Insecticidal and Repellent Action of Pogostone Against Myzus persicae (Hemiptera: Aphididae)

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Insecticidal and repellent action of pogostone against *Myzus persicae* (Hemiptera: Aphididae)

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Abstract

Essential oil of *Pogostemon cablin* (Blanco) Bentham (Lamiaceae), known as patchouli oil, has been reported to display strong insecticidal activities, but few studies have focused on the insecticidal activity of its principal constituent, pogostone. The present work was designed to evaluate the insecticidal, repellent, and antifeedant activities of pogostone against *Myzus persicae* (Sulzer) (Hemiptera: Aphididae). In a choice test, pogostone had strong repellent activity against *M. persicae*. Pogostone also showed pronounced contact toxicity (LC₅₀ of 1,694 mg/L) to this piercing–sucking insect, as well as powerful antifeedant activity. Pogostone may partly account for the insecticidal activity of patchouli oil, but it also has other valuable properties. This study demonstrated the potential of pogostone as a promising candidate for managing agricultural insects.

Key Words: antifeedant; toxicity; honeydew production

Resumen

El aceite esencial de *Pogostemon cablin* (Blanco) Bentham. (Lamiaceae), conocido como el aceite de pachuli, ha demostrado tener fuertes actividades insecticidas, pero pocos estudios se han enfocado en la actividad insecticida de su componente principal, pogostona. El presente trabajo fue diseñado para evaluar las actividades insecticidas, repelentes y de anti-alimentación de pogostona contra *Myzus persicae* (Sulzer) (Hemiptera: Aphididae). En una prueba de elección, pogostona tuvo una actividad repelente fuerte contra *M. persicae*. Pogostona también mostró una toxicidad de contacto pronunciada (CL₅₀ de 1,694 mg/L) a este insecto picador-chupador, así como una poderosa actividad de anti-alimentación. Pogostona puede explicar en parte la actividad insecticida del aceite de pachuli, pero también tiene otras propiedades valiosas. Este estudio demostró el potencial de la pogostona como un candidato prometedor para el manejo de insectos de importancia agrícolas.

Palabras Clave: anti-alimentación; toxicidad; producción de mielcilla

The family Aphididae includes some of the most destructive insect pests of crops, many of which are major vectors of viral diseases affecting many cultivated plants worldwide. Currently, the most common practice to reduce aphid populations is to apply chemical insecticides (Hansson et al. 2013; Rimaz & Valizadegan 2013). The widespread use of synthetic insecticides has adverse effects on non-target organisms and results in the contamination of natural resources with toxic residues (Bughio & Wilkins 2004). Plant-derived extracts (phytochemicals) and bio-agents represent an alternative to synthetic pesticides and could reduce these harmful effects (Goh et al. 2001; Kim & Kim 2008). In recent years, researchers have increasingly focused on the use of natural products obtained from plants to control insect pests (Andrade et al. 2012; Ebrahimi et al. 2013; Pinto et al. 2013).

Patchouli oil, the essential oil extracted from leaves of *Pogostemon cablin* (Blanco) Bentham (Lamiaceae), is an important natural material used in the perfumery and food industries. Historically, it has been used to repel clothes moths, and it is frequently applied in diverse pharmacological activities in Chinese medicine. This essential oil has also been documented to have acute toxic effects on house dust mites (Wu et al. 2010), house flies (Pavela 2008), urban ants (Albuquerque et al. 2013), and vegetable pests (Machial et al. 2010).

Pogostone (C₁₂H₁₆O₄) chemical structure shown in Fig. 1) is a major active ingredient of patchouli oil (Osawa et al. 1990; Hu et al. 2006; Li et al. 2012; Yi et al. 2013). The hydrolysate of pogostone was shown to have rapid acaricidal activity against the house dust mite, *Dermatophagoidea farinae* Hughes (Astigmata: Pyroglyphidae) (Wu et al. 2012). Previously, we found that pogostone had strong insecticidal activity against *Spodoptera litura* F. (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) and *Spodoptera exigua* Hübner (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae) (Huang et al. 2014). However, no data have been reported of its effect on aphids. This study

Fig. 1. Structure of pogostone.
was designed to evaluate the possible insecticidal activity of pogostone against *M. persicae* by means of choice tests, contact toxicity assays, and antifeedant assays.

**Materials and Methods**

**MATERIALS**

Synthetic pogostone was obtained as described in Yi et al. (2013). Pogostone composition and purity were determined to be 97.4% using gas chromatography–mass spectroscopy. Adults of *M. persicae* were originally collected from organic tobacco planted at the South China Agricultural University in Guangzhou (23.16062°N, 113.34573°E) and identified by Prof. Ji-Dong Xian (entomologist at South China Agricultural University). Adults of *M. persicae* were reared on tobacco under controlled conditions at 25 ± 1 °C, 70 ± 10% relative humidity, and a photoperiod of 16:8 h L:D of artificial light (approx. 4,000 lx).

**REPELLENCY ASSAY**

The repellency of pogostone to *M. persicae* was tested according to the methods described by Salari et al. (2012) with some modifications. A choice test was conducted using fresh tobacco leaf discs (4 cm in diameter) divided into 2 parts by a vein, with one half dipped in pogostone solution at 0 (control), 125, 250, 500, 1,000, 2,000, or 4,000 mg/L for 3 s and air dried at room temperature (Huang et al. 2014), whereas the other half was dipped in acetone and used as a negative control, because acetone was used to dissolve the pogostone. Ten 3rd instar aphids were placed on each part of the tobacco leaf discs, and 5 replicates were maintained for each experiment (total *n* = 35 assays). After 24, 48, and 72 h, the numbers of aphids were counted on the treated and control parts of the leaves. The experiment was conducted under laboratory conditions at 25 ± 1 °C with a 14:10 h L:D photoperiod and 70 ± 10% relative humidity.

**TOXICITY ASSAY**

Contact toxicity was assessed by the method described by Giner et al. (2013) with some modifications. In these assays, 0.1 μL pogostone solution at 125, 250, 500, 1,000, 2,000, or 4,000 mg/L was directly applied on the thorax of *M. persicae* by using a 10 μL syringe, and 0.1 μL acetone was applied as a control. After treatment, the aphids were maintained on untreated tobacco leaves, and mortality was recorded at 24 and 48 h post treatment. The laboratory conditions were the same as in the repellency experiment. Five replicates were maintained for each treatment with five 3rd instar aphids per replicate (total *n* = 35 assays).

**FEEDING ASSAY**

The amount of honeydew produced by the aphids was used to determine the antifeed effects of treatments. The ninhydrin test was used to visualize feeding as described by Kanrar et al. (2002). In brief, fresh leaf discs measuring 4 cm in diameter were dipped individually in pogostone solution at 125, 250, 500, 1,000, 2,000, or 4,000 mg/L for 3 s and air dried at room temperature (Huang et al. 2014). Leaf discs dipped in acetone were used as the control. Then a 4 cm diameter Petri dish was lined with a filter paper so that drops of honeydew would fall on it. This filter paper was removed after 24 h and sprayed with 0.1% ninhydrin reagent to detect the area of honeydew spots. The area occupied by honeydew was visually estimated using graph paper in each treatment and the control (acetone). Five replicates were maintained for each treatment, with five 3rd instar aphids per replicate (total *n* = 25 aphids). The laboratory conditions were the same as in the repellency experiment.

**DATA ANALYSES**

The repellency index (RI) was calculated by the following formula:

\[
RI = \frac{[C-T]/C+T]}{C+T}
\]

(Pascual-Villalobos & Robledo 1998). In this case, *C* is the number of aphids in the control area, and *T* is the number of aphids in the treated area. Positive and negative values indicate repellent and attractant effects, respectively. LC₉₀ and LC₅₀ values were calculated using probit analysis of mortality vs. concentration data in SAS® software version 9.0 (SAS Institute, Cary, North Carolina). The honeydew production or antifeedant activity (AA) was calculated by the following formula: AA = [(C–T)/C] × 100. In this case, *C* is the area of honeydew in the control and *T* the area of honeydew in the treatment. Data relating to repellent activity, contact toxicity, and feeding were analyzed using 1-way ANOVA. Differences between treatments were determined by the Duncan multiple range test and were considered statistically significant at *P* < 0.05.

**Results**

**REPELLENCY**

The results of the dual-choice bioassay, expressed as repellency index (RI) at 24, 48, and 72 h after application of pogostone at different concentrations, are shown in Table 1. Concentration (F = 93.06; df = 5; *P* < 0.01), but not time interval (F = 2.77; df = 2; *P* = 0.07), had significant effects on repellency. The interaction of concentration and time was not significant (F = 0.13; df = 10; *P* = 0.99). However, once a concentration of 1,000 mg/L was attained, increasing the concentration did not affect repellency.

**CONTACT TOXICITY**

Concentration of pogostone significantly affected toxicity (F = 438.69; df = 6; *P* < 0.01), as did time interval (F = 8.61; df = 1; *P* < 0.01). The interaction of concentration and time was not significant (F = 0.76; df = 6; *P* = 0.60). We found no significant differences between LC₉₀ values of pogostone at 24 and 48 h, as indicated by fiducial limits overlap (Table 2). Similar LC₅₀ values were also observed 24 and 48 h after exposure. Thus, the exposure time did not contribute to the acute mortality of *M. persicae*. No mortality was observed in the control group.

**FEEDING ACTIVITY**

The results of the ninhydrin test indicated that aphids in the pogostone treatment groups produced smaller amounts of honeydew (F = 38.40; df = 6; *P* < 0.01) than aphids in the control group. As shown in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concentration (mg/L)</th>
<th>Repellency index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24 h</td>
<td>48 h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>0.230 ± 0.07aA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>0.219 ± 0.05aA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500</td>
<td>0.346 ± 0.07bA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0.477 ± 0.14cA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>0.493 ± 0.14cA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,000</td>
<td>0.533 ± 0.07cA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Means ± SE followed by the same letter do not differ significantly according to the Duncan test (*P* > 0.05); uppercase letters represent differences among time intervals (rows), whereas lowercase letters represent differences in the tested concentrations in the same time interval (columns).

Table 1. Repellent activity of pogostone against *Myzus persicae* at 6 concentrations and 3 post-treatment time intervals.
this was also observed by other authors when assessing aphid repellents (Lowery & Isman 1993; Bruce et al. 2005; Zapata et al. 2010). Pogostone also exhibited contact toxicity against *M. persicae* and at concentrations lower than those found for other plant oils. For example, Ebrahim et al. (2013) reported LC₅₀ values of neem, eucalyptus, and laurel essential oils on cotton aphid, *Aphis gossypii* Glover (Hemiptera: Aphididae), of 5,389, 9,515, and 13,730 mg/L, respectively, which were higher than the LC₅₀ values obtained in our study. Our results suggest that pogostone is a major active constituent responsible for the toxic effects of patchouli oil on aphids.

Aphids produce honeydew when they feed. The nihydrin test used here to evaluate honeydew production is widely used for antifeedant activity studies on aphids (Sadeghi et al. 2009). Liu et al. (2010) similarly reported that beta-caryophyllene and alpha-pinene, isolated from *Vitex negundo* L. (Lamiaceae) seed extract, had significant adverse effects on the honeydew excretion frequency and honeydew production of cotton aphid. Clearly, pogostone functions as an antifeedant and might provide additional protection to plants.

The molecular structure of pogostone is composed principally of the parent structure of alpha-pyrene. Accumulated evidence suggests compounds having a parent structure of alpha-pyrene exert an excellent controlling effect on insects (Arimori et al. 2011). Supratman et al. (2001) reported that all bufadienolides having an orthoacetate and alpha-pyrene moiety showed strong insecticidal activity. In addition, Hidayat et al. (2014) reported that both orthoacetate and alpha-pyrene moieties were probably essential structural elements for insecticidal activity against 3rd instar larvae of silkworm, *Bombyx mori* L. (Lepidoptera: Bombycidae). Hence, the insecticidal activity of pogostone against *M. persicae* may partly be attributed to its alpha-pyrene moiety.

In conclusion, pogostone exerts significant repellency, contact toxicity, and antifeedant activity against *M. persicae*. Pogostone may account, at least in part, for the purported insecticidal efficacy of patchouli oil. This study has provided important baseline information for the potential use of pogostone as a promising, safe insecticidal agent with low environmental toxicity. Nonetheless, the precise underlying repellent, toxic, and antifeedant mechanisms merit further investigation.

Acknowledgments

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References Cited


Chen et al.: Action of pogostone against *Myzus persicae*


