

We're a step closer to figuring out why mosquitoes bite some people and not others

By [Madelien Wooding & Yvette Naude](#)

19 May 2021

Mosquitoes contribute to the transmission of life-threatening diseases that include Zika, dengue, chikungunya, Rift Valley fever and malaria. Of these, malaria carries the most risk [accounting](#) for 229-million cases and more than 400,000 deaths in 2019. Africa accounted for 67% (274,000) of all malaria deaths worldwide.



[123rf.com](#)

Malaria is caused by parasites that are transmitted to people through the bites of infected female *Anopheles* mosquitoes. Vector control strategies such as indoor residual spraying and long-lasting insecticidal net programmes have played a crucial part in the reduction of malaria cases.

But there are a number of problems with these interventions.

First, insecticide resistance of the major malaria vectors in Africa is widespread and increasing.

Secondly, and connected to this, is the fact that spraying and nets – alone or combined – will not eradicate malaria incidences in high transmission areas. In particular, they are not effective in controlling [Anopheles vectors](#). These feed and rest indoors and have a preference to feed at night.

New strategies are therefore needed to supplement current control strategies. Key to designing these is understanding what attracts and repels mosquitoes to certain individuals. This opens the door to new tools or [strategies](#) for malaria vector control and surveillance such as chemical lures and traps.

Our research group at the University of Pretoria is working on a project that seeks to answer the question: why do mosquitoes prefer certain individuals above others?

We [investigated](#) whether there was a chemical skin surface difference between individuals who perceived themselves as being attractive for mosquitoes and those that weren't. We were able to detect chemical differences between the two groups.

Our findings open two possible lines of inquiry. Firstly, chemical compounds closely associated with mosquito attractive individuals could potentially be used in chemical lures to trap mosquitoes outdoors. And secondly, compounds closely related to individuals being unattractive to mosquitoes could be developed into new repellents.

How mosquitoes find a meal

Female mosquitoes need a blood meal for their eggs to develop. First, the female mosquito must find its host. It can be quite selective. For example the *Culex quinquefasciatus* mosquito [feeds exclusively](#) on birds.

Mosquitoes find themselves in complex environments filled with many different cues or stimuli. Locating their preferred host involves a series of behavioural steps. This starts with the mosquito becoming aware of the host. This is usually done using long range cues such as carbon dioxide or visual cues.

The female mosquito then uses heat and moisture cues near the host, and finally skin odour cues influence landing and biting site selection. These surface skin chemical cues used for communications within a species are called semiochemicals.

The reason mosquitoes prefer certain individuals to others is likely to lie in the different semiochemicals found on the human skin surface. But the complexity of the human skin surface is a challenge for chemical analysis. Over 500 skin compounds have been identified in studies done so far from human skin secretions. Many more chemicals remain unknown.

Sophisticated analytical techniques are now helping to find the identity of mosquito semiochemicals and potential semiochemical blends. Some chemicals might be working together to attract or repel mosquitoes.

Using a silicone rubber sampler that [we developed](#), worn as a bracelet or an anklet, we were [able to sample](#) the skin surface of 20 individuals.

We [used](#) sophisticated analytical equipment [to search](#) for and uncover the chemical compounds that make people attractive, or not, to mosquitoes.

Read more:

[***Malaria control needs longer lasting repellents. We're a step closer to finding one***](#)

The volunteers were compared based on how attractive they were to mosquitoes and whether mosquitoes preferred to bite certain areas on their skin.

Volatile and semi-volatile compounds – the compounds mosquitoes use to find and navigate towards their human host – from a broad range of chemical classes – 69 in total – were detected and identified as contributing to the differences in their surface skin chemical profiles.

To our knowledge 31 of the compounds that were detected have not been previously reported on the human skin surface.

We also set [about investigating](#) the final step in the mosquito host-seeking activity – landing on a suitable host followed by biting – by using ultra-performance liquid chromatography with ion mobility high-resolution mass spectrometry.

This allowed us to identify 20 compounds involved in the mosquitoes finally biting.

Read more:

[Malaria parasites in Nigeria are genetically diverse: a danger but also a useful tool](#)

Way forward

The compounds we identified could be useful in future malaria vector control programmes, acting as attractants or repellents. More biological studies will have to be done to test them on female mosquitoes.

The non-invasive skin sampling technique used by the research group has laid the foundation for the mass screening of the human skin surface, not only for vector control applications, but also for application to human health screenings.

This article is republished from [The Conversation](#) under a Creative Commons license. Read the [original article](#).

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Madelen Wooding, chromatographic officer and researcher, *University of Pretoria* and Yvette Naude, manager: chromatography mass spectrometry, *University of Pretoria*

For more, visit: <https://www.bizcommunity.com>