

Insect Structure Function & Physiology

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA Copyright Regulations 1969

WARNING

This material has been reproduced and communicated to you by or on behalf of the University of Queensland pursuant to Part VB of the Copyright Act 1968 (the Act).

The material in this communication may be subject to copyright under the Act. Any further reproduction or communication of this material by you may be the subject of copyright protection under the Act.

Do not remove this notice.



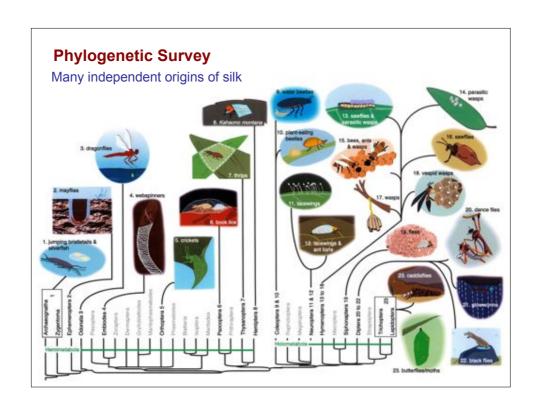
Objectives

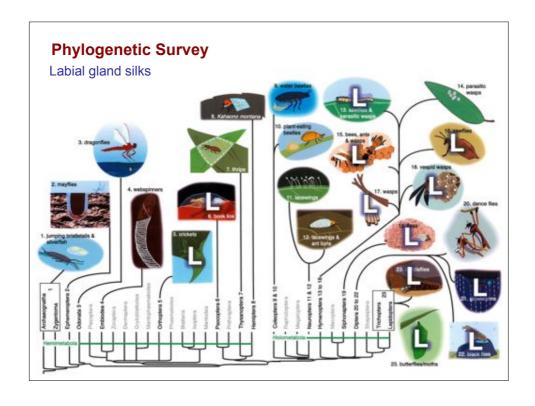
- · Know the structure and origin of insect silks
- Be aware of the diversity of biological uses of insect silks
- Know the structure and function of the silk production system in lepidopteran larvae

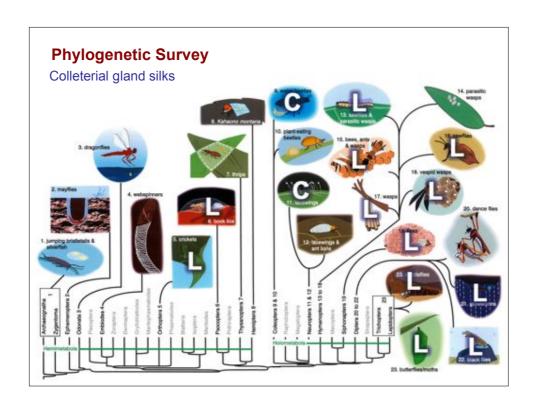
What is silk?

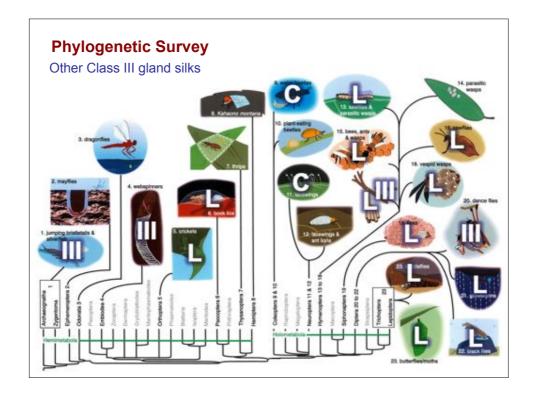
A functional term used to describe protein fibres spun by a number of arthropod lineages. Spinning does not involve any sort of rotation or twisting of the fibre but refers to the process of making an insoluble filament from an aqueous protein solution.

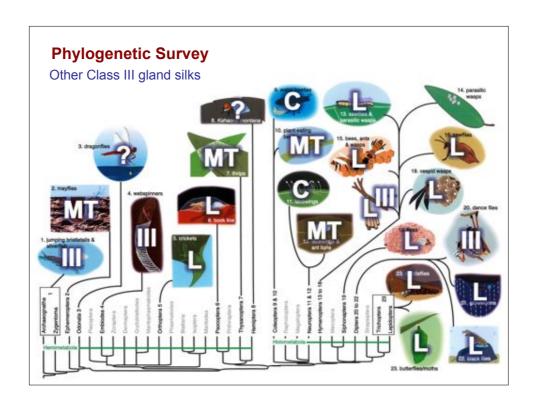
Sutherland, Young, Weisman, Hayashi, Merritt (2010) Insect Silk: One Name, Many Materials. *Annual Review of Entomology* 2010 55, 171-188







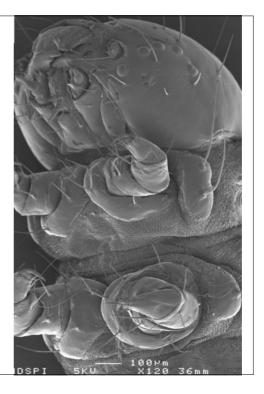




Lepidopteran Silks

Fundamental to larval biology Important commercial product from *Bombyx mori*

Other species are important pests, for example *Helicoverpa armigera*



Sorensen GS, Cribb BW, Merritt D, Johnson M-L and Zalucki MP (2006) Structure and ultrastructure of the silk glands and spinneret of *Helicoverpa armigera* (Hubone) (Lepidoptera: Noctuidae). Arthropod Structure & Development 35:3-13.

