

# 薇甘菊提取物对桔全爪螨的产卵驱避作用及有效组分分析

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**摘要:**使用甲醇、乙酸乙酯、乙醚提取薇甘菊 *Mikania micrantha* H. B. K. 地上部植株并测试 3 种提取物对桔全爪螨 *Panonychus citri* McGregor 产卵的驱避作用, 结果发现这些提取物处理后 1d 都有显著的产卵驱避效果, 其中极性最强的甲醇提取物效果最好, 处理后 1d 的产卵驱避率为 74.22%。用乙醚、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇、水依次对薇甘菊甲醇提取物进行萃取, 生测结果表明只有极性最强的水萃取物具有显著的产卵驱避效果。进一步研究发现薇甘菊甲醇提取物经柱层析分离得到的 6 个组分中有 3 个对桔全爪螨有显著的产卵驱避作用, 但效果都不及提取物, 说明薇甘菊对桔全爪螨的产卵驱避作用是各组分共同作用的结果。用 GC-MS 对最有效组分的分析表明: 2,2'-亚甲基双(6-叔丁基-4-甲基)苯酚是含量最大的成分, 占 70.24%,  $\beta$ -谷甾醇和岩藻甾醇也是有效成分, 但含量较低, 分别占 12.03% 和 5.61%。

**关键词:**薇甘菊; 桔全爪螨; 产卵驱避; 有效组分; 2,2'-亚甲基双(6-叔丁基-4-甲基)苯酚; 谷甾醇; 岩藻甾醇

## Study on the active components of oviposition repellency of *Mikania micrantha* H. B. K. against citrus red mite, *Panonychus citri* McGregor

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**Abstract:** Citrus red mite *Panonychus citri* McGregor became a major pest of citrus in China during the late 1950s. The widespread use of synthetic pesticides since then has greatly reduced natural enemies in the citrus orchard and resulted in widespread resistance of citrus red mite, making it the most difficult citrus pest to control. New, effective control methods for citrus red mite are urgently needed. One possible avenue is the use of active components from plant secondary metabolites to control herbivorous pests. Secondary metabolites play an important role in plant defense systems. Recent studies showed that the volatile oil from the noxious weed mile-a-minute, *Mikania micrantha* H. B. K., had significant biological activity on insects, plants and fungi. In this study we used different solvents to extract non-volatile secondary metabolites from *M. micrantha* and investigated the oviposition repellency of these extracts to citrus red mite. Methanol, ethyl acetate and ethyl ether extracts of *M. micrantha* all significantly reduced oviposition of citrus red mite 1d after treatment in a choice test. Methanol, the strongest polarity solvent extract resulted in the highest repellency rate of 74.22%. A range of different solvents including ethyl ether, ethyl acetate, n-butanol methanol and water were then used to extract this methanol extract. Bioassay showed that only water, the strongest polarity solvent fraction showed significant oviposition repellency, with a repellency rate of 65.33% 1d after treatment. The methanol extract of *M. micrantha* was separated by chromatographic column and 6 fractions were isolated. Bioassay demonstrated that the oviposition repellency of these fractions was not as strong as the crude extract, and that the active components were in different fractions. Among them, the first fraction (F<sub>1</sub>) was the

**基金项目:**国家自然科学基金重点资助项目(39930120)

**收稿日期:**2004-01-06; **修订日期:**2004-08-23

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**致谢:**薇甘菊提取物的分离得到华南农业大学理学院谷文祥教授的指导, 广州市测试中心帮助进行 GC-MS 和有效成分的鉴定, 在此一并致谢

**Foundation item:** National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 39930120)

**Received date:** 2004-01-06; **Accepted date:** 2004-08-23

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most active with a repellency rate of 61% 1d after treatment, demonstrating that the active compounds were largely maintained. GC-MS analysis showed that three of the compounds in this fraction were 2, 2'-Methylenebis [6-(1, 1-dimethylethyl)-4-methyl]Phenol,  $\beta$ -Sitosterol and Fucosterol and they made up 70.24%, 12.03% and 5.61% of the fraction respectively.

**Key words:** *Mikania micrantha* Kunth; citrus red mite *Panonychus citri* McGregor; oviposition repellency; active component; 2, 2'-Methylenebis[6-(1, 1-dimethylethyl)-4-methyl]Phenol;  $\beta$ -Sitosterol; Fucosterol

文章编号:1000-0933(2004)11-2542-06 中图分类号:Q949.96;S433.7 文献标识码:A

桔全爪螨 *Panonychus citri* McGregor 是柑桔的主要害虫,它以刺吸式口器吸食柑桔叶片和果实、嫩茎表皮的汁液,使受害部位呈现白色斑点,引起落叶、落花和落果,严重影响柑桔的树势和产量。这种害虫是20世纪50年代后期有机农药大量使用后,才上升为主要害虫的<sup>[1,2]</sup>。使用广谱性杀虫剂,大量杀伤天敌是这种害虫大量发生的主要原因<sup>[3]</sup>。目前我国,桔全爪螨已发展成为柑桔最普遍、最主要和最难防治的害虫<sup>[4,5]</sup>。造成桔全爪螨难以防治的主要原因是该虫极易获得抗药性<sup>[1,6]</sup>。这样,寻找新的桔全爪螨防治的有效方法非常重要。目前,从植物次生物质中寻找有效成分防治病虫害受到广泛的关注<sup>[7~13]</sup>。植物次生物质在植物对害虫的防御中起重要作用<sup>[9~14]</sup>,在非嗜食植物中常常含有对害虫有驱避作用的次生物质。

原产于中南美洲,于20世纪80年代初传入我国香港和华南沿海地区的薇甘菊 *Mikania micrantha* H. B. K. 是一种危害性很大且繁殖速度很快的世界性有害杂草<sup>[15~18]</sup>。过去国内外对这种杂草的研究重点主要是其生物学、生态学和防治方法,尤其是生物防治方面<sup>[19~24]</sup>。而有关薇甘菊利用方面的研究较少。近年韩诗畴等在广东省内伶仃岛调查的结果表明,在薇甘菊上几乎没有发现真正为害的昆虫,一些植食性昆虫如茛苳、蝗虫、夜蛾类在薇甘菊周围植物上取食而不取食薇甘菊,他们推测可能薇甘菊含有可以驱避昆虫或使昆虫拒食的物质<sup>[25]</sup>。张茂新等研究发现薇甘菊的挥发性次生物质对昆虫、植物和真菌具有显著的生物活性<sup>[26,27]</sup>,本文进一步使用不同的溶剂从薇甘菊植株中提取非挥发性次生物质,并研究这些提取物对桔全爪螨产卵的驱避作用及其有效成分。

## 1 材料和方法

### 1.1 供试材料

薇甘菊,2001年5月采自深圳市农科中心;酸桔苗,为1年生塑料筒栽苗,广东省杨村华侨柑桔场生产;桔全爪螨,采自杨村华侨柑桔场生产性果园;乙醇,甲醇,乙酸乙酯,乙醚,正己烷,市售化学纯试剂;100~200目硅胶,上海五四化学试剂有限公司生产。

### 1.2 试验方法

**1.2.1 供试试样和产卵驱避作用测试** 将用水蒸气蒸馏法提取完挥发油的薇甘菊晾干部分水分,放在烘箱中在50℃条件下烘干,用植物试样粉碎机(DWF-100)粉碎后称取100g 3份分别用甲醇、乙酸乙酯、乙醚进行索氏提取。提取物用旋转蒸发仪减压蒸发浓缩成1gDW/ml(指每ml水含1g薇甘菊干物质提取物,下同),然后配成1gDW/100ml的试验浓度,并分别加入0.1%吐温使其乳化。采用半叶法进行测试:每种提取物选用一株酸桔苗的10片叶,1片叶为1个重复,以叶片中脉为界,一半叶的上下两面用棉签小心涂上处理药液,另一半涂上对照溶剂,在每片叶的叶柄涂上一圈凡士林以防螨逃遁。待药液干后接上桔全爪螨雌成螨,每叶接10头。处理后24h、48h分别在放大镜下观察一次卵量并将全部卵清除。3种提取物的对照分别用同等浓度的溶剂加0.1%吐温。用SPSS统计软件分析各提取物处理与对照间差异是否显著,如显著则进一步计算每张叶片的产卵驱避率,计算方法为:产卵驱避率=((对照区卵量-处理区卵量)/对照区卵量)×100%,并比较各处理的产卵驱避效果。

**1.2.2 薇甘菊提取物溶剂萃取组分对桔全爪螨产卵驱避作用测试** 将浓度为1gDW/ml的薇甘菊甲醇提取物加入等量的水,倒入分液漏斗中摇匀后加正己烷萃取3次除去色素,然后按溶剂极性从低-高的顺序依次用乙醚、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇分别萃取3次,所得3种萃取物以及余下的水溶物用旋转蒸发仪减压蒸发浓缩至1gDW/ml备用。

测试时每毫升提取物、萃取物加入100ml水,即测试浓度为1gDW/100ml,再加入0.1%吐温使其乳化,对照为同等浓度的溶剂加0.1%吐温。测试方法同1.2.1。

**1.2.3 薇甘菊提取物柱层析组分对桔全爪螨产卵驱避作用测试** 将1.2.1所得的薇甘菊甲醇提取物加入适量的水后用正己烷萃取3次除去色素,然后用滴管慢慢滴入甲醇至不再产生沉淀为止,用减压抽滤法过滤去掉沉淀(主要成分为糖份和蛋白),清液用吸附柱层析法进行分离。层析柱的柱长为39cm,内径为1.8cm,吸附剂为100~200目硅胶,洗脱剂为甲醇和丙酮混合溶剂(体积比例为3:1)。洗脱得到6个组分,按出来的先后顺序编号为F<sub>1</sub>、F<sub>2</sub>、F<sub>3</sub>、F<sub>4</sub>、F<sub>5</sub>、F<sub>6</sub>组分,将这些组分浓缩成固体后加入适量甲醇保存

**1.2.4 薇甘菊柱层析有效组分的化学成分分析** 将柱层析组分F<sub>1</sub>在HP5973GC/MSD 气相色谱/质谱仪上进行分析。气相色谱柱采用SE-30 (15m×0.25mm,0.33μm),起始柱温80℃,然后以10℃/min 速度上升至280℃,维持柱温280℃ 2min,然后进样1μl。质谱采用电子轰击模式(EI),轰击电压70eV,扫描范围29~550amu,各成分质谱峰经Wiley1995 版分子库检索,并经标准化化合物(Aldrich 公司)对照确证化学结构。

2 结果与分析

**2.1 不同溶剂的薇甘菊提取物对桔全爪螨的产卵驱避作用** 相同浓度薇甘菊(1gDW/100ml)的甲醇、乙酸乙酯、乙醚提取物在 处理后1d 对桔全爪螨都有显著的产卵驱避效果,其中甲醇提取物的产卵驱避率最高,为74.22%,显著高于乙醚提取物(表1)。处理后2d 甲醇提取物与对照相比差异还达到显著水平,乙酸乙酯和乙醚提取物与对照相比差异则不显著。3种溶剂极性由强到弱的顺序为甲醇-乙酸乙酯-乙醚,这也说明3种溶剂提取物都有一定的活性,但极性大的甲醇提取物的效果较好且持续时间较长。

试验结果还发现各处理受害斑点密度都显著低于对照,说明薇甘菊提取物对桔全爪螨同时具有拒食作用。

表1 薇甘菊不同溶剂提取物对桔全爪螨的产卵驱避作用  
Table 1 Oviposition repelency of different extracts of *M. micrantha* on citrus red mite

提取物 Extract (1gDW/100ml)		处理后时间 Days after treatment			
		1d		2d	
		* 平均每半叶卵量 Number of eggs per half leaf	** 产卵驱避率 Oviposition repellency rate(%)	* 平均每半叶卵量 Number of eggs per half leaf	** 产卵驱避率 Oviposition repellency rate(%)
甲醇提取物	TR	7.4±1.36 a	74.22±6.54a	20 ±2.95a	38.65
Methanol extract	CK	35.5±3.57b		32.6 ±1.66b	
乙酸乙酯提取物	TR	8.4±1.51 a	60.56±6.69ab	12.8±1.58 a	—
Ethyl acetate extract	CK	22.5 ±3.10b		14.5±1.23 a	
乙醚提取物	TR	9.8±1.94 a	43.72±14.13b	9.9± 2.11a	—
Ethyl ether extract	CK	20±2.01 b		12.7± 1.41a	

\* 同组数字后有不同字母者表示经成对数据法的 *t* 检验在0.05 水平上差异显著 Within the same time group, means followed by different letters are significantly different by the pair sample *t*-test at  $\alpha=5\%$ ; \*\* 同列数字后有不同字母者表示经DMRT 检验在0.05 水平上差异显著 Within the same column, means followed by different letters are significantly different by DMRT at  $\alpha=5\%$

2.2 薇甘菊甲醇提取物的不同萃取组分对桔全爪螨的产卵驱避作用

薇甘菊甲醇提取物处理后1d 对桔全爪螨有显著的产卵驱避效果,产卵驱避率为73.62%,而其乙醚、乙酸乙酯、正丁醇萃取组分处理的着卵量仅略低于对照,与对照相比差异都不显著(表2),说明这3种溶剂萃取组分对桔全爪螨都没有显著的产卵驱避效果。但几种溶剂萃取后余下的水溶物却有较好的驱避效果,处理后1d 产卵驱避率为65.33%,处理后2d 为58.40%,显著降低桔全爪螨的卵量,与甲醇提取物的驱避效果无显著差异。几种溶剂中水的极性最强,说明驱避作用活性物质主要存在于极性强的组分。

表2 薇甘菊提取物及其萃取组分对桔全爪螨的产卵驱避作用  
Table 2 Oviposition repelency of different fractions of extract of *M. micrantha* on citrus red mite

提取物/萃取物 Extract /Fraction (1gDW/100ml)		处理后时间 Days after treatment			
		1d		2d	
		* 平均每半叶卵量 Number of eggs per half leaf	** 产卵驱避率 Oviposition repellency rate(%)	* 平均每半叶卵量 Number of eggs per half leaf	** 产卵驱避率 Oviposition repellency rate(%)
甲醇提取物	TR	9.7±1.56a	73.62±4.97 a	7.9 ±1.55a	66.93±7.64a
Methanol extract	CK	41.6±4.22b		28.7±3.85b	
乙醚萃取物	TR	28.3±3.89 a	—	—	—
Ethyl ether	CK	35.8 ±2.95a	—	—	
乙酸乙酯萃取物	TR	19 ±3.10a	—	—	—
Ethyl acetate	CK	27.4±3.46 a	—	—	
正丁醇萃取物	TR	8.5±1.30 a	—	—	—
N-butanol methanol	CK	11.3± 1.74a		—	
水萃取物	TR	20.5±3.52 a	65.33±6.97 a	27.2± 4.99a	58.40±6.88a
Water	CK	64.2 ±6.04b		68.1 ±10.01b	

\* 同组数字后有不同字母者表示经成对数据法的 *t* 检验在0.05 水平上差异显著 Within the same time group, means followed by different letters are significantly different by the pair sample *t*-test at  $\alpha=5\%$ ; \*\* 同列数字后有不同字母者表示经DMRT 检验在0.05 水平上差异显著 Within the same column, means followed by different letters are significantly different by DMRT at  $\alpha=5\%$



具有重要意义。据报道,薇甘菊的叶片和根的提取物具有化学他感作用,能够抑制一些杂草的生长,因此可用来控制这些些杂草<sup>[30]</sup>。薇甘菊提取物还具有抗菌性,其挥发油对植物、真菌和细菌具有生物活性,对植物和水稻稻瘟病的抑制活性尤其显著<sup>[27,31]</sup>。最近的研究结果发现薇甘菊挥发油对蔬菜主要害虫小菜蛾、黄曲条跳甲和猿叶甲有显著的产卵驱避作用,同时也具有一定的毒杀作用<sup>[26]</sup>。本研究结果表明,用甲醇、乙酸乙酯、乙醚提取的薇甘菊非挥发性次生物质对桔全爪螨具有显著的产卵驱避作用和拒食作用,其中甲醇提取物的效果最好,产卵驱避作用有效成分主要存在于极性强的组分,从最有效的组分中检测出一种酚类化合物2,2'-亚甲基双(6-叔丁基-4-甲基)苯酚和2种甾醇类化合物,其中苯酚的含量最高。据报道,酚类化合物在植物对害虫的防御中起重要作用,一些酚类化合物对害虫有驱避、拒食甚至毒杀作用<sup>[28,29]</sup>。关于这3种化合物的活性将在今后进一步研究。本研究和前人的研究结果表明,薇甘菊次生化合物在病虫害防治中可能具有重要的应用前景。

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