

28th ISCE Annual Meeting

Vilnius, Lithuania (July 24, 2012)

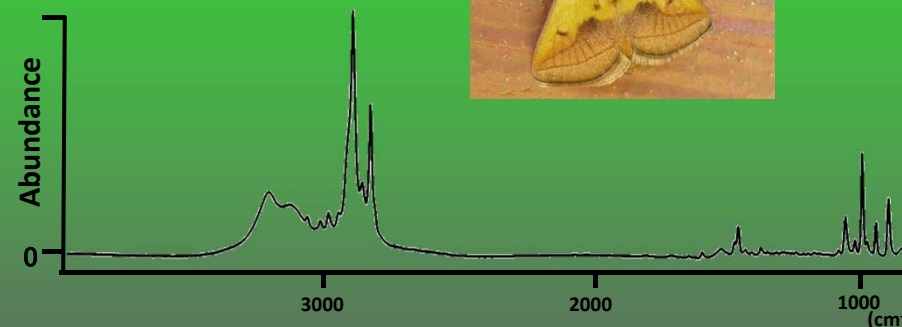
GC-FT-IR Analyses of Sex Pheromones Secreted by Nettle Moths

T. Ando,^{1*} H. Shibasaki,¹
R. Yamakawa,¹ and H. Naka²

¹ Graduate School of BASE,
Tokyo University of
Agriculture and Technology,
Tokyo 184-8588, Japan

* E-mail: antetsu@cc.tuat.ac.jp

² Tottori University



Lepidopteran sex pheromones

Identified from females of more than 630 species

General procedures of the identification

1. GC-EAD to find an active component
2. GC-MS to determine the chemical structure



Functional group → OH

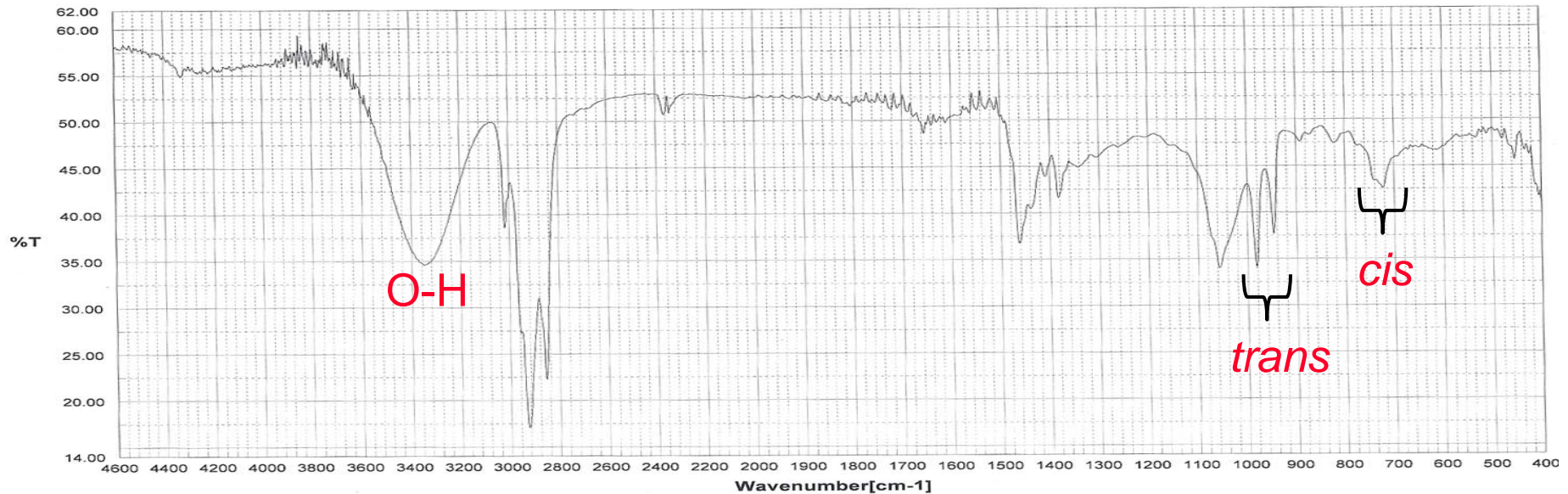
Carbon chain length → 16

Double bond

Number → 2

Position → 10, 12

Configuration → E, Z



Functional group → OH

Carbon chain length → 16

Double bond

Number → 2

Position → 10, 12

Configuration → E, Z

Determined by the IR spectrum,
if a large amount of the pure pheromone is available.

IR analysis is not utilized, because the species-specific pheromones are composed of multi components, which are produced around ng level.

GC-FT-IR

Capillary GC

→ High separation

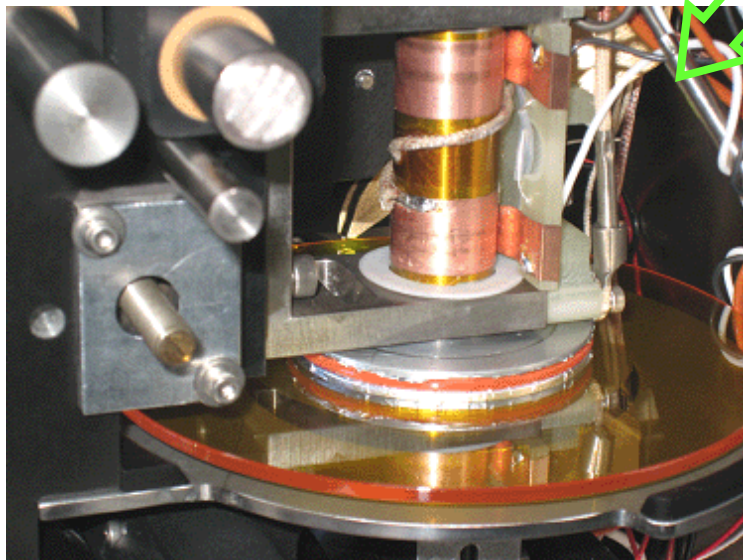
FT-IR (solid phase)

→ High sensitivity

Familiarized spectrum

Lq. N₂

<Spectra Analysis, Inc.>



GC capillary IR beam



ZnSe disk cooled at -30°C

Identification of terminal conjugated dienes

[Limacodidae] Nettle moths



in Japan



Parasa lepida

(Azharul *et al.*, 2009. *B. B. B.*, **73**: 1156-1162)

Oil palm defoliators

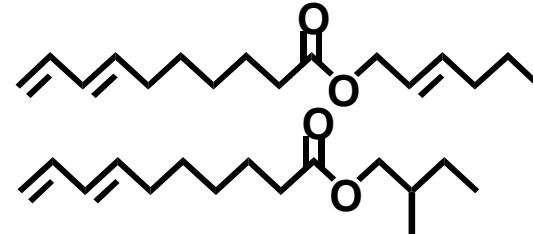
Setothosea asigna (Sasaerila *et al.*, 1997)

in Indonesia

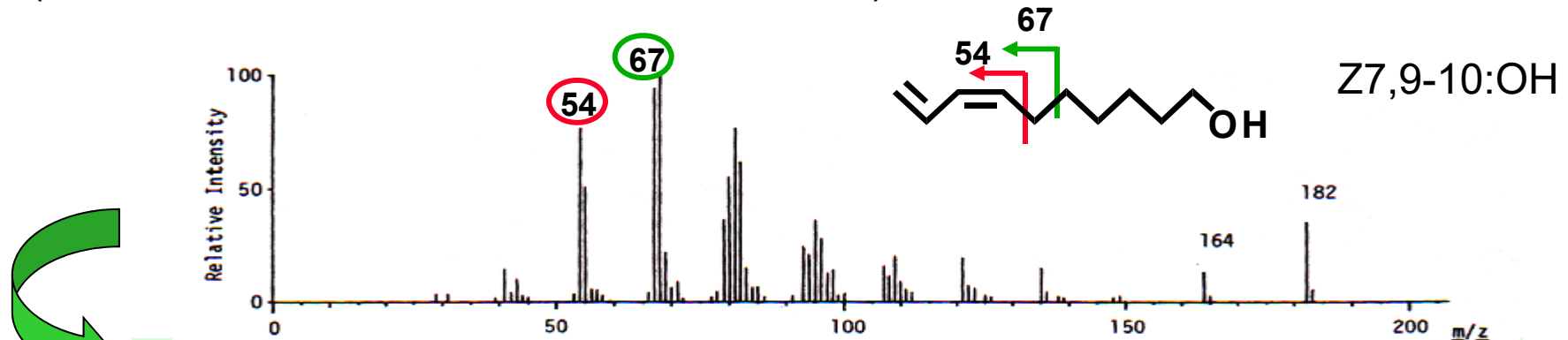


E9,11-12:Ald

Darna trima (Sasaerila *et al.*, 2000) in Malaysia

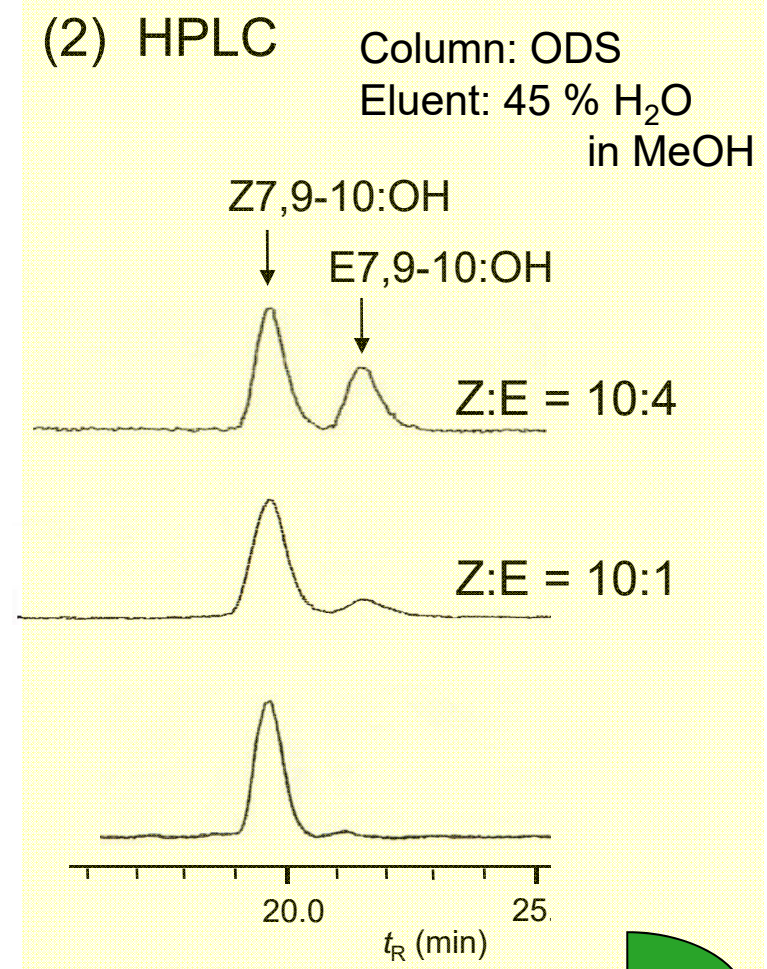
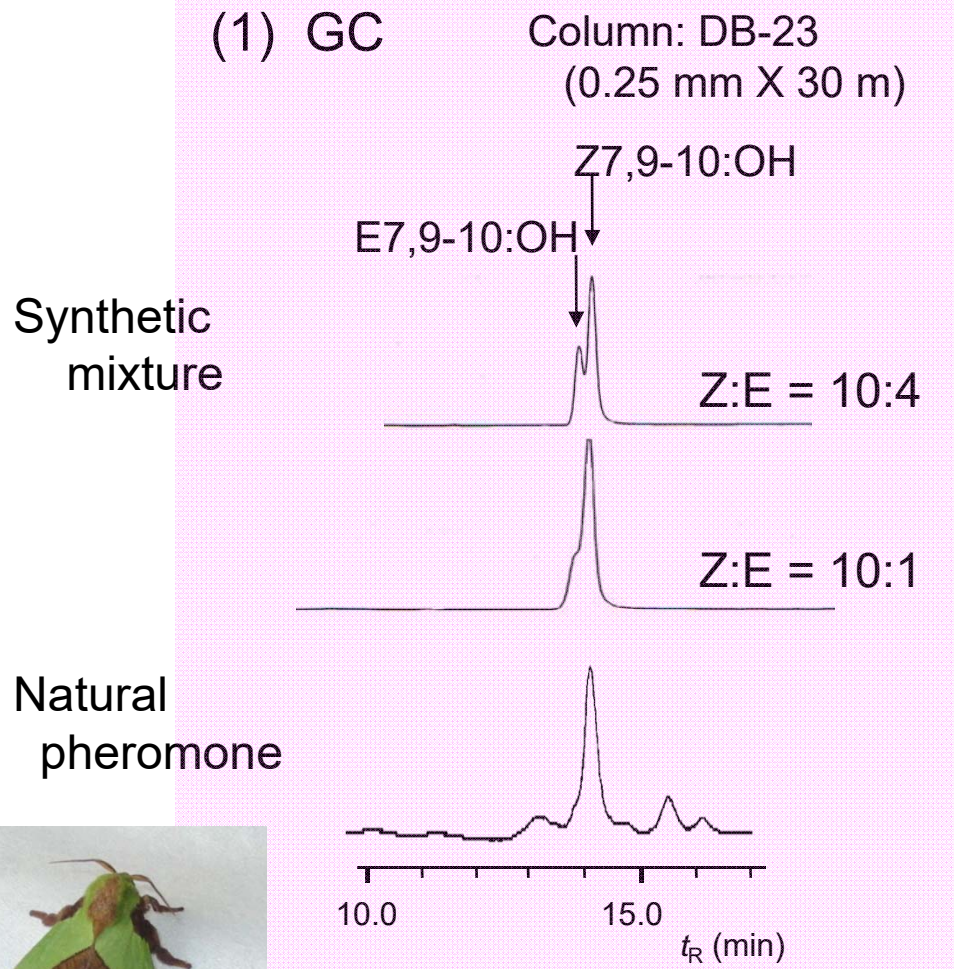


E7,9-10:Acyl derivatives



Terminal conjugated structure is easily determined by fragment ions at m/z 54 and 67.
How to know the configuration? By GC?

Separation of terminal conjugated dienes



The females exclusively produce the (Z)-isomer.
Reversed-phase HPLC is better than GC.
(Azharul *et al.*, 2009)

Other detector of capillary GC? → FT-IR

Sex pheromone of the oriental moth



Monema flavescens
(Limacodidae)

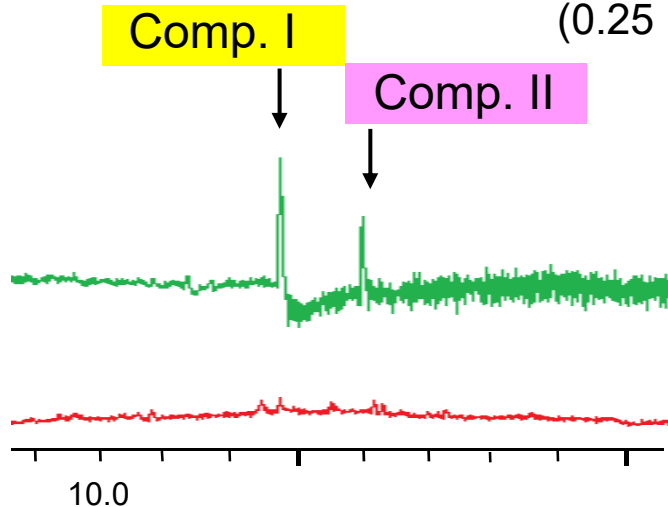


Wintering
in cocoon



Eclosion in July
(Univoltine)

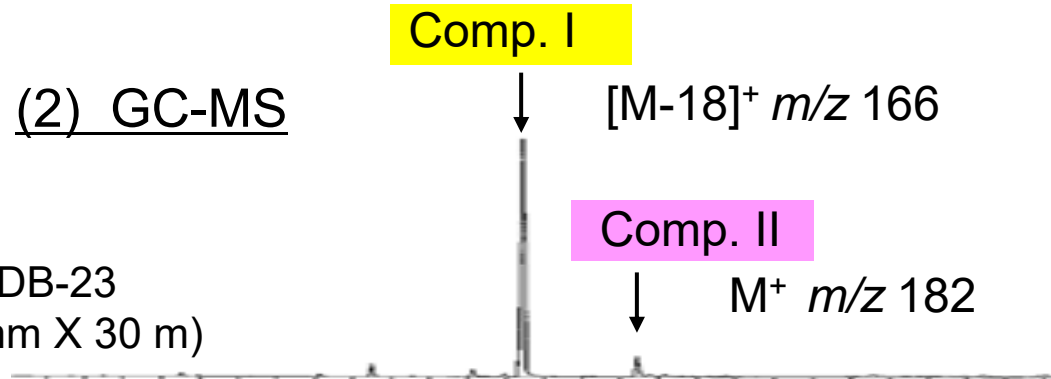
(1) GC-EAD



(3) GC-FT-IR

(2) GC-MS

Column: DB-23
(0.25 mm X 30 m)



Comp. I



DMSD derivative → 8-monoene

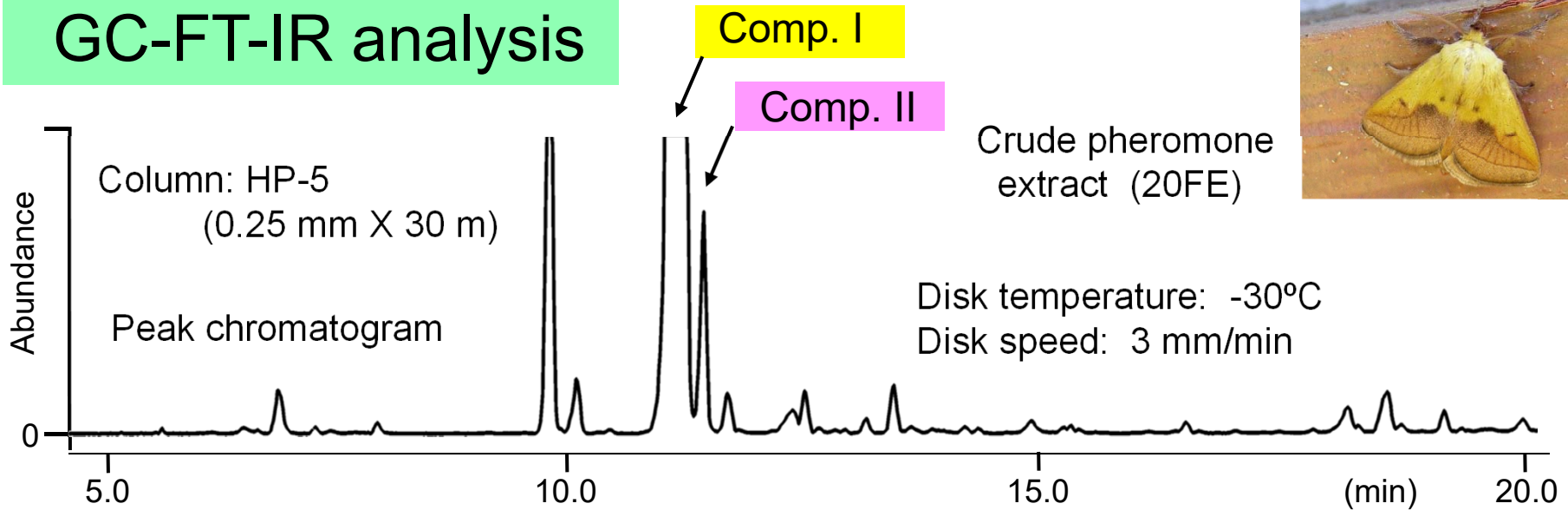
Comp. II



Mass spectrum → 7,9-diene

← Configuration of the double bonds ?? →

GC-FT-IR analysis



C-H bending vibrations

Di-substituted monoene

trans 970-960 cm^{-1}

cis 730-675 cm^{-1}

gem 895-885 cm^{-1}

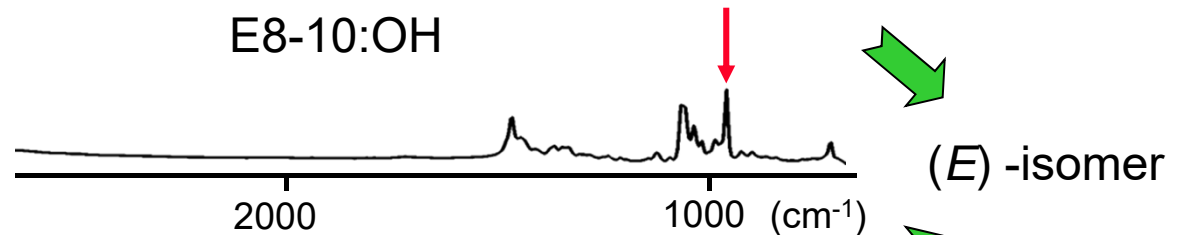
Conjugated diene

Similar absorption



E8-10:OH

966 cm^{-1}

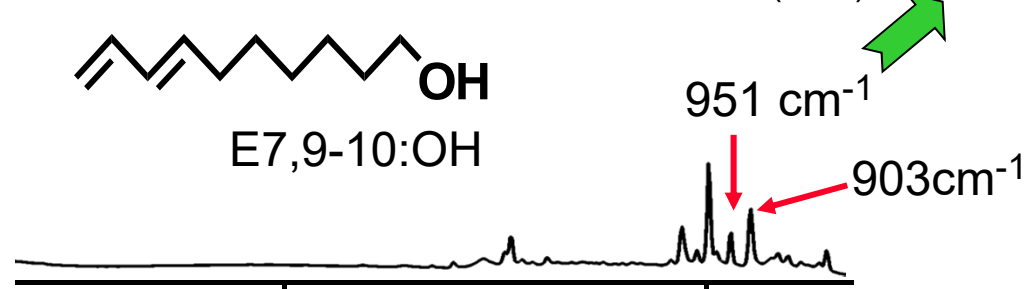


(E)-isomer



E7,9-10:OH

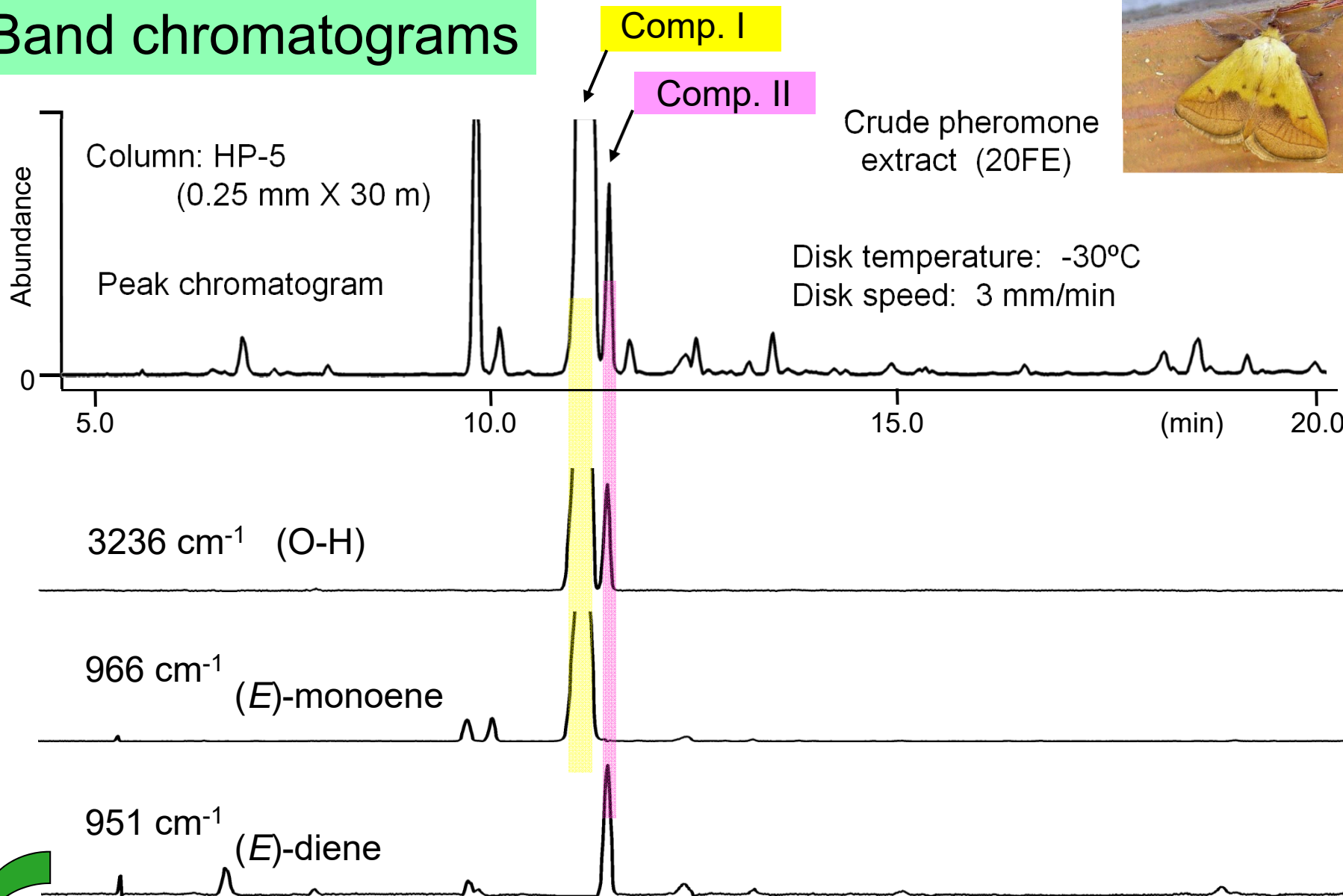
951 cm^{-1}



Discover IR-GC[®]

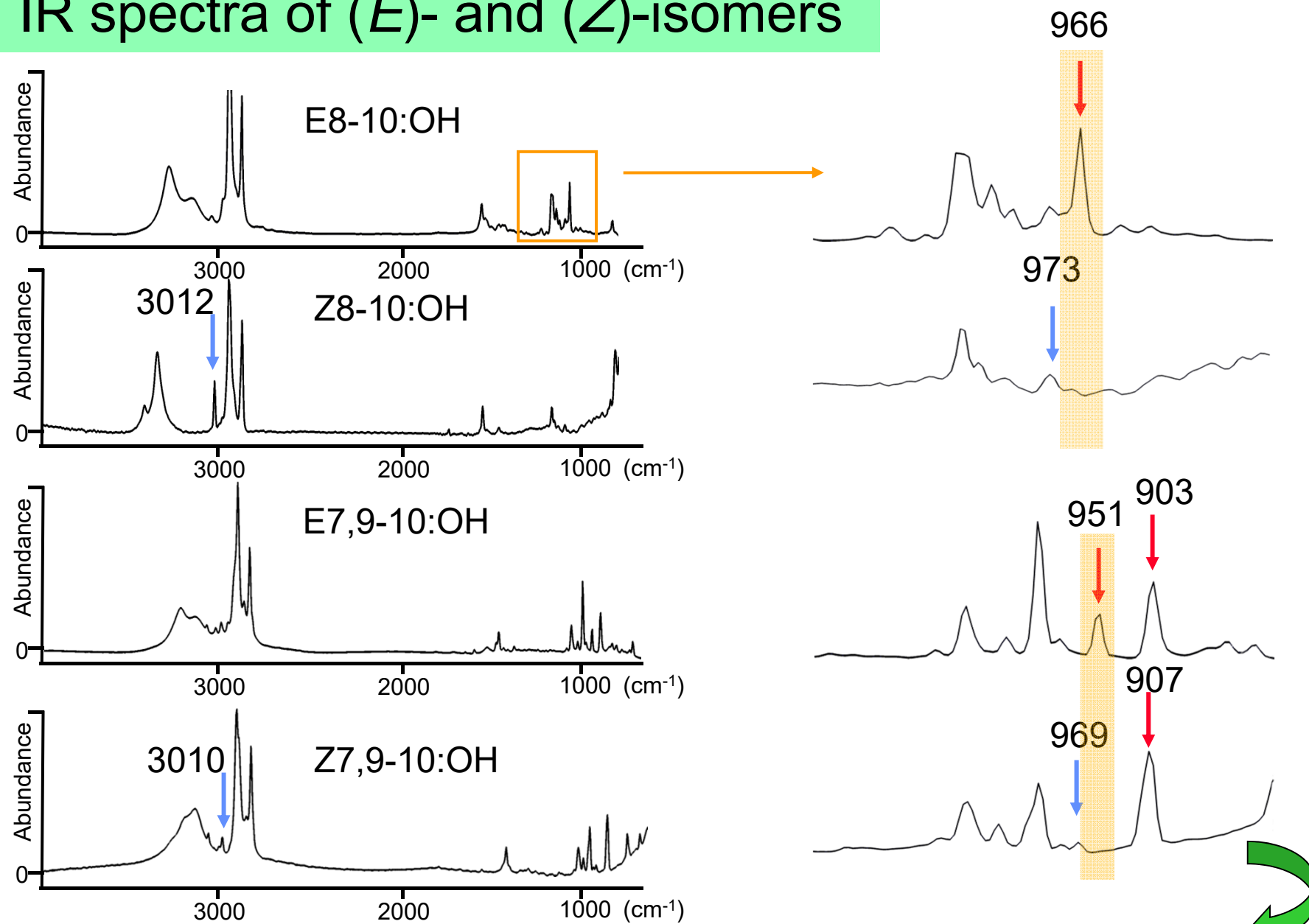
Recording range: 4000-700 cm^{-1} → (Z)-Isomers are not directly identified.

Band chromatograms



These band chromatograms made clear the two different components with the same configuration.

IR spectra of (*E*)- and (*Z*)-isomers



Configurations are confirmed by band chromatograms at 966 and 951 cm^{-1} .

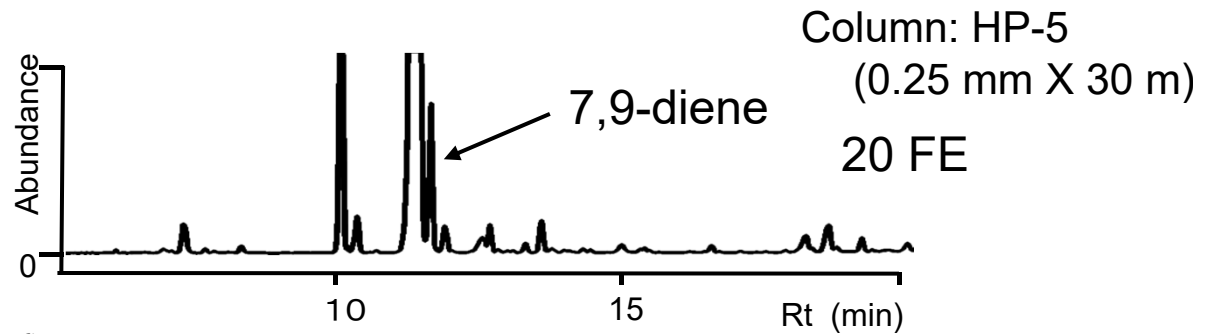
GC-FT-IR analysis of natural pheromones

Oriental moth

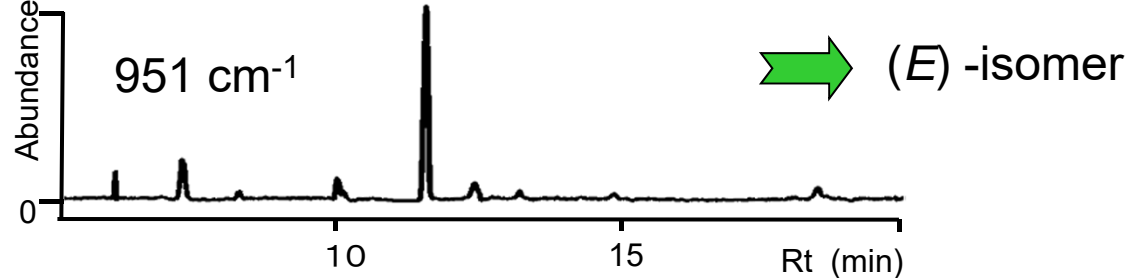


Monema flavescens

Peak chromatogram



Band chromatogram

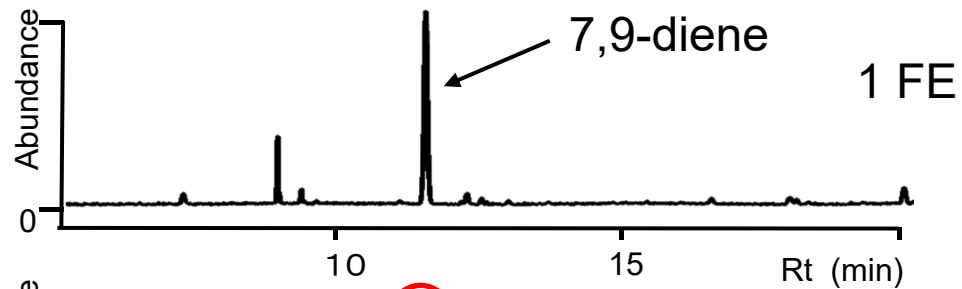


Green nettle moth

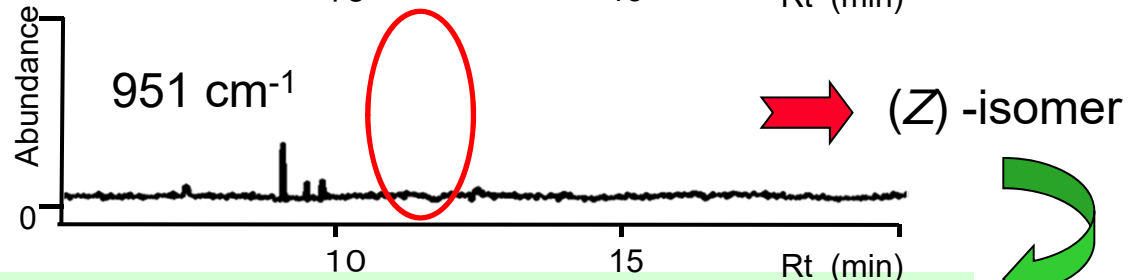


Parasa lepida

Peak chromatogram



Band chromatogram



(Z)-Configuration is confirmed by absence of absorption at 951 cm⁻¹.

Field evaluation of synthetic pheromones

June 29 to July 16, 2012

Oriental moth



*Monema
flavescens*

Lure contents (mg/septum)		Captured males
E8-10:OH	E7,9-10:OH	/ trap
1.0	0.0	0
0.9	0.1	4.5 ± 0.6 a
0.5	0.5	0.8 ± 0.3 b
0.1	0.9	0
0.0	1.0	0
0.0	0.0	0



New components of Type I pheromones

Green nettle
moth



Parasa lepida

Aug. 21 to Sept. 3, 2007

Lure contents (mg/septum)		Captured males
Z7,9-10:OH	E7,9-10:OH	/ trap
0.50	0.00	9.5 ± 0.3 a
0.45	0.05	4.5 ± 0.8 b
0.25	0.25	1.0 ± 0.3 c
0.00	0.50	1.0 ± 0.3 c
0.00	0.00	0

Further studies

Identification of sex pheromones secreted by Limacodidae species

About 30 species of the nettle moths inhabit Japan

Conservation of the terminal conjugated dienyl structure ??

Structural diversity of the female pheromones ??

Mechanism of reproductive isolation ??

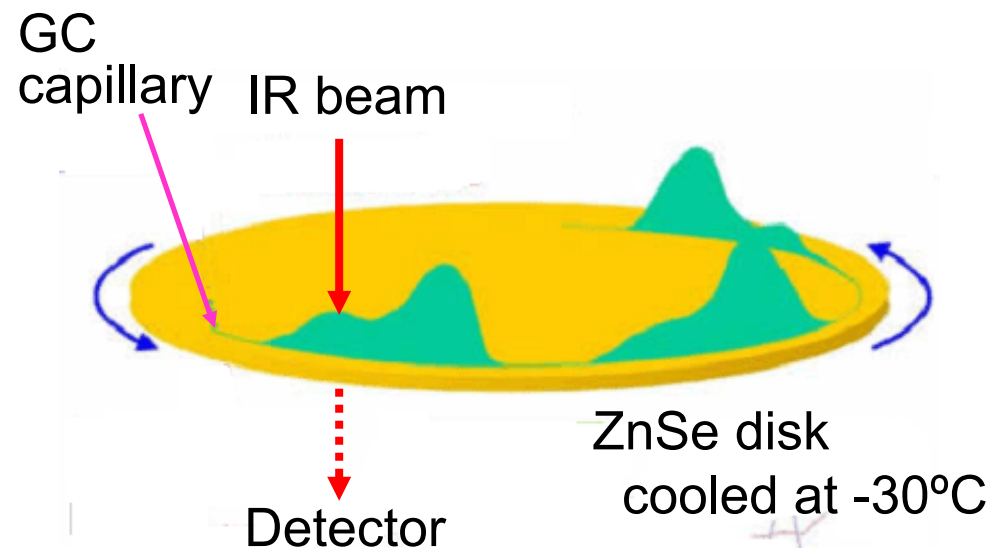
(geographical factor, moving area, northern limit of inhabitancy)

Biosynthesis of the terminal conjugated dienes

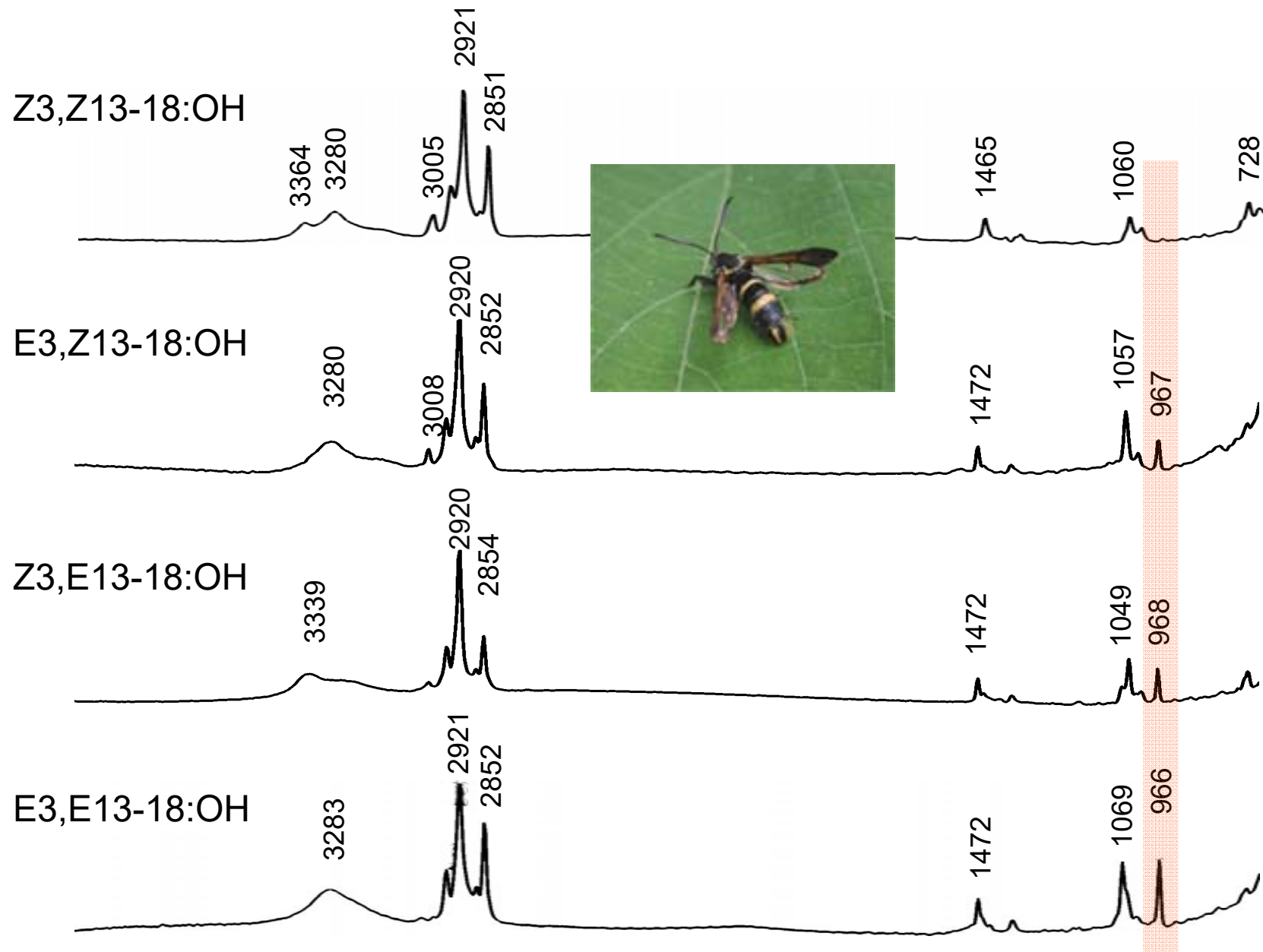
Applications of GC-FT-IR

Isolated dienes

Conjugate dienes



GC-FT-IR analysis of synthetic 3,13-dienes





Hiroshi SHIBASAKI



Dr. Hideshi NAKA

**Thank you for
your attention!!**

Chemical Ecology Laboratory of TUAT

**Dr. M. Yamamoto
Dr. R. Yamakawa**

**Y. Qi
R. Maruyama
Y. Murakami
A. Kanegae
Y. Sakamoto
T. Fujii
Y. Muraki**

