

昆虫寄主标记信息素

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摘要: 综述了昆虫寄主标记信息素的研究进展。昆虫寄主标记信息素是指由昆虫产生的用来标记寄主上有同种个体存在的化学物质。昆虫寄主标记信息素的主要生态学功能是调节昆虫的产卵行为, 通过阻止自身或同种其它个体对已标记寄主的产卵选择, 或减少产卵量来减少后代之间对寄主资源的竞争。寄主标记信息素也会给释放者带来不利的影响, 如信息盗用和盗寄生现象等。昆虫寄主标记信息素也调节昆虫近缘种之间对共同寄主资源的竞争。近缘种昆虫对相互寄主标记信息素识别能力的差异反映了不同昆虫对同一寄主资源竞争能力的强弱。寄主标记信息素产生和贮存的部位一般与外分泌腺、消化系统或生殖系统相联系, 杜氏腺、毒腺、前胸腺、腹腺、下唇腺、后产卵管、卵巢、中肠和后肠等是产生或贮存寄主标记信息素的常见部位。产生的寄主标记信息素一般在成虫产卵时由产卵器、口器或排泄口释放到寄主体内或体表。卵寄生蜂的寄主标记信息素一般标记在寄主的体表, 雌成蜂用触角检测; 其它寄生蜂的寄主标记信息素常产在寄主体内, 用产卵器检测; 植食性昆虫的寄主标记信息素只产在寄主表面, 用触角或产卵器检测。昆虫的产卵器、口器、触角或跗节上着生有感受寄主标记信息素的化感器, 可以检测到标记在寄主体内或体表的寄主标记信息素。昆虫寄主标记信息素的完全定性涉及活性化合物的分离、鉴定、合成以及行为测定等, 已有几种昆虫的寄主标记信息素成分得到了分离鉴定。

关键词: 昆虫; 寄主标记; 标记信息素; 产卵行为

Insect host marking pheromones

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Abstract: This paper reviews recent progress in the research of insect host marking pheromones. Insect host marking pheromones are chemical compounds produced by females and deposited on or into hosts to signal the presence of conspecific brood. The oviposition behavior of females is mediated by host marking pheromones. Females avoid laying eggs on host resources with host marking pheromones to reduce competition among their offspring. Host marking pheromones sometimes may bring adverse effects on the releaser, such as eavesdropping and cleptoparasitism. Host marking pheromones may also play a role in mediating the competition for host resources shared by closely-related species. The interspecific discrimination to host marking pheromones reflects the interspecific competition ability. The sites for production and/or storage of host marking pheromones are usually associated with either the exocrine, digestive or reproductive systems such as Dufour's gland, poison gland, Malpighian tubules, phrothoracic gland, abdominal gland, mandibular gland, lateral oviduct, ovary, midgut, and hind gut. The host marking pheromones produced usually are deposited into and/or on the hosts by ovipositors, mouthparts or orifices used in defecation. Egg parasitoids tend to mark hosts externally and detect with antennae, while parasitoids utilizing other host stages tend to mark hosts internally and examine with ovipositors. Phytophagous insects deposit host marking

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pheromones exclusively on the surface of host plants and detect them with antennae and/or ovipositors. Insects use chemoreceptors on ovipositors, mouthparts, antennae or tarsi to detect marking pheromones. The routine of demonstrating the existence of marking pheromone includes isolation, identification, synthesizing of functional chemicals and bioassay. Several host marking pheromones have been isolated and identified.

Key words: insect; host marking; marking pheromone; oviposition behavior

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昆虫的产卵行为通常受同种个体(卵和幼虫)存在的调节。雌成虫往往回避在已被利用的寄主资源上产卵,以减少后代之间对寄主资源的竞争^[1]。昆虫不仅能通过视觉或触觉来判断是否有同种个体存在,昆虫卵、幼虫或成虫诱导的寄主在化学或物理上的变化也能为雌成虫提供同种个体存在的信息,如植物因成虫产卵、幼虫或成虫取食引起组织伤害后释放出的化合物^[2];寄生蜂产卵诱导寄主血淋巴组成的变化等^[3]。此外,昆虫还能主动地对已利用的寄主资源进行标记,并利用这种标记来区分已利用和未利用的寄主。这种由昆虫产生并标记在寄主上,传递同种个体存在信息的化学物质叫寄主标记信息素(Host Marking Pheromone, HMP)。寄主标记信息素一般由雌成虫产生,并随着产卵释放到寄主体内或体表,传递同种或近缘种个体存在的信息^[4]。

1 寄主标记信息素的生态学功能

寄主标记信息素主要影响同种其它个体的行为,也影响自身的行为,有时也影响近缘种(如同一复合群或同一宗)个体的行为,通过阻止自身或同种其它个体对已标记寄主的产卵选择,或减少产卵量,来调节后代对寄主资源的相对竞争强度^[5]。对于那些幼虫阶段不转移寄主的昆虫,寄主标记信息素可使雌成虫对寄主产卵适合性做出正确评价,从而避免在寄主上重复产卵导致的后代不能成功发育。例如,1只山楂果只能供1头苹果实蝇 *Rhagoletis pomonella* 幼虫成功发育。在产下1只卵后,苹果实蝇雌成虫同时产下寄主标记信息素,能够强烈地抑制其他雌成虫再在同1只果上产卵,以避免后代对资源的竞争^[6]。

昆虫利用寄主标记信息素不仅可以判断有无同种个体存在,而且可以对寄主的利用程度做出梯度评价,以便对合适寄主资源进行充分利用。如菜豆象甲 *Callosobruchus maculatus* 雌成虫利用寄主标记信息素不仅能判断菜豆上是否有同种个体的卵,而且可以判断出已有卵量的多少,并对卵量不足的寄主再次产卵^[7]。多寄生蜂 *Telenomus fariai* 对寄主标记的时间长短与产卵量之间具有正相关性,同种其他个体依据寄主标记信息素可以对寄主上已有卵量做出梯度评价,从而决定是否继续在该寄主上产卵^[8]。

昆虫寄主标记信息素的有效期从1h到十几天不等。一般地,产在寄主体内的寄主标记信息素比产在寄主体表的有效期相对要长一些;脂溶性成分的比水溶性成分的有效期更长;植食性昆虫的寄主标记信息素比寄生性昆虫的有效期更长。如黑卵蜂 *Telenomus posisi* 和沟卵蜂 *Trissolcus euschistii* 产在臭蝽卵表面的寄主标记信息素仅在产下1h内效果较好^[9];产在桃蚜 *Myzus persicae* 体表的寄主标记信息素有效时间也只有几个小时^[10];而苹果实蝇寄主标记信息素有效期可达3周以上^[11];四纹豆象 *Callosobruchus maculatus* 的寄主标记信息素有效期可长达30d^[12];松毛虫黑卵蜂 *Telenomus dendrolimi* 的寄主标记信息素虽然是产在寄主卵的表面,但由于是脂溶性成分,有效期也长达8d,并且不会被雨水淋失^[13]。

寄主标记信息素有时也会给释放者带来不利的影响,常见的有寄主标记信息素的信息盗用(eavesdropping)。信息盗用是指信息素被非目标接受者所利用并对释放者产生不利影响的现象^[5]。例如实蝇 *Rhagoletis basiola* 的寄主标记信息素会增加寄生蜂 *Halticoptera rosae* 对其搜寻时间并提高发现寄主幼虫的效率^[14,15];苹果实蝇的寄主标记信息素有刺激其寄生蜂潜蝇姬蜂 *Opius lectus* 产卵的作用^[16];大菜粉蝶 *Pieris brassicae* 的寄主标记信息素对广赤眼蜂 *Trichogramma evanescens* 接触产卵有利等^[17]。

昆虫利用寄主标记信息素的另一种风险是盗寄生现象(*Cleptoparasitism*),即一种寄生蜂利用另一种寄生蜂在寄主上的寄主标记信息素提供的信息找到自己的寄主。例如盗寄生蜂 *Temelucha interruptor* 利用另一种寄生蜂 *Orgilus obscurator* 的寄主标记信息素寻找自己的寄主,前者往往喜欢选择在被后者寄生过的寄主上产卵^[18]。

昆虫利用寄主标记信息素时还存在信号检测失误的风险。信息系统中两种常见的信号检测失误是错误警报和漏检。错误警报是指昆虫对寄主上不存在的寄主标记信息素发生反应。昆虫的化感器十分灵敏,一般不会将非寄主标记信息素的化合物误认为是寄主标记信息素,因而错误警报的例子在寄主标记系统中较少见。漏检是指昆虫未能检测到已经产在寄主上的寄主标记信息素。过量标记是昆虫减少信息系统中漏检的一种常见策略。例如,*Tephritis* 属雌成虫不仅对产卵部位进行标记,还在产卵部位附近产下寄主标记信息素^[19]。某些寄生蜂对寄主内外同时标记^[20],这种行为可提高昆虫对寄主标记信息素的检测效率和缩短寄主评价时间。**万方数据**多数寄生蜂的寄主标记信息素是由两种或两种以上的化学物质组成,这也是一种避免漏检的策略^[21]。

昆虫寄主标记信息素对昆虫种间行为的影响常见于近缘种不同个体之间^[22]。研究表明,不同复合群间一种昆虫的寄主标

记信息素对另一种昆虫一般没有驱避作用,而同一复合群内,一种昆虫的寄主标记信息素对另一种昆虫有时有驱避作用。因为同一复合群的昆虫往往具有相同的寄主种类,这种种间相互驱避的现象可能反映了他们在进化上亲缘性^[23]。近缘种对相互寄主标记信息素的识别能力差异体现了他们对同一寄主资源竞争能力的强弱。一般地,竞争力弱的种类更能识别并放弃已被竞争力强的种类利用的寄主,以避免自己的后代遭遇强的竞争者。如 *ruchid* 属的 *Callosobruchus rhodesinus* 雌成虫对另一种竞争力较强的 *C. maculatus* 的寄主标记信息素十分敏感,能及时发现并回避在 *C. maculatus* 标记过的寄主上产卵;而后者却不能识别前者的寄主标记信息素^[24]。

2 寄主标记信息素的产生部位

寄主标记信息素产生和/或贮存的部位一般与外分泌腺、消化系统或生殖系统相联系。寄生蜂的杜氏腺^[25,26]、毒腺^[27]、后产卵管^[28]和卵巢^[29]都可能是寄主标记信息素的产生部位。鞘翅目昆虫的成虫和幼虫后肠、马氏管、前胸腺和腹腺也能产生和贮存寄主标记信息素^[30]。双翅目昆虫的寄主标记信息素可由头部产生,口器释放^[31]或由中肠产生,排泄口释放^[32]。鳞翅目幼虫的下唇腺或产生卵壳物质的附腺可产生寄主标记信息素,并运送到产卵管,由产卵器释放到寄主体内或表面^[33]。

3 寄主标记信息素的标记方式

昆虫的寄主标记信息素一般是成虫在产卵过程中或产卵结束后由产卵器对寄主进行标记的^[13],有时昆虫的寄主标记信息素就在卵上,如外寄生蜂 *Dinarmus basalis* 寄主标记信息素就在自己卵的表面^[34]。寄生蜂可以对寄主内部或外部进行标记。卵寄生蜂倾向于将寄主标记信息素产在卵表面,而其它虫态的寄生蜂倾向于产在寄主体内^[9]。寄生蜂标记寄主的方式与其检测方式也有关系。用触角检测的寄主标记信息素一般标记在寄主的体外,而用产卵器检测的寄主标记信息素一般标记在寄主体内。与寄生蜂不同的是,植食性昆虫的寄主标记信息素一般只产在寄主植物的表面。原因可能是产在植物内的寄主标记信息素不能随植物组织液在植物体内流动,因而很难被昆虫检测到^[9]。

4 寄主标记信息素的检测

大多数的寄主标记信息素是非挥发性的并由接触性的化感器接受,包括产卵器^[35]、口器或跗节^[36,37]上的感觉器。产卵器的顶端可能着生有接受寄主标记信息素的毛状或板状感觉器,可以确定寄主内部和外部是否有标记信息素存在^[38]。如对寄主幼虫和蛹内的标记信息素,寄生蜂一般采用产卵器检测,因为产卵器能快速进入寄主内部^[9]。触角可以探测到寄主表面的标记信息素,下唇须、下颚须、跗节也有一定的辅助作用^[16,39,40]。

5 寄主标记信息素的分离与鉴定

昆虫寄主标记信息素的完全定性涉及活性化合物的分离、鉴定、合成以及行为测定。一般采用有机溶剂浸提昆虫特定部位(如雌虫的附腺、杜氏腺等)得到粗提物,通过行为观察和触角电位技术等方法确定其中是否含有寄主标记信息素活性成份;粗提物经过纯化后以 GC/HPLC-MASS、IR、NMR 等分析手段对其成分进行分离和结构鉴定;通过购买或合成标准化合物进行行为生测,证明分离鉴定的化合物对昆虫具有同样的生物活性。有时还需证明寄主标记信息素的产生部位和检测方式等。Prokopy 及其同事采用这种方法分离、鉴定了樱桃实蝇 *Rhagoletis cerasi* 的寄主标记信息素,该寄主标记信息素由 3 种化合物组成,其中一种化合物有 4 个异构体。通过生物合成获得了该信息素成分,采用行为生测证明合成的化合物与分离得到的寄主标记信息素具有相似的行为功能^[41~43]。进一步研究证明该寄主标记信息素成分是在樱桃实蝇的中肠中合成,由前跗节的化感器接受^[32]。此外大菜粉蝶 *Pieris brassicae*^[39]、烟甲 *Lasioderma serricorne*^[43,44]等昆虫的寄主标记信息素成分也分别得到了分离鉴定(表 1)。

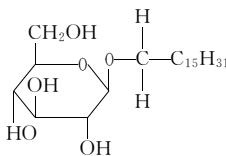
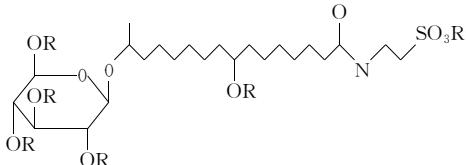
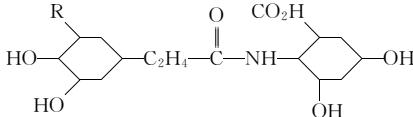
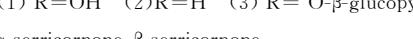
6 展望

国际上早在 20 世纪 70 年代后期就开始对昆虫寄主标记信息素的生态学功能、生理特性、活性成分的分离鉴定等方面进行了研究,并开展了利用昆虫寄主标记信息素进行害虫综合治理的初步研究,取得了一定的效果^[16]。而在中国罕见有相关的研究报道。昆虫寄主标记信息素作为一种调节昆虫产卵行为的信息素,不仅在减少昆虫后代对寄主资源的竞争,维持昆虫种群对资源的合理利用方面具有重要的生态学意义,人们还可以利用昆虫寄主标记信息素来调控昆虫的行为,进行害虫的综合治理。如通过生物提取或人工合成植食性昆虫的寄主标记信息素,在害虫产卵盛期喷洒在农作物上,就可以有效的抑制害虫在作物上的产卵,使作物免遭为害。但目前在这方面的试验和实际应用研究还很少。因此利用寄主标记信息素来调控昆虫的行为,进行害虫的综合治理将是未来研究的主要目标之一。

对昆虫寄主标记信息素的研究很大程度上依赖于对其生化知识的了解。目前对昆虫寄主标记信息素生化知识的了解还相当贫乏,目前,只有少数几种昆虫的寄主标记信息素成分得到了分离和鉴定。因此,进一步加强对昆虫寄主标记信息素的分离、结构鉴定、生物合成与内分泌调节、分子调控机制等的研究将是未来研究重点之一。

表1 几种昆虫寄主标记信息素的成分

Table 1 Components of several insect host marking pheromones

昆虫 Insects	成分 Components	参考文献 References
樱桃实蝇 <i>Rhagoletis cerasi</i>	  (1) R=H, R'=H, Na (2) R=CH ₃ CO, R'=H, Na	[41]~[43]
大菜粉蝶 <i>Pieris brassicae</i>	 (1) R=OH (2) R=H (3) R= O-β-glucopyranosyl	[39]
烟甲 <i>Lasioderma serricorne</i>	 α-serricornone, β-serricornone	[44], [45]

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