen-1-ol formate	Mitchell et al., 1975
	烟芽夜蛾类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Heliothis virescens</i>	Z-9-十四碳烯醇甲酸酯 Z-9-tetradecen-1-ol formate	Mitchell et al., 1978
	家蚕类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Bombyx mori</i>	(Z,E)-4,6-十六碳十烯 (Z,E)-4,6-hexadecadiene	Kaissling et al., 1989
	豌豆小卷蛾类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Cydia nigricana</i>	E-10-十二碳烯醇乙酸酯 E-10-Dodecenyl acetate	Greenway & Wall, 1981
	苹果蠹蛾类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Cydia pomonella</i>	氯代-(E,E)-8,10-十二碳二烯醇 Cl-codlemone 10,11-二氟-(E,E)-8,10-十二碳二烯醇 F(10,11)-codlemone	Lucas et al., 1994
	西部云杉色卷蛾类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Choristoneura occidentalis</i>	ω -氟-E-11-烯-十四醛 ω -fluorinated(E)-11-tetradecenal	McLean et al., 1989
	小菜蛾类性信息素 Sex parafformone of <i>Plutella xylostella</i>	Z-11-十四碳烯醇 Z11-14:OH	Chisholm et al., 1983

续表 1 Continued

分布 Distribution	种类 Category	类信息素组分 Parapheromone component	参考文献 Reference
双翅目 Diptera	棉褐带卷蛾类性信息素 Sex parapheromone of <i>Adoxophyes orana</i>	11-氯十一烷-1-醇乙酸酯 11-chloroundecan-1-ol acetate	Voerman & Minks, 1973
	道格拉斯冷杉毒蛾类性信息素 Sex parapheromone of <i>Orgyia pseudotsugata</i>	(Z,E)-6,8-二十一碳二烯-11-酮 (Z,E)-6,8-heneicosadien-11-one Z-1,6-二十一碳二烯-11-酮 (Z)-1,6-heneicosadien-11-one (E,Z)-3,6-二十一碳二烯-11-酮 (E,Z)-3,6-Heneicosadien-11-one (Z)-7,8-环氧-3-甲基十八烷 (Z)-7,8-epoxy-3-methyloctadecane	Gries et al., 1997 Smith et al., 1978
	舞毒蛾类性信息素 Sex parapheromone of <i>Lymantria dispar</i>		Schneider et al., 1974
	甘蓝夜蛾类性信息素 Sex parapheromone of <i>Mamestra brassicae</i>	Z-11-十六碳烯醇 Z-11-hexadecenol	Struble et al., 1980
	欧洲玉米螟类性信息素 Sex parapheromone of <i>Ostrinia nubilalis</i>	11-十四碳炔乙酸酯 11-tetradecynyl acetate 1,1,1-三氟-14-十七碳烯-2-酮 1,1,1-trifluoro-14-heptadecen-2-one	Klun et al., 1991
	红带卷蛾类性信息素 Sex parapheromone of <i>Argyrotaenia velutinana</i>	乙酸月桂酯 Dodecyl acetate	Roelofs & Comeau, 1971
	瓜实蝇类利它素 Parakairomone of <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	覆盆子酮甲酸酯 Raspberry ketone formate 诱蝇酮 Cue-lure or 4-p-acetoxyphehyl-2-butanone	Metcalf & Metcalf, 1992; Casanaginer et al., 2003 Beroza et al., 1960
	瓜实蝇类互利素 Parasynomone of <i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>	覆盆子酮乙酸酯 Raspberry ketone acetate	Casanaginer et al., 2003
	桔小实蝇类利它素 Parakairomone of <i>Dacus dorsalis</i>	3,4-二甲氧基苯基乙醚 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl ethyl ether 3,4-二甲氧基苯基甲醚 3,4-dimethoxyphenyl methyl ether	Metcalf et al., 1983
	地中海实蝇类利它素 Parakairomone of <i>Ceratitis capitata</i>	2-甲基-4(或5)-氯-反式-环己基甲酸叔丁醇酯 Trimedlure (tert-butyl 4-[or 5]-chloro-trans-2-methylcyclohexane carboxylate)	Beroza et al., 1961
	白蜡窄吉丁类性信息素 Sex parapheromone of <i>Agrilus planipennis</i>	E-3-烯-十二环内酯 (3E)-dodecen-12-olide 氧杂环十三烷-2-酮 Dodecan-12-olide	Silk et al., 2015
	玉米根莹虫类利它素 Parakairomone of <i>Diabrotica virgifera</i>	4-甲氧基肉桂醛 4-methoxycinnamaldehyde	Metcalf, 1994
	日本金龟子类利它素 Parakairomone of <i>Popillia japonica</i>	丙酸苯乙酯 Phenethyl propanoate	Metcalf & Metcalf, 1992
鞘翅目 Coleoptera	露尾类谷盗类聚集信息素 Aggregation parapheromone of <i>Carpophilus freemani</i>	(2E,4E,6Z)-3-甲基-5-乙基-壬三烯 (2E,4E,6Z)-5-ethyl-3-methyl-2,4,6-nonatriene	Petroski & Weisdeler, 1997
	菊粉蚧类性信息素 Sex parapheromone of <i>Planococcus citri</i>	(+)-cis-(1R)-3-异丙烯基-2,2-二甲基环丁乙醇乙酸酯 (+)-cis-3-isopropenyl-2,2-dimethylcyclobutanemethanol	Dunkelblum et al., 1987
	螺旋粉虱类利它素 Parakairomone of <i>Aleurodicus dispersus</i>	3,3-二甲基-1-丁醇 3,3-dimethyl-1-butanol	Zheng et al., 2013

续表 1 Continued

分布 Distribution	种类 Category	类信息素组分 Parapheromone component	参考文献 Reference
	蚜虫类报警信息素 Alarm parapheromone of Aphidoidea	1,1,2-三氟-2,6,10-三甲基十一碳-1,5,9-三烯 1,1,2-trifluoro-2,6,10-trimethylundeca- 1,5,9-triene 1,1-二氟-2,6,10-三甲基十一碳-1,5,9-三烯 1,1-difluoro-2,6,10-trimethylundeca-1,5,9-triene	Briggs et al., 1986
等翅目 Blattodea	北美散白蚁类示踪信息素 Trail parapheromone of <i>Reticulitermes flavipes</i>	12-氟-Z-3-十二碳烯-1-醇 12-fluoro-(Z)-dodec-3-en-1-ol 14-氟-Z-3-十四碳烯-1-醇 14-fluoro-(Z)-tetradec-3-en-1-ol 12-氟-(Z,Z)-3,6-十二碳二烯-1-醇 12-fluoro-(Z,Z)-dodeca-3,6-dien-1-ol	Carvalho & Prestwich, 1984
膜翅目 Hymenoptera	<i>Zaspilothynnus trilobatus</i> 类性信息素 Sex parapheromone of <i>Z. trilobatus</i>	2-羟甲基-3,5-二甲基-6-乙基吡嗪 2-hydroxymethyl-3,5-dimethyl-6-ethylpyrazine	Bohman et al., 2016
蜚蠊目 Blattodea	美洲大蠊类性信息素 Sex parapheromone of <i>Periplaneta americana</i>	(+)-反-乙酸马鞭草烯酯 (+)-trans-verbenyl acetate	Manabe et al., 1983

3 类信息素的特性

与天然信息素相比,类信息素具有更好的物理、化学和毒理性等特性。如甲酸盐由于合成成本低且比醛稳定,在使用引诱剂防治烟蚜夜蛾 *Heliothis virescens* 和玉米夜蛾 *Helicoverpa zea* 时,它们的类性信息素 Z-9-十四碳烯醇甲酸酯已经成功取代了其天然性信息素醛类化合物 (Mitchell et al., 1975; 1978)。尽管改造天然信息素结构有时会降低其田间活性,但因其较好的稳定性和挥发性,在类信息素的发展中仍具有较好的前景。类信息素还可以增加特异选择性,如 Riba et al. (1994) 报道在蛀茎夜蛾 *Sesamia nonagrioides* 性诱剂混合物中加入类信息素 1,1,1-三氟-14-十九碳烯-2-酮后,降低了对非目标昆虫一点粘虫 *Mythimna unipuncta* 和旋幽夜蛾 *Scotogramma trifolii* 的诱蛾数,而增加了对目标昆虫的诱蛾数。

昆虫主要通过触角上的感受器接收外界的信号刺激,对一定浓度范围的气味(化学通讯信号)才有行为反应,高于或低于这个范围,昆虫就没有行为反应。昆虫通过其感受器表面和中枢神经系统内部瞬时的短暂信号累加对这些激发行为反应的化学通讯信号进行加工。Kalinova et al. (1990) 研究表明类信息素的嗅觉神经恢复时间比天然信息素的要短。事实上,由类信息素引起的反应降低要比由天然信息素的低,这与类信息素的固有活性有关。类信息素具有更好的化学活性还表现在影响天然信息素的分解代谢。昆虫嗅觉感受神经过程发生在嗅觉感受器

淋巴液中,主要涉及到气味结合蛋白、气味受体和气味降解酶,这些气味降解酶特定底物异构酶可以将信息素转化为非活性代谢产物,从而阻止信息素分子长期作用于嗅觉受体神经,使感受神经元保持敏感性。欧洲玉米螟 *Ostrinia nubilalis* 类性信息素 1,1,1-三氟-14-十七碳烯-2-酮在一定程度上能抑制其性信息素的分解代谢 (Klun et al., 1992), 其类性信息素和性信息素结合将有助于性信息素长期发挥作用。

在天然信息素分子中引入非活性原子或官能团而合成类信息素,这些引入的非活性原子或官能团使类信息素可能对目标害虫具有一定的毒性,从而扰乱其嗅觉特异性。如 Rider & Berger (1985) 报道粉纹夜蛾 *Trichoplusia ni* 类信息素(氨基甲酸酯、莨菪羧酸酯衍生物和 Z-7 十二碳烯二乙基磷酸酯)因为具有杀虫剂的结构特性以及长不饱和链 Z7-12:Ac, 所以其对粉纹夜蛾有微弱的触杀毒性。相反, Carvalho & Prestwich (1984) 研究表明散白蚁属白蚁的类示踪信息素(示踪信息素的 ω -氟化衍生物)具有相对较高的毒性,这可能是因为体内荧光乙酸酯 β -氧化而引起的。在相同的环境下,西部云杉色卷蛾 *Choristoneura occidentalis* 类性信息素 ω -氟-E-11-烯-十四醛具有较高的毒性,对西部云杉色卷蛾雌、雄虫的致死中量 LD_{50} 分别为 41.7 和 12.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{头}$ (McLean et al., 1989)。而东方果实蝇 *Bactrocera dorsalis* 不同含氟类信息素对家蝇的毒性很低,致死中量 LD_{50} 为 27~315.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{g}$ (Malik et al., 1991)。

4 类信息素的应用前景

类信息素在害虫综合治理中具有较好的发展前景,尤其在天然信息素合成成本高、持效期短或在田间易降解的情况下(董梦雅,2016)。高效性、特异性和稳定性是人工合成配方的3个重要评判标准,大量田间试验结果表明,类信息素在一定程度上符合上述3个条件,可以用于有害昆虫的监测和防控。

4.1 作为天然信息素的模拟物、增效剂或抑制剂

类信息素可以作为天然信息素的模拟物、增效剂或抑制剂,除其本身可能对昆虫具有引诱活性外,对天然信息素的活性也具有调节(提高或抑制)的作用。如菊粉蚧 *Planococcus citri* 类性信息素(+)-*cis*-(1R)-3-异丙烯基-2,2-二甲基环丁乙醇乙酸酯(Dunkelblum et al., 1987)、道格拉斯冷杉毒蛾 *Orgyia pseudotsugata* 类性信息素(Smith et al., 1978)、蚜虫类报警信息素(Briggs et al., 1986)、海灰翅夜蛾类性信息素以及松异舟蛾类性信息素(Camps et al., 1984; 1986)等均具有其天然性信息素的引诱活性,是天然性信息素的模拟物。具有增效作用的昆虫类信息素主要有红带卷蛾 *Argyrotaenia velutinana* 类性信息素(Roelofs & Comeau, 1971)、棉褐带卷蛾 *Adoxophyes orana* 类性信息素(Voerman & Minks, 1973)、棉红铃虫类性信息素(Shorey et al., 1974)、小菜蛾 *Plutella xylostella* 类性信息素(Chisholm et al., 1983)、葡萄浆果蛾 *Paralobesia viteana* 类性信息素(Bengtsson et al., 1990)、瓜实蝇类利它素(Metcalf & Metcalf, 1992; Casanaginer et al., 2003)、螺旋粉虱类利它素(Zheng et al., 2013)等。对天然信息素起抑制或拮抗作用的昆虫类信息素主要有舞毒蛾 *Lymantria dispar* 类性信息素(Beroza, 1967)、欧洲玉米螟类性信息素(Klun et al., 1991)、甘蓝夜蛾 *Mamestra brassicae* 类性信息素(Struble et al., 1980)、露尾类谷盗 *Carpophilus freemani* 类聚集信息素(Petroski & Weisdeler, 1997)、茎叶蛾 *Sesamia nonagriodides* 类性信息素(Riba et al., 2001)、莉豹蠹蛾 *Zeuzera pyrina* 类性信息素(Muñoz et al., 2011)。

4.2 类信息素用于害虫的监测和大量诱捕

昆虫类信息素可用于害虫的监测和大量诱捕。类信息素的结构不需要完全和天然信息素一致。许多情况下,活性降低也不完全是缺点,也可能是优势,对鳞翅目昆虫性信息素进行稍微改造就会使其引诱活性大幅度降低。Greenway & Wall(1981)研究结果表明豌豆小卷蛾 *Cydia nigricana* 的天然性信

息素 E8, E10-十二碳烯乙酸酯(E8, E10-12:Ac)的引诱活性非常高,可以使诱捕器过度饱和,而其类性信息素 E-10-十二碳烯乙酸酯(E10-12:Ac)引诱活性虽然有所降低,但是用于监测时其数据更可靠。再者,具有共轭二烯结构的豌豆小卷蛾天然性信息素 E8, E10-12:Ac 在田间稳定性差,5 d 后诱芯活性便大大降低,1 周后完全失活,然而当诱芯中添加类性信息素 E10-12:Ac 后,无论是否加入氧化剂,在田间 3 个月其诱芯仍有活性。昆虫性信息素可采用大量诱捕法来防治害虫,其经过不同的氟取代修饰可产生多种活性效果,在害虫防治中有巨大的潜能(董梦雅等,2015)。大量诱捕的防治原理是减少雄虫的群体数量,降低交配概率,减少田间有效卵量。使用大量诱捕防治害虫必须具备一定的前提条件,即田间害虫虫口密度较低,害虫性比约为 1:1 且雄虫为单次交配。胡代花等(2012)通过简易的偶联反应合成的大豆食心虫 *Leguminivora glycinivorella* 类性信息素具有较好的引诱效果,在田间与天然性信息素混用,3 个诱捕器 7 d 共诱虫 1 523 头,而单独使用天然性信息素 3 个诱捕器 8 d 仅诱虫 245 头,表明大豆食心虫类性信息素具有显著的增效作用。

4.3 类信息素用于干扰交配

昆虫类信息素还可用于干扰交配,即迷向法,其原理是干扰害虫正常交配活动,使田间种群交配率大幅下降,种群繁殖受到抑制(董梦雅,2015)。尽管天然信息素组分是迷向防治的最佳配方,其原理是释放的某一组分破坏自然条件下信息素多元组分的精确比例,导致气迹中各组分比例失调,害虫无法对比例失调的信息素作出反应,从而起到防治的作用;将混合组分中添加起拮抗作用的类信息素用于迷向防治也取得了成功。三氟甲基酮基团引入天然性信息素分子中取代极性基团合成的信息素类似物对天然性信息素有拮抗作用,可对雄蛾起到迷向作用(董梦雅等,2015),干扰雌蛾和雄蛾的交配,减少后代数量,如欧洲玉米螟类性信息素 11-十四碳炔乙酸酯(Klun & Junk, 1977)、烟芽夜蛾 *Heliothis virescens* 类性信息素顺-7-十二碳烯醇甲酸酯(Michell et al., 1978)和梨小食心虫 *Grapholita molesta* 类性信息素二-(Z-8-十二烯)单氟磷酸酯(Manysk et al., 1989; Malik et al., 1991)均能扰乱雄虫定位,抑制交配。

4.4 类信息素与其它生物农药联用

类信息素与化学不育剂、病毒、细菌或其它原生动物制剂联合应用,使被诱的雄虫沾染不育剂或感染病毒和细菌等,然后通过交配将其传染给其它个

体,使子代不育或病原微生物蔓延,导致整个种群的流行病,从而遏止种群数量。如 Benelli et al.(2014) 利用昆虫不育技术防治实蝇科主要农业害虫墨西哥按实蝇 *Anastrepha ludens*、瓜实蝇、桔小实蝇 *Dacus dorsalis*、橄榄实蝇 *Bactrocera oleae*、地中海实蝇 *Ceratitis capitata* 和苹果实蝇 *Rhagoletis pomonella* 时,其类信息素可以增加雄虫与不育雌虫的交配率,从而降低后代种群数量。在害虫综合治理中,昆虫类性信息素和天然性信息素一样也可以与生物农药绿僵菌或者与病毒诱饵联用(Howse & Underwood, 2000)。

5 展望

本研究从昆虫类信息素概念与类型、研发与合成、特性及应用前景等方面进行了较全面的综述。天然信息素的高挥发性和在空气中快速氧化是其在有害昆虫治理实际应用中的2个瓶颈问题。与天然信息素相比,类信息素具有更好的物理、化学和毒理性等特性,在害虫综合治理中具有广阔的应用和前景。此外,类信息素还会引起昆虫行为的细微变化,如影响雄虫对气味源的一系列典型反应:兴奋、起飞、定向飞行、接近气味源、降落气味源、预交配、交配等行为,这些需要深入地分析研究,对这些微妙反应的深入研究更有助于开发新生物活性分子。类信息素的开发及应用涉及化学、物理学、生态学及生物学等学科的知识,与其它生物杀虫剂一样,其防治效果不如化学杀虫剂快,因而在生产上和应用上可能存在阻力,只要各个相关学科紧密协作,将会得到更快发展。

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