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CSP介导的害虫抗药性新机制研究进展

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摘要: CSPs (Chemosensory proteins) 即化学感受蛋白, 其在昆虫体内各个阶段均有表达, 参与昆虫的多种生理过程, 具有十分复杂的化学功能。CSPs 基因介导昆虫抗药性是最新发现的害虫抗药性新机制, 且近几年在几种昆虫中被报道。CSPs 可以通过螯合作用大量结合农药, 进而导致昆虫产生抗药性, 但 CSPs 与杀虫剂的结合机理及其表达调控机制尚未被阐明。基于目前现状, 本文系统综述了 CSPs 在昆虫抗药性中的功能以及抗药性相关酶的表达调控机制等方面的研究进展, 分析其表达调控的可能机制, 旨在为害虫抗药性机制研究提供新思路。

关键词: CSP; 昆虫; 抗药性; 螯合作用; 调控机制

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Progress in research on the CSP mediated pest resistance new mechanisms

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Abstract: CSPs (Chemosensory proteins) are known as Chemosensory proteins, which are expressed at all development stages of insects and participate in a variety of insect physiological processes, with very complex chemical functions. In recent years, the phenomenon of insect resistance mediated by CSPs gene has been reported in several insect species. CSPs can bind a large number of pesticides through the sequestration, and then lead to insecticide resistance. However, the binding mechanism of CSPs to insecticides and its expression regulation mechanisms have not been clarified. This paper reviews the progress in research on the function of CSPs in insect resistance as well as the expression regulation mechanisms of resistance related enzymes, and analysis of the possible mechanisms of its expression regulation, aiming to provide theoretical basis for further study of this new mechanism of resistance.

Key words: CSP; insect; resistance; sequestration; regulatory mechanism

由于长期不合理使用杀虫剂, 昆虫通过生理变化和行爲改变 (行爲抗性) 对不同类型杀虫剂产生了抗性。昆虫抗药性的主要机制有: 1) 表皮穿透性降低 (Samal and Kumar, 2020); 2) 代谢抗性, 即代谢酶表达量提高或酶活力显著增强导

致的抗药性 (Hawkins *et al.*, 2019); 3) 螯合作用, 即昆虫某些酶能像海绵吸水一样大量结合农药, 极显著减少农药到达其作用靶标 (Hopkins *et al.*, 2017), 从而导致昆虫产生抗药性; 4) 昆虫将农药分泌到体外的能力增强 (Pan *et al.*,

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2020); 5) 靶标抗性, 即杀虫剂作用的靶标基因发生突变 (Casida and Durkin, 2013; Panini *et al.*, 2016), 使杀虫剂与靶标蛋白的结合能力降低或消失; 6) 昆虫某些转运蛋白 (如 ABC 转运蛋白) 发生变化, 改变农药跨膜运输量 (Dermauw and Van Leeuwen, 2014; Wang *et al.*, 2020)。7) 行为抗性, 即昆虫通过行为改变减少或逃避接触杀虫剂 (Zalucki and Furlong, 2017)。昆虫对某种杀虫剂产生抗性时, 往往是不同机制同时发挥作用 (Hopkins *et al.*, 2017)。

害虫抗药性机制远未阐明, 随着相关研究的深入, 抗药性新机制不断被发现, CSP (化学感受蛋白) 介导昆虫抗药性是最新发现的抗性现象, 但 CSP 影响害虫抗药性的机理及其表达调控尚未阐明。本文综述 CSP 在害虫抗药性中的研究进展, 并分析其表达调控的可能机制, 旨在为害虫抗药性机制研究提供新思路。

1 酶的“螯合作用”在昆虫抗药性中的作用

参与昆虫对杀虫剂代谢抗性的解毒酶和代谢酶基因家族主要包括细胞色素 P450 (Cytochrome P450s, P450s)、羧酸酯酶 (Carboxylesterases, CarE)、谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶 (Glutathione S-transferase, GSTs) 和 ABC 转运蛋白 (ATP-binding cassette transporter) 等 (Panini *et al.*, 2016)。解毒酶或者其他参与外源物质代谢的酶能够像海绵吸水 (Insecticide sponge) 一样大量吸收进入虫体的杀虫剂, 从而显著减少杀虫剂作用于靶标, 这种作用被称为 Sequestration 或者 Sequestering (Hopkins *et al.*, 2017), 即“螯合作用” (梁军等, 2001)。螯合作用的特点是相关酶的表达量很高, 酶与杀虫剂的结合能力很强, 但参与螯合作用的酶不代谢杀虫剂或者代谢活性很低。螯合作用是昆虫产生抗药性的重要原因之一, 昆虫可通过不同酶的螯合作用对杀虫剂产生抗性。

$\alpha 2$ 和 $\beta 2$ 酯酶在致倦库蚊 *Culex quinquefasciatus* 对有机磷农药的抗性中有重要作用, 体外表达的活性 $\alpha 2$ 和 $\beta 2$ 酯酶能够快速结合对氧磷, 但 $\alpha 2$ 和 $\beta 2$ 酯酶代谢对氧磷的速度很慢, 与 $\alpha 2$ 和 $\beta 2$ 酯酶结合的对氧磷只有约 5.59% 被其代谢, 因此螯合作用是这两种酯酶参与致倦库蚊抗对氧磷的主要机制 (Hemingway *et al.*, 1998)。通过对 $\beta 2$ 酯

酶晶体结构分析、体外表达、结合与代谢等研究发现, 抗性致倦库蚊大量表达的 $\beta 2$ 酯酶像海绵一样诱集 (Decoy) 农药, 使农药无法到达神经靶标, 与其他酯酶相比, $\beta 2$ 酯酶具有更大的底物结合口袋 (Substrate binding pocket), 能更多地结合对氧磷等杀虫剂 (Hopkins *et al.*, 2017)。

铜绿蝇 *Lucilia cuprina* E3 酯酶、桃蚜 *Myzus persicae* E4 酯酶和家蝇 *Musca domestica* E7 酯酶分别与 3 种害虫对有机磷类农药抗性相关, 这些酯酶分别在抗性昆虫中超高表达, 不同于其他参与螯合作用的酶, 这 3 种酯酶能参与杀虫剂代谢, 但过表达的这 3 种酯酶主要通过螯合作用大量结合进入虫体的有机磷杀虫剂, 极大减少有机磷作用于其靶标乙酰胆碱酯酶, 显著提高害虫抗药性水平 (Claudianos *et al.*, 1999; Khot *et al.*, 2008; Bass *et al.*, 2014)。抗氯菊酯的马铃薯甲虫 *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* 酯酶对氯菊酯的代谢速率极低, 但与该药的结合能力非常强, 酯酶通过螯合作用而非代谢作用在该抗性中发挥作用, 也可结合阿维菌素, 导致马铃薯甲虫对阿维菌素的交互抗性 (Lee and Clark, 1998)。锯谷盗 *Oryzaephilus surinamensis* 体内一种 CarE 的表达量提高导致其对甲基毒死蜱的抗性, 甲基毒死蜱化学结构中没有酯键, 纯化的该 CarE 也不能代谢甲基毒死蜱, 说明该 CarE 通过螯合作用导致锯谷盗对甲基毒死蜱的抗性 (Lee, 2011)。

乌干达北部的冈比亚按蚊 *Anopheles gambiae* 和阿拉伯按蚊 *Anopheles Arabiensis* 抗拟除虫菊酯种群 *GST4* 基因超高量表达, 研究发现 *GST4* 蛋白与拟除虫菊酯有很强的结合能力, 但是不能代谢拟除虫菊酯, 螯合作用是 *GST4* 基因介导两种按蚊对拟除虫菊酯抗性的重要原因, 抗性个体的 *GST4* 基因编码区存在多个突变位点, 这些突变影响 *GST4* 蛋白与拟除虫菊酯的结合能力 (Wilding *et al.*, 2014)。Dermauw 和 Van Leeuwen (2014) 综述了 ABC 转运蛋白在昆虫抗杀虫剂中的作用, 指出该类蛋白与 8 大类 27 种杀虫剂抗性相关, 螯合作用在 ABC 转运蛋白介导的有些昆虫抗药性中具有重要作用。

2 CSP 在昆虫抗药性中的作用研究

2.1 CSP 及其主要功能

CSPs 即化学感受蛋白 (Chemosensory proteins),

又称 SAP 蛋白 (Sensory appendage protein, SAP)、p10 蛋白等 (Liu *et al.*, 2014; Pelosi *et al.*, 2018), 早期报道发现其在沙漠蝗 *Schistocerca gregaria* 中具有化学感受功能, 故将其命名为化学感受蛋白 (Angeli *et al.*, 1999)。CSPs 只在昆虫纲、蛛形纲等节肢动物中发现, 人和哺乳动物不存在 CSP; 大量研究表明, CSPs 基因在昆虫不同的组织和器官中都有分布, 且在昆虫不同发育阶段表达 (Vizueta *et al.*, 2016; Pelosi *et al.*, 2018); 禾谷缢管蚜 *Rhopalosiphum padi* 8 个 CSPs 基因在其头、胸、腹部都有表达 (Peng *et al.*, 2020)。

昆虫 CSPs 具有稳定的三级结构, 能结合大小和形状不同的内源和外源疏水化合物 (Pelosi *et al.*, 2018; Liu *et al.*, 2020), 其具有十分丰富的生物学功能, 综合已有报道, 其主要功能包括: 1) 感受外界化学物质 (Angeli *et al.*, 1999; McKenzie *et al.*, 2014; Li *et al.*, 2015); 2) 参与美洲大蠊 *Periplaneta americana* 断肢再生 (Kitabayashi *et al.*, 1998); 3) 参与有些昆虫卵的成熟与胚胎发育 (Maleszka *et al.*, 2007); 4) 参与蜂类报警信息素的结合与释放 (Bruschini *et al.*, 2008); 5) 参与飞蝗 *Locusta migratoria* 散居型和群居型转换 (Guo *et al.*, 2011); 6) 参与性信息素结合、溶解和释放 (Ban *et al.*, 2013); 7) 作为表面活性剂和营养物质增溶剂, 促进蛾类成虫吸收营养 (Liu *et al.*, 2014); 8) 参与表皮发育与蜕皮 (Cheng *et al.*, 2015); 9) 作为昆虫视觉色素载体 (Zhu *et al.*, 2016); 10) 参与昆虫抗药性 (Ingham *et al.*, 2020; 刘孝贺等, 2020)。

2.2 CSPs 基因与昆虫抗药性

CSPs 基因介导昆虫抗药性是近年来发现的新现象, 目前在几种昆虫中报道了该现象, 但 CSPs 介导抗药性相关分子机制尚不明确。

Q 型烟粉虱田间种群的抗药性水平高于 B 型烟粉虱, *CSP1* 基因在 Q 型烟粉虱体内的表达水平高于 B 型烟粉虱, 田间混合种群经新烟碱类杀虫剂噻虫嗪处理后, *CSP1* 表达水平最高能上升约 10 倍 (Liu *et al.*, 2014)。烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* *CSP1* 蛋白在杀虫剂等亲脂性物质的结合转运中具有重要作用 (Liu *et al.*, 2016)。小菜蛾 *Plutella xylostella* 抗氯菊酯品系 *CSP8* 基因显著高表达, 经氯菊酯筛选 20 代、25 代和 30 代后, *CSP8* 表达水平分别上升 5.3 倍、36.9 倍、203.9 倍, 分析认

为, *CSP8* 能结合氯菊酯, 并参与小菜蛾对氯菊酯的抗性 (Bautista *et al.*, 2015)。斜纹夜蛾 *CSP18* 蛋白能直接结合毒死蜱, 经毒死蜱诱导后, *CSP18* 基因表达水平上升 7 倍, RNAi 干扰 *CSP18* 后, 经毒死蜱处理后该虫的成活率降低至对照的 15.2%, *CSP18* 高表达提高其对毒死蜱的螯合作用, 这能导致该虫对毒死蜱产生抗性 (Lin *et al.*, 2018)。赤拟谷盗 *Tribolium castaneum* 的 *CSP10* 基因能被敌敌畏和克百威显著诱导高表达, RNAi 干扰 *CSP10* 后, 该虫对两种农药的敏感性升高 (Xiong *et al.*, 2019)。

家蚕 *Bombyx mori* 的 20 个 CSPs 基因在不同组织和器官中表达, 经阿维菌素诱导后, 5 个 CSPs 在中肠极显著高表达, 分析认为, 家蚕的 CSPs 蛋白能结合阿维菌素, 然后通过其他的解毒酶将其代谢排出体外 (Xuan *et al.*, 2015)。新烟碱类农药对蜜蜂的影响受到国内外学者的广泛关注, 有研究发现, 中华蜜蜂 *Apis cerana cerana* 的 *CSP1* 蛋白与新烟碱类农药吡虫啉有很强的结合能力, 亚致死剂量的吡虫啉能显著降低 *CSP1* 与其配体 β -紫罗兰酮结合, *CSP1* 基因在蜜蜂响应吡虫啉中具有重要作用 (Li *et al.*, 2017)。

许多地区的冈比亚按蚊种群都对拟除虫菊酯类农药产生了高水平抗性, Ingham *et al.* (2020) 研究发现, 该虫 8 个 CSPs 基因在抗性个体组织中具有不同的高表达模式, 其中 4 个 CSPs (*SAP2*、*SAP3*、*CSP4*、*CSP6*) 能在抗性个体中被溴氰菊酯诱导高表达; 沉默抗性个体 *SAP2* 后, 其经拟除虫菊酯类农药处理后的死亡率显著上升; 但沉默抗性个体的 *SAP3*、*CSP4*、*CSP6* 后, 经拟除虫菊酯处理后其死亡率不变; 通过转基因技术在冈比亚按蚊中高表达 *SAP2* 后, 转基因冈比亚按蚊品系对拟除虫菊酯抗性显著提高; *SAP2* 主要在抗性个体的头部和足高表达, 抗性个体的 *SAP2* 的 DNA 序列存在多态性变化; 该研究表明 *SAP2* 通过螯合作用导致冈比亚按蚊对拟除虫菊酯的抗性, 但相关分子机制有待深入研究。禾谷缢管蚜的 4 个 CSPs 基因在农药诱导下表达水平显著提高 (Peng *et al.*, 2020), 其中的 *CSP5* 基因在抗高效氯氟氰菊酯品系中组成型高表达。

Li *et al.* (2021) 研究发现, 使用不同类型农药处理棉蚜 *Aphis gossypii* 后, 棉蚜的 8 个 CSP 基因表达水平不同, 棉蚜 *AgosCSP5* 基因的表达水平经过不同农药处理后显著上调表达; 过表达棉蚜

AgosCSP5 基因的果蝇对氧化乐果、吡虫啉、氯氰菊酯的敏感性显著降低,但对溴氰菊酯和氟胺氰菊酯的敏感性变化不显著;过表达棉蚜 *AgosCSP5* 基因的果蝇对氧化乐果的抗性倍数为 2.6 倍。该研究认为 *CSP5* 可能参与棉蚜对农药的抗药性。

CSPs 基因介导昆虫抗药性在几种昆虫中已报道,但其表达调控等分子机制有待深入研究。昆虫抗药性相关的 *CSPs* 能与农药稳定结合,且哺乳动物不存在 *CSP* 基因,因此,抑制抗性相关的 *CSPs* 可以增加杀虫剂的作用效果,以这些 *CSPs* 为靶标开发农药增效剂具有较好的安全性与应用前景 (Pelosi *et al.*, 2018)。抗药性相关的 *CSP* 基因突变可以作为监测害虫田间抗性的分子标记 (Liu *et al.*, 2017), *CSPs* 基因介导害虫抗药性相关研究对于害虫的抗药性治理和农药的高效利用具有重要的意义。

3 昆虫抗药性相关酶的基因表达调控

农药代谢相关酶的变异介导了昆虫对不同杀虫剂的抗性,相关的调控机制十分复杂,目前报道的机制有顺式调控、反式作用因子调控、基因扩增等 (Li *et al.*, 2007; Zimmer *et al.*, 2018)。

顺式调控作用是抗药性相关代谢酶表达调控的常见机制之一,在抗药性相关的 *P450* 基因表达调控中研究较多。家蝇的氯氰菊酯抗性品系的 *P450* 基因 *CYP6D1* 启动子区存在一个 15 bp 的插入片段,该插入片段通过顺式调控导致 *CYP6D1* 高表达,从而介导家蝇对拟除虫菊酯的抗性 (Seifert and Scott, 2002)。致倦库蚊氯氰菊酯抗性品系的 *CYP9M10* 启动子区插入一个 *CuRE1* 转座子,该顺式作用突变导致 *CYP9M10* 超高表达,使该虫对拟除虫菊酯产生高抗性 (Itokawa *et al.*, 2010)。桃蚜 *CYP6CY3* 启动子区一个 (AC)_n 重复微卫星能调控该基因表达,从而影响 *CYP6CY3* 对烟碱和新烟碱类农药的代谢 (Bass *et al.*, 2013)。Li *et al.* (2019) 研究发现, *CYP6BG1* 介导了小菜蛾对氯虫苯甲酰胺的抗性,启动子变异的顺式调控影响了该基因的表达水平。

反式作用因子也可调控农药代谢相关酶的基因表达。转录因子能够通过与其抗性相关基因的启动子区结合,从而调控这些基因的表达,转录因子对昆虫抗药性相关基因表达的反式调控一直

备受关注。在黑腹果蝇 *Drosophila melanogaster* 抗 DDT 品系 91R 和 RDDTR 中,转录因子 *CncC* (Cap “n” collar isoform-C) 表达水平显著上调,其通过结合启动子关键位点,调控 *P450* 和 *GST* 等基因的上调表达,进而影响两个抗性品系对 DDT 的抗性 (Misra *et al.*, 2013)。转录因子 *CncC* 能够调控 *P450* 基因的表达,导致马铃薯甲虫、斜纹夜蛾 *Spodoptera litura*、甜菜夜蛾 *Spodoptera exigua* 等害虫分别对不同农药的抗性 (Gaddelapati *et al.*, 2018; Hu *et al.*, 2020; Lu *et al.*, 2020)。除了启动子区的顺式作用调控外,转录因子 *FTZ-F1* 的反式调控作用也影响小菜蛾 *CYP6BG1* 基因表达,二者共同介导该虫对氯虫苯甲酰胺的抗性 (Li *et al.*, 2019)。转录因子 *CREB* (cAMP-response element binding protein) 能够直接被蛋白激酶基因 *MAPK* (Mitogen-activated protein kinase) 激活,从而介导 *P450 CYP6CMI* 基因的高表达,导致烟粉虱对新烟碱类农药的抗性 (Yang *et al.*, 2020)。转录因子对 *CSPs* 基因的表达调控目前未见报道。

piRNA (Piwi-interacting RNA) 或 miRNA (microRNA) 介导的抗药性相关基因转录后调控也有报道,靶向抗药性相关基因的 piRNA 或 miRNA 负调控这些基因的表达 (Ye *et al.*, 2017; Zhang *et al.*, 2018)。piRNA-3878 靶向 *CYP307B1* 基因,影响淡色库蚊 *Culex pipiens pallens* 对溴氰菊酯的抗性 (Ye *et al.*, 2017)。miR-276 和 miR-3016 通过调控乙酰辅酶 A 羧化酶基因的表达,影响棉蚜 *Aphis gossypii* 对螺虫乙酯的抗性 (Wei *et al.*, 2016)。miRNA-998-3pT 通过靶向 *ABCC2* 影响小菜蛾和棉铃虫 *Helicoverpa armigera* 对 Cry1Ac Bt 毒素的抗性 (Zhu *et al.*, 2020)。朱砂叶螨 *Tetranychus cinnabarinus* 的 miR-4-3p 靶向 *GSTM4* 基因,通过调控 *GSTM4* 的表达水平影响该螨对丁氟螨酯的抗性 (Zhang *et al.*, 2018)。lincRNA (long non-coding RNA) lincRNA_Tc13743.2 通过竞争性结合 miR-133-5p,进而促进 *GSTM02* 的过表达,从而介导了朱砂叶螨对丁氟螨酯的抗药性 (Feng *et al.*, 2020)。

除了上述调控机制之外,基因扩增 (Gene amplification) 等机制也在抗性昆虫中有报道。*GSTs* 基因扩增在褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 抗高效氯氟氰菊酯品系 SRC 中起重要作用 (Vontas *et al.*, 2002)。酯酶基因扩增在蚜虫和蚊类的抗药性中有较多报道 (Bass and Field, 2011)。桃蚜和

褐飞虱通过某些 P450s 拷贝数的增加来产生对吡虫啉等新烟碱类农药的高水平抗性 (Zimmer *et al.*, 2018)。在埃及伊蚊 *Aedes aegypti* 对 DDT、氯氟氰菊酯和溴氰菊酯品系的抗性品系中, ABC 转运蛋白基因 *ABCB4* 的扩增介导了抗性的产生 (Bariami *et al.*, 2012)

虽然 CSPs 介导害虫抗药性的现象在几种昆虫中发现, 但是 CSP 基因在抗药性昆虫的表达调控机制目前尚未报道, 顺式调控、反式作用因子调控、基因扩增等机制都可能调控 CSP 基因的高水平表达, 但是具体机制有待逐步针对不同的害虫展开深入研究。

4 小结与展望

如前所述, 昆虫 CSPs 功能复杂, 参与昆虫对杀虫剂的抗性是最新报道的 CSPs 功能之一, CSPs 能结合不同内源和外源化合物 (Pelosi *et al.*, 2018), 但不参与化合物代谢, 主要通过螯合作用在杀虫剂抗性中起作用 (Ingham *et al.*, 2020), 然而, CSPs 介导昆虫抗药性的机制仍然不够清晰, 还有一系列的问题有待研究, 例如, 抗药性相关 CSP 基因高表达的调控机制如何, 顺式调控和反式作用是否参与调控 CSP 基因的高表达, 抗性相关 CSP 蛋白与农药的结合机理和结合特性如何, 编码区突变是否影响抗药性相关 CSP 蛋白与农药的结合并提高抗性水平。针对这些问题, 可以通过建立昆虫抗药性品系和敏感品系, 体外表达抗性品系和敏感品系的 CSPs, 并定点突变可能影响 CSPs 蛋白与农药结合的关键氨基酸, 研究表达的野生型和突变型 CSPs 与农药的结合特性与结合机理。分析 CSPs 基因启动子区变化和转录因子对其表达水平的影响, 分析 miRNA 是否参与调控抗性个体的 CSPs 基因表达。通过这些研究阐明 CSPs 影响昆虫抗性的分子机制, 这对于开发靶向 CSP 基因的安全农药增效剂, 以及害虫的抗性监测与抗性治理等具有重要意义。

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