

植食性昆虫唾液调控昆虫-植物互作的研究进展

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摘要: 在与寄主植物长期共同进化的过程中,为了更好地适应和利用寄主,植食性昆虫进化出了多种取食方式。同时,为了应对植食性昆虫的取食,植物进化出了多种防御策略,包括直接防御和间接防御。在整个昆虫-植物互作过程中,昆虫唾液起着重要作用。一方面,昆虫唾液中一些组分可以被植物识别并诱导植物防御反应;另一方面,昆虫通过分泌唾液到植物中调控寄主防御反应。该文从昆虫-植物互作的角度出发介绍植食性昆虫唾液的成分与功能,着重对昆虫唾液激发子和效应子的研究进展进行了综述,并对未来唾液的研究及其在害虫防治中的应用进行展望。

关键词: 昆虫; 唾液; 激发子; 效应子; 植物防御

Regulation of insect-plant interactions by herbivorous insect saliva

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Abstract: In the long process of co-evolution with host plants, herbivorous insects have evolved a variety of feeding styles in order to better adapt to and utilize host plants. Meanwhile, in order to cope with herbivorous insects, plants have also evolved a variety of defense strategies, including direct and indirect defenses. Insect saliva plays an important role in the whole process of insect-plant interactions. On the one hand, plants can recognize some components of insect saliva to induce defense responses. On the other hand, insects secrete saliva into plants to regulate host defense responses. From the perspective of insect-plant interactions, we introduce the composition and function of herbivorous insect saliva, review the research advances in salivary elicitors and effectors and discuss the future research of insect saliva and its application in pest control.

Key words: insect; saliva; elicitor; effector; plant defense

目前地球上已经命名的昆虫大约有100万种,其中近一半属于植食性昆虫。植食性昆虫及其寄主植物之间的防御和反防御过程常被比喻为昆虫与植物的“军备竞赛”(Jiang et al., 2019)。在4亿多年的植物-昆虫共同进化过程中,植物已经进化出多种防御植食性昆虫的策略,即物理和化学的组成型防御、直接或间接的诱导型防御。组成型防御是指植

物用本身固有的物理和化学屏障来阻碍昆虫的取食,如植物表面的刺、毛状体和角质层等。诱导型防御是指植物在受到植食性昆虫为害后产生的防御反应,一种是植物直接产生防御蛋白或有毒次生代谢物的防御,包括芥子油苷、生氰糖苷、生物碱、酚类和蛋白酶抑制剂等,起到毒素、驱虫或抗消化的作用;另一种是植物通过释放挥发物和花蜜吸引寄生蜂等

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天敌昆虫的间接防御(Wu & Baldwin, 2010; Pan et al., 2021)。一般而言,植食性昆虫的取食会激发一系列植物的信号级联反应,植物可以识别植食性昆虫/损伤/微生物相关的分子模式(herbivore-/damage-/microbe-associated molecular pattern, HAMP/DAMP/MAMP)并作出相应的防御(Baldwin et al., 2001)。相应地,植食性昆虫为了能继续在植物上生存也进化出了不同的应对策略(Wang et al., 2017; Chen & Mao, 2020)。

昆虫取食所诱导的植物响应在质和量上都不同于机械损伤(Reymond et al., 2000),这种差异可能由植食性昆虫在取食过程中口腔分泌的分泌物引起的(Musser et al., 2002)。昆虫在取食过程中会释放唾液,其唾液与植物直接接触(Dussourd et al., 2016),唾液成分会被寄主植物识别并诱导或抑制防御反应(Musser et al., 2002; Tian et al., 2012; Chuang et al., 2014),其中可以被植物识别并诱导植物防御反应的成分称为激发子,而抑制植物防御反应的成分称为效应子(Howe & Jander, 2008)。唾液在昆虫取食过程中还具有其他功能,如润滑口器、消化、免疫和解毒等(Rivera-Vega et al., 2017)。因此,唾液是昆虫能否在寄主植物上成功定殖的关键因子之一。1995年 Mattiacci et al. (1995)发现欧洲粉蝶 *Pieris brassicae* 幼虫分泌的 β -葡萄糖苷酶诱导了寄主植物挥发物的释放,从而吸引天敌,自此关于昆虫唾液成分与植物诱导防御之间关系的研究开始涌现。本文简要综述了近30年来植食性昆虫唾液调控昆虫-植物互作的研究进展,首先介绍了昆虫唾液的成分与功能,然后重点介绍了昆虫唾液激发子和效应子的作用机制,最后对昆虫唾液激发子在害虫综合治理方面的应用前景进行展望,以期为开发新型的植物免疫调节剂用于害虫防控提供参考。

1 昆虫唾液的成分与功能

为了有效地获取食物,植食性昆虫逐渐进化出多种不同形态的口器,如咀嚼式、刺吸式和虹吸式等。在口器分化的过程中,伴随着口器外部形态的变化,植食性昆虫的唾液成分也逐渐发生进化。目前对昆虫唾液的研究主要集中在咀嚼式口器昆虫和刺吸式口器昆虫上。

1.1 咀嚼式口器昆虫唾液的成分与功能

咀嚼式口器在鳞翅目幼虫、直翅目昆虫和鞘翅目甲虫等植食性昆虫中较常见(Bonaventure, 2012)。咀嚼式口器由上唇、上颚、下颚、下唇与舌5部分组成。

咀嚼式口器昆虫在取食过程中会撕掉植物组织,因此这种取食行为诱导的植物防御反应和机械损伤诱导的防御有部分相同(Mithöfer & Boland, 2008)。

咀嚼式口器昆虫会在损伤的植物组织上分泌唾液。唾液中不同成分在咀嚼式口器昆虫-寄主植物互作中起着不同的作用,主要包括以下4种类型:(1)消化。几乎每种咀嚼式口器昆虫唾液中都鉴定到了消化酶如淀粉酶、蛋白酶等(Celorio-Mancera et al., 2011; Tian et al., 2012; Harpel et al., 2015)。在摄食之前昆虫通过释放消化酶促进大分子分解,补充中肠消化酶的功能,从而提高消化效率。例如鳞翅目昆虫红带袖蝶 *Heliconius melpomene* 成虫唾液中的蛋白酶有助于花粉的消化(Eberhard et al., 2007; Harpel et al., 2015)。(2)解毒。植物中含有大量对植食性昆虫有毒的次生化合物(Fürstenberg-Hägg et al., 2013),昆虫唾液腺中的解毒基因有谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶、细胞色素P450和UDP-糖基转移酶等(Celorio-Mancera et al., 2011; Afshar et al., 2013),在唾液腺的蛋白质组中也鉴定到一些解毒酶,如过氧化氢酶和脱氢酶(Celorio-Mancera et al., 2011)。(3)免疫。在鳞翅目昆虫的唾液腺中鉴定到了参与免疫的蛋白质,如抗菌肽和 β -葡聚糖受体蛋白(Celorio-Mancera et al., 2011; Harpel et al., 2015)。例如棉铃虫 *Helicoverpa zea* 唾液中的葡萄糖氧化酶和溶菌酶具有抗菌活性(Liu et al., 2004; Musser et al., 2005a)。(4)调控寄主植物防御反应。鳞翅目昆虫的唾液中含有一些影响植物防御反应的蛋白,如抗氧化酶(如过氧化物酶和过氧化氢酶)可以通过减少植物活性氧(reactive oxygen species, ROS)帮助昆虫避免被植物识别(Baxter et al., 2014),几种蛋白酶抑制剂可降低植物蛋白酶对昆虫消化的影响(Li et al., 2009)。此外,鳞翅目昆虫唾液中含有影响植物挥发物释放的分子,进而可能会影响植物吸引天敌的能力(Delphia et al., 2006)。

1.2 刺吸式口器昆虫唾液的成分与功能

刺吸式口器昆虫(如蚜虫、粉虱和飞虱等半翅目昆虫)的口器和咀嚼式昆虫的口器不同,它们口器的上下颚特化为喙,套在特化的下唇内,能够刺穿植物组织进入韧皮部并吸取汁液,同时会分泌大量唾液到植物体内(Bonaventure, 2012)。大多数植食性半翅目昆虫在取食过程中会产生2种不同类型的唾液——胶状唾液和水状唾液。

胶状唾液是刺吸式口器昆虫在取食早期分泌的唾液,包含多种结构性蛋白与酶类。胶状唾液在刺

吸式口器昆虫的口针刺穿植物组织的过程中逐渐分泌,不久就会形成凝胶,并在口针周围形成唾液鞘,这样就只有口针尖端与植物组织直接接触,口针的轴则被包裹在鞘内,防止植物汁液在取食过程中泄漏(Miles, 2007)。

水状唾液中含有氨基酸、还原性物质和表面活性成分、果胶酶、纤维素酶、淀粉酶、水解蔗糖的酶、水解酚苷的酶、氧化酶类和其他可能降解复杂糖类的酶。水状唾液在刺吸式口器昆虫-寄主植物互作中的作用主要有润滑与辅助口针穿刺、帮助消化、解毒植物防御性化学物质和调控寄主植物防御反应(Miles, 2007)。

2 昆虫唾液激发子

植物感知昆虫的取食是启动防御反应的第1步,植物可以识别一些昆虫的唾液成分并激活特定的防御以应对或耐受昆虫的攻击,这些唾液成分被称为激发子,对这些激发子的特异和高效识别是及时启动植物防御的重要保证(Kessler & Baldwin, 2002; Gust et al., 2017; Erb & Reymond, 2019)。本文主要概述目前已鉴定到的咀嚼式口器和刺吸式口器昆虫的唾液激发子,主要包括酶类(例如葡萄糖氧化酶、 β -葡萄糖苷酶)(Mattiacci et al., 1995; Musser et al., 2002)、从消化的植物蛋白中释放的多肽(如inceptin)(Schmelz et al., 2006)、脂肪酸-氨基酸共轭物(fatty acid-amino acid conjugate, FAC)(Alborn et al., 1997)和含硫脂肪酸(蝗素 caeliferin)(Alborn et al., 2007)。

2.1 咀嚼式口器昆虫唾液激发子

目前关于咀嚼式口器昆虫唾液激发子的研究比较多,首个被发现的昆虫唾液激发子就是欧洲粉蝶幼虫口腔分泌物中的 β -葡萄糖苷酶,它可以激发寄主植物甘蓝的防御反应,诱导植物产生与昆虫取食类似的挥发物,吸引天敌寄生蜂(Hopke et al., 1994; Mattiacci et al., 1995)。另一种酶类激发子是一种存在于多种咀嚼式口器昆虫唾液中的葡萄糖氧化酶(glucose oxidase, GOX)。GOX首先在美洲沙漠蝗*Sc. americana*的唾液中被发现(Candy, 1979),研究表明GOX可以通过调控棉铃虫中肠活性氧水平来影响其消化功能(Eichenseer et al., 1999; Musser et al., 2005b; Peiffer & Felton, 2005),后来在甜菜夜蛾*Spodoptera exigua*(Bede et al., 2006)和烟草天蛾*Manduca sexta*(Diezel et al., 2009)的唾液中也陆续鉴定到了GOX。Tian et al. (2012)研究发现唾液中的

GOX可以诱导番茄茉莉酸合成和晚期应答防御基因如蛋白酶抑制剂的上调。GOX是一种酶,存在于许多不同种类昆虫的唾液中,因此植物通过识别这种酶来激发自身的防御可能是植物应对不同植食性昆虫取食的共同策略。已发现的酶类激发子还包括磷脂酶C和脂肪酶类,如草地贪夜蛾*Sp. frugiperda*的磷脂酶C可诱导玉米中胰蛋白酶抑制剂的积累(Acevedo et al., 2018),而沙漠蝗*Sc. gregaria*口腔分泌物的脂肪酶能提高拟南芥中脂氧化物的积累和防御反应(Schäfer et al., 2011)(表1)。

昆虫消化的植物蛋白中释放的多肽也可以作为激发子。在植物防御中研究最广泛的多肽激发子是一种名为inceptin的含有二硫键的多肽,即Vu-In(*Vigna unguiculata*-inceptin),其氨基酸序列为 $^+ICDINGVCVDA^-$ 。Inceptin来源于植物叶绿体三磷酸腺苷(adenosine triphosphate, ATP)合酶 γ -亚基,通过诱导挥发物、苯丙烷和蛋白酶抑制剂来介导植物对植食性昆虫的防御,是植物应对昆虫攻击启动特定防御反应中的重要信号。当植物中的叶绿体ATP合酶 γ -亚基被草地贪夜蛾幼虫取食到肠道时,其被水解转化为inceptin,然后随着昆虫唾液注入植物组织(Schmelz et al., 2006; 2007; Felton & Tumlinson, 2008)(表1)。与其他激发子一样,inceptin可以使植物体内乙烯、茉莉酸(jasmonic acid, JA)和水杨酸(salicylic acid, SA)水平升高,促进植物释放萜类化合物。另外,棉灰翅夜蛾*Sp. littoralis*幼虫唾液中也含有一种可能来源于细菌的类孔蛋白,其可以诱导植物的早期防御反应,调节植物细胞中 Ca^{2+} 的内流(Guo et al., 2013)(表1)。

FAC是已知激发子中研究最多的一类。FAC由脂肪酸部分(亚麻酸或亚麻油酸及其衍生物)和氨基酸部分(谷氨酸或谷氨酰胺)两部分组成(Wu & Baldwin, 2010)。有趣的是,脂肪酸和氨基酸分别来自植物和昆虫,并在昆虫中肠中合成(Paré et al., 1998)。从甜菜夜蛾幼虫口腔分泌物中分离出来的挥发物诱导素 volicitin,即N-(17-羟基亚麻酸氨基)-L-谷氨酰胺(N-(17-hydroxylinolenoyl)-L-glutamine),是第1个被鉴定的、也是目前研究最广泛的FAC激发子,可以诱导玉米吡啶等挥发物的释放以吸引天敌寄生蜂(Alborn et al., 1997)(表1)。后来在其他咀嚼式口器昆虫中也发现了 volicitin 和其他 FAC,如烟草原天蛾(Halitschke et al., 2001; Alborn et al., 2003)、棉铃虫(Mori et al., 2001)、斜纹夜蛾*Sp. litura*(Mori et al., 2003)和黑脸油葫芦 *Teleogryllus tai-*

wanemma (Yoshinaga et al., 2014)。野生型烟草可以特异性识别烟草天蛾唾液中的FAC, 迅速向植物发出长距离系统信号, 激活丝裂原活化蛋白激酶 (mitogen-activated protein kinase, MAPK) 和 JA 通路

(Wu et al., 2007; Hettenhausen et al., 2014)。Block et al. (2017) 发现甜菜夜蛾和粉纹夜蛾 *Trichoplusia ni* 的FAC激发子可以诱导拟南芥和番茄活性氧爆发。

表1 昆虫唾液激发子

Table 1 Insect salivary elicitors

昆虫 Insect	种 Species	蛋白 Protein	功能 Function	参考文献 Reference
咀嚼式 口器昆虫 Insects with chewing mouthparts	欧洲粉蝶 <i>Pieris brassicae</i> 美洲棉铃虫 <i>Helicoverpa zea</i> 草地贪夜蛾 <i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> 沙漠蝗 <i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> 草地贪夜蛾 <i>Sp. frugiperda</i> 棉灰翅夜蛾 <i>Sp. littoralis</i> 甜菜夜蛾 <i>Sp. exigua</i> 美洲沙漠蝗 <i>Sc. americana</i>	β -葡萄糖苷酶 β -glucosidase 葡萄糖氧化酶 Glucose oxidase 磷脂酶C Phospholipase C 脂肪酶 Lipase Incepin 类孔蛋白 Porin-like protein 挥发物诱导素 Volicitin 含硫脂肪酸 Caeliferins	诱导挥发物 Inducing volatiles 诱导茉莉酸和防御基因 Eliciting JA and defense genes 诱导蛋白酶抑制剂 Inducing proteinase inhibitors 诱导脂氧化物积累 Inducing accumulation of oxylipins 诱导乙烯、水杨酸和茉莉酸 Inducing ET, SA and JA 诱导早期防御反应 Inducing early defense responses 诱导挥发物吸引寄生蜂 Inducing volatiles to attract parasitic wasps 诱导挥发物 Inducing volatiles	Mattiacci et al., 1995 Eichenseer et al., 1999; Tian et al., 2012 Acevedo et al., 2018 Schäfer et al., 2011 Schmelz et al., 2006 Guo et al., 2013 Alborn et al., 1997 Alborn et al., 2007
刺吸式 口器昆虫 Insects with piercing- sucking mouthparts	桃蚜 <i>Myzus persicae</i> 麦长管蚜 <i>Si. avenae</i> 桃蚜 <i>My. persicae</i> 桃蚜 <i>My. persicae</i> 桃蚜 <i>My. persicae</i> 桃蚜 <i>My. persicae</i> 褐飞虱 <i>Nilaparvata lugens</i>	葡萄糖氧化酶 Glucose oxidase 果胶酶 Pectinase 组织蛋白酶B3 Cathepsin B3 唾液蛋白Mp10 Salivary protein Mp10 唾液蛋白Mp56, Mp57, Mp58 Salivary proteins Mp56, Mp57, Mp58 类粘蛋白 Mucin-like protein	未知 Unknown 触发植物间接防御 Triggering plant indirect defense 触发活性氧爆发 Triggering ROS bursts 诱导植物黄化和细胞死亡 Inducing chlorosis and cell death 激活植物防御反应 Activating plant defense responses 诱导细胞死亡和胼胝质沉积 Inducing cell death and callose deposition	Harmel et al., 2008 Liu et al., 2009 Guo et al., 2020 Bos et al., 2010 Elzinga et al., 2014 Shangguan et al., 2017

硫氧基脂肪酸(也称为含硫脂肪酸)是另一种类型的唾液激发子。蝗素(caeliferin)是一个含硫脂肪酸的家族,最初是从美洲沙漠蝗唾液中分离出来的,通过诱导植物释放萜类化合物从而吸引捕食性天敌(Alborn et al., 2007; 胡宁宁等, 2018)(表1)。此外,还在沙漠蝗和其他直翅目昆虫口腔分泌物中检测到了蝗素家族中的caeliferin A16: 0(2,16 硫氧基十六碳烯酸),用合成的纯caeliferin A16: 0处理拟南芥并没有诱导任何可观察到的反应(Schäfer et al., 2011),但在体外化学合成的与蝗虫唾液中浓度一致的caeliferin A16: 0时,可诱导拟南芥产生大量JA和ET(O'Doherty et al., 2011)。

2.2 刺吸式口器昆虫唾液激发子

除了咀嚼式口器昆虫,刺吸式口器昆虫唾液蛋白也可以作为激发子来激活植物防御。葡萄糖氧化

酶并非咀嚼式口器昆虫唾液中独有,在刺吸式口器昆虫桃蚜 *Myzus persicae* 唾液中也发现了葡萄糖氧化酶,但其具体作用机制还有待研究(Harmel et al., 2008)。在刺吸式口器昆虫唾液中还发现了不同于咀嚼式口器昆虫的酶类激发子,如麦长管蚜 *Sitobion avenae* 唾液中的果胶酶可以诱导植物释放挥发物,从而吸引天敌昆虫,触发小麦植株的间接防御(Liu et al., 2009)。桃蚜唾液中的一种半胱氨酸蛋白酶 Cathepsin B3 可以被烟草识别,并以增强抗病性依赖的方式触发韧皮部ROS的积累,从而抑制桃蚜取食(Guo et al., 2020)。桃蚜唾液蛋白 Mp10、Mp42、Mp56、Mp57 和 Mp58 可能通过激活植物防御反应来降低桃蚜的适合度,如 Mp10 能特异性诱导本氏烟的黄化和细胞死亡(Bos et al., 2010; Elzinga et al., 2014)(表1)。褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 唾液

中的类粘蛋白(mucin-like protein, MLP)可以激发植物防御反应,如诱导细胞死亡、防御相关基因表达和胼胝质沉积,这些防御反应与 Ca^{2+} 调动、MAPK和JA信号通路相关,从而降低了褐飞虱的适合度(Shangguan et al., 2017)(表1)。叶螨虽然不属于昆虫,但其取食方式类似于刺吸式口器昆虫。二斑叶螨 *Tetranychus urticae* 唾液激发子 tetranin 不仅触发植物细胞质 Ca^{2+} 内流和膜去极化,激活植物防御基因,通过吸引捕食性螨类诱导植物的间接防御,而且还诱导JA、SA和脱落酸(abscisic acid, ABA)的生物合成(Iida et al., 2019)。

有趣的是,有些刺吸式口器昆虫唾液中的微生物也可以激活植物的防御反应。如大戟长管蚜 *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* 唾液中的伴侣蛋白 GroEL 是一种保守的细菌蛋白,在拟南芥中表达 GroEL 能诱导氧化暴发和模式触发的免疫(pattern-triggered immunity, PTI)标记基因的表达,进而增强对蚜虫的抗性,这表明 GroEL 是一种触发 PTI 的分子模式。此发现首次表明昆虫内共生菌也能影响植物的抗性,拓宽了传统意义上植物-昆虫相互作用的视野(Chaudhary et al., 2014)。一些存在于刺吸式口器昆虫蜜露中的微生物甚至都可作为激发子激活植物防御,如褐飞虱蜜露中的细菌能诱导水稻中植物防御素的积累和挥发物的释放,从而激活水稻的直接和间接防御(Wari et al., 2019)。

3 昆虫唾液效应子

就像植物能识别各种植食性昆虫唾液中的蛋白一样,为了适应寄主植物,植食性昆虫也可以利用唾液效应子来抑制植物防御,从而利于自身取食(Bos et al., 2010)。昆虫唾液中可以干扰甚至抑制植物防御反应的成分被称为效应子。按照效应子的作用机制,其主要分为帮助昆虫取食、影响钙离子、活性氧等植物早期防御信号通路(Bonaventure, 2012)、WRKY转录因子、JA和SA等激素信号通路和调节植物免疫等几大类(Wu & Baldwin, 2010; Li et al., 2019)。

3.1 咀嚼式口器昆虫唾液效应子

目前关于咀嚼式口器昆虫唾液效应子的报道还比较少,不过研究表明鳞翅目昆虫唾液的未知蛋白或肽可以抑制拟南芥和野生型烟草中与蛋白酶抑制剂和水分胁迫相关的防御反应(Schittko et al., 2001; Consales et al., 2011)。棉铃虫分泌的唾液葡萄糖氧化酶GOX是首个被报道的昆虫唾液效应子,

它不仅是唾液激发子,同时也是可以抑制普通烟草中产生烟碱的唾液效应子(Musser et al., 2002; 2005b)。GOX可以催化葡萄糖生成葡萄糖酸和过氧化氢,昆虫取食植物时会摄入降低营养质量的植物氧化酶,而GOX的产物过氧化氢可以使这些酶变性,从而帮助昆虫从植物中获取营养(Eichenseer et al., 1999; 2010)。GOX还有抗菌功能,棉铃虫唾液中GOX可以抑制沙雷氏菌 *Serratia marcescens* 和铜绿假单胞菌 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, 可能是因为GOX氧化葡萄糖生成的过氧化氢具有杀菌功能(Musser et al., 2005a)(表2)。另外,甜菜夜蛾中GOX酶解产生的过氧化氢可以诱导野生烟草叶片中强烈的SA暴发并削弱JA介导的防御反应,因此有利于甜菜夜蛾取食(Diezel et al., 2009)(表2)。与烟草相反,GOX在番茄中并不能诱导早期JA相关信号基因的表达,但却诱导了JA调控的晚期应答基因如蛋白酶抑制剂2的高表达,GOX还触发了番茄腺毛的产生(Tian et al., 2012)。以上研究表明根据与它们相互作用的寄主植物的不同,GOX蛋白既可以是效应子也可以是激发子。鳞翅目昆虫唾液中还有一些蛋白被鉴定为抗氧化剂或活性氧清除剂,如粉纹夜蛾唾液中的过氧化氢酶就具有清除活性氧的作用,从而抑制活性氧迸发和蛋白酶抑制剂积累等其他植物防御反应(Rivera-Vega et al., 2018)(表2)。前文已经介绍过inceptin在草地贪夜蛾唾液中作为一种激发子可以激发植物的防御,但是后来大豆夜蛾 *Anticarsia gemmatilis* 唾液中发现了一个C端截短的inceptin($Vu\text{-In}^{\Delta}$,氨基酸序列为 $^{\text{ICDINGVCVD}}$), $Vu\text{-In}^{\Delta}$ 是 $Vu\text{-In}$ 诱导反应天然拮抗剂,inceptin仅缺失一个氨基酸就可以从诱导防御的激发子转变为效应子,不会引起乙烯产生,并显著降低挥发物(E)-4,8-二甲基-1,3,7-壬三烯的释放(Schmelz et al., 2012)(表2)。 $Vu\text{-In}^{\Delta}$ 拮抗激发子活性的发现使人们不再简单地将inceptin相关的肽视为一类激发子,而是更广泛地将其视为具有多种活性的植食性昆虫效应子。

咀嚼式口器昆虫会对植物组织或细胞造成较大损伤,而JA信号通路主要参与针对这种大面积损伤的防御反应,在激活植物抗虫防御中发挥着重要作用(Koornneef & Pieterse, 2008)。Chen et al. (2019)从棉铃虫唾液中鉴定到一个HARPI(R-like protein 1)蛋白,HARPI可以与拟南芥和棉花中的多种茉莉酸转录抑制因子(Jasmonate-ZIM-domain, JAZ)蛋白相互作用,阻止COI1介导的JAZ降解,从而阻断JA

信号转导,使植物更容易被昆虫取食。在夜蛾科昆虫中,HARP1 蛋白同样作为效应子发挥保守的功能,抑制 JA 介导的防御反应,降低植物对昆虫的抗性,这类效应子可能有助于昆虫在共同进化中适应寄主植物(Chen et al.,2019)(表2)。与激发子一样,在昆虫携带的微生物中也鉴定到了多个效应子。马铃薯甲虫 *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* 幼虫利用其唾液和肠道中的单胞菌属 *Stenotrophomonas*、假单胞菌属 *Pseudomonas* 和肠杆菌属 *Enterobacter* 三种共生

菌来抑制番茄 JA 诱导的防御反应(Chung et al.,2013;2017)。最近 Yamasaki et al.(2021)研究发现斜纹夜蛾幼虫口腔分泌物唾液中的一种厌氧葡萄球菌 *Staphylococcus epidermidis* 有助于抑制植物脂氧信号,增强 SA 和 ABA 的信号转导,表明昆虫唾液中的细菌也能作为效应子帮助昆虫成功在寄主植物上取食,说明调控植物防御作用的不是昆虫唾液蛋白,而是昆虫唾液中携带的微生物,这为昆虫-植物互作以及昆虫调控植物防御研究提供了一个新视角。

表2 咀嚼式口器昆虫唾液效应子
Table 2 Salivary effectors in insects with chewing mouthparts

昆虫 Insect	蛋白 Protein	功能 Function	参考文献 Reference
美洲棉铃虫 <i>Helicoverpa zea</i>	葡萄糖氧化酶 Glucose oxidase	抑制植物中损伤诱导的烟碱 Inhibiting wound-inducible nicotine	Musser et al., 2002; 2005a, b
甜菜夜蛾 <i>Spodoptera exigua</i>	葡萄糖氧化酶 Glucose oxidase	诱导水杨酸,抑制茉莉酸和乙烯 Eliciting SA, inhibiting JA and ET	Diezel et al., 2009
粉纹夜蛾 <i>Trichoplusia ni</i>	过氧化氢酶 Catalase	抑制胰蛋白酶抑制剂的诱导 Suppressing trypsin proteinase inhibitor induction	Rivera-Vega et al., 2018
大豆夜蛾 <i>Anticarsia gemmatilis</i>	Inceptin	抑制挥发物释放 Inhibiting volatiles emission	Schmelz et al., 2012
棉铃虫 <i>H. armigera</i>	R-like protein 1 (HARP1)	与 JAZ 互作,阻断 JA 信号转导 Interacting with JAZ repressors to block JA signaling	Chen et al., 2019

3.2 刺吸式口器昆虫唾液效应子

目前关于刺吸式口器昆虫唾液效应子的研究最多、最深入。在刺吸式口器昆虫中鉴定到的第1个效应子是豌豆蚜 *Acyrtosiphon pisum* 分泌的唾液蛋白 C002,沉默豌豆蚜 C002 基因后,其在韧皮部取食的时间与对照(沉默 GFP 基因)相比大大减少,表明 C002 基因在豌豆蚜取食蚕豆过程中起着关键性作用(Mutti et al.,2006;2008)(表3)。系统发育分析表明 C002 基因在其他昆虫中并不存在,这可能是蚜虫在适应寄主植物的过程中逐渐进化出来的(Ollivier et al.,2010;Hogenhout & Bos,2011)。后来通过转录组和蛋白质组分析又在蚜虫(Harmel et al.,2008;Bos et al.,2010)、粉虱(Su et al.,2012;邵若玄等,2018)和飞虱(Huang et al.,2016)中发现了一系列的唾液效应子,这些效应子可以帮助昆虫取食,调控植物钙离子和活性氧信号,抑制植物 WRKY 和激素通路,调节植物免疫。具体功能如下。

刺吸式口器昆虫取食时会分泌胶状唾液形成唾液鞘保护口针,一方面帮助其顺利穿刺,一方面避免取食过程中植物汁液的渗漏。Huang et al.(2015)在褐飞虱中发现了一个编码唾液鞘蛋白(salivary sheath protein, Shp)的唾液腺特异性基因,敲除 Shp 基因能抑制褐飞虱唾液鞘的形成,导致取食水稻的

褐飞虱在4 d内死亡,表明了唾液鞘可能是褐飞虱成功取食的关键。Huang et al.(2016)又通过蛋白质组结合基因组和转录组分析鉴定了褐飞虱几个潜在的唾液效应子,如 salivap-3 是形成唾液鞘的关键蛋白因子,沉默 salivap-3 基因导致褐飞虱若虫不能形成正常的唾液鞘,从而影响其取食行为,显著减少蜜露排泄量;类膜联蛋白5(annexin-like5, ANX-like5)是褐飞虱生存所必需的蛋白,沉默 ANX-like5 基因对褐飞虱若虫有致死作用,显著缩短了褐飞虱摄取韧皮部和木质部汁液的时间,并减少了蜜露的排泄(表3)。刺吸式口器昆虫取食时其口针需要先穿过植物细胞壁才能到达韧皮部,为了穿越这层物理屏障,它们也会分泌一些可以降解植物细胞壁的酶到植物体内。褐飞虱唾液 β -1,4-内切葡聚糖酶(endo- β -1,4-glucanase, EG1)通过降解植物细胞壁中的纤维素酶使褐飞虱的口针到达韧皮部,从而起到对抗植物物理防御的作用(Ji et al.,2017)。脊椎动物和昆虫进化出一类功能高度保守的免疫调节因子——巨噬细胞移动抑制因子(macrophage migration inhibitory factor, MIF),如豌豆蚜 *Acyrtosiphon pisum* 唾液中 MIF1 会抑制植物免疫 JA 相关基因的表达,胼胝质沉积和过敏性细胞死亡,从而有利于其自身取食(Calandra & Roger,2003;Naessens et al.,2015)。

表3 刺吸式口器昆虫唾液效应子

Table 3 Salivary effectors in insects with piercing-sucking mouthparts

分类 Classification	蛋白 Protein	昆虫 Insect	功能 Function	参考文献 Reference
帮助昆虫 取食 Assisting insects in feeding	唾液鞘蛋白 Salivary sheath protein	褐飞虱 <i>Nilaparvata lugens</i>	帮助唾液鞘形成 Assisting salivary sheath formation	Huang et al., 2015
	Salivap-3	褐飞虱 <i>N. lugens</i>	形成唾液鞘的关键蛋白 A key protein in forming the salivary sheath	Huang et al., 2016
	类膜联蛋白5 Annexin-like 5	褐飞虱 <i>N. lugens</i>	帮助取食 Assisting in feeding	Huang et al., 2016
	β -1,4-内切葡聚糖酶 Endo- β -1,4-glucanase	褐飞虱 <i>N. lugens</i>	降解植物细胞壁纤维素 Degrading celluloses in plant cell walls	Ji et al., 2017
	巨噬细胞移动抑制因子1 Macrophage migration inhibitory factor 1	豌豆蚜 <i>Acyrtosiphon pisum</i>	抑制植物胼胝质沉积 Inhibiting plant callose deposition	Naessens et al., 2015
影响钙离子、 活性氧等 植物早期 防御信号 通路 Affecting Ca^{2+} and ROS early defense signal- ing pathways in plants	唾液EF手性蛋白1 Salivary EF-hand protein 1	褐飞虱 <i>N. lugens</i>	抑制钙离子和活性氧信号通路 Inhibiting Ca^{2+} and ROS-signal pathway	Ye et al., 2017
	唾液中效应蛋白84 kD Salivary protein 84 kD	黑尾叶蝉 <i>Nephotettix cincticeps</i>	结合钙离子,抑制筛分子堵塞 Binding Ca^{2+} , suppressing sieve element clogging	Hattori et al., 2012
	唾液中效应蛋白75 kD Salivary protein 75 kD	黑尾叶蝉 <i>N. cincticeps</i>	帮助其从植物筛管中持续地摄取汁液 Contributing to successful and sustainable ingestion from the sieve elements of plants	Matsumoto & Hattori, 2018
	过氧化氢酶 Catalase	褐飞虱 <i>N. lugens</i>	预防过氧化氢干扰植物防御 Preventing H_2O_2 from interfering with plant defense	Petrova & Smith, 2014
	细胞死亡抑制子6 Cell death inhibitor 6	绿盲蝽 <i>Apolygus lucorum</i>	抑制ROS,从而抑制细胞死亡 Suppressing ROS to inhibit cell death	Dong et al., 2020
	唾液蛋白Mp55 Salivary protein Mp55	桃蚜 <i>Myzus persicae</i>	抑制4-甲氧基吲哚-3-甲基硫代葡萄糖苷、 胼胝质和过氧化氢的积累 Inhibiting accumulation of 4-methoxyindol- 3-ylmethylglucosinolate, callose and H_2O_2	Elzinga et al., 2014
	唾液蛋白Me47 Salivary protein Me47	马铃薯蚜 <i>Macrosiphum euphorbiae</i>	触发防御基因上调 Triggering defense gene upregulation	Kettles & Kaloshian, 2016
影响WRKY 信号通路 Affecting WRKY signaling pathway	唾液效应蛋白9 Salivary effector protein 9	烟粉虱 <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	抑制WRKY33调控的免疫相关基因激活 Inhibiting activation of WRKY33-regulated immunity-related genes	Wang et al., 2019
	卵黄原蛋白 Vitellogenin	灰飞虱 <i>Laodelphax striatellus</i>	结合OsWRKY71,抑制过氧化氢介导的防御 Interacting with OsWRKY71, weakening H_2O_2 -mediated plant defense	Ji et al., 2021
影响植物激 素信号通路 Affecting phytohormone signaling pathway	唾液蛋白56 Salivary protein 56	烟粉虱 <i>B. tabaci</i>	激活水杨酸信号途径 Eliciting SA-signaling pathway	Xu et al., 2019
	铁蛋白1 Ferritin 1	烟粉虱 <i>B. tabaci</i>	抑制植物氧化信号、胼胝质沉积、 蛋白酶抑制剂的激活与茉莉酸信号通路 Suppressing plant oxidative signals, callose deposition, proteinase inhibitor activation and the JA-mediated signaling pathway	Su et al., 2019
	唾液效应蛋白 Arginine rich, mutated in early stage of tumors, Armet	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	激活有丝分裂原蛋白激酶和水杨酸途径 Activating MAPK and SA pathways	Wang et al., 2015a; Cui et al., 2019
调节植物免疫 Regulating plant immunity	唾液蛋白NI12, NI16, NI28, NI43, NI40, NI32	褐飞虱 <i>N. lugens</i>	上调防御相关基因的表达和胼胝质沉积 Upregulating expression of defense-related genes and callose deposition	Rao et al., 2019
	唾液蛋白NI12, NI16, NI28, NI43, NI40, NI32			
	DNA酶II DNase II	灰飞虱 <i>L. striatellus</i>	降解胞外DNA,抑制过氧化氢水平和胼胝质积累 Degrading extracellular DNA, inhibiting H_2O_2 level and callose accumulation	Huang et al., 2019

续表 3 Continued

分类 Classification	蛋白 Protein	昆虫 Insect	功能 Function	参考文献 Reference
	唾液蛋白 Mp64 Salivary protein Mp64	桃蚜 <i>My. persicae</i>	靶向寄主免疫调节因子 SIZ1 Targeting the host immune regulator SIZ1	Liu et al., 2020
	E3泛素连接酶类蛋白 SSGP-71 E3-ubiquitin-ligase-mimicking protein SSGP-71	黑森瘿蚊 <i>Mayetiola destructor</i>	与类 Skp 蛋白互作, 激发效应子免疫 Interacting with Skp-like proteins, eliciting effector-triggered immunity	Zhao et al., 2015
	磷酸酶 2C Phosphatase 2C	黑森瘿蚊 <i>Ma. destructor</i>	重定向或干扰小麦信号转导途径 Redirecting or interfering with wheat signal transduction pathways	Zhao et al., 2016
其他作用 机制 Other mechanisms	唾液蛋白 Mp1 Salivary protein Mp1	桃蚜 <i>My. persicae</i>	靶向宿主蛋白 VPS52 并促进植物侵染 Targeting host protein VPS52 and facilitating plant infestation	Rodriguez et al., 2017
	唾液蛋白 Me10 Salivary protein Me10	马铃薯蚜 <i>Ma. euphorbiae</i>	与番茄 14-3-3 亚型 TFT7 蛋白互作 Interacting with 14-3-3 isoform 7 (TFT7)	Chaudhary et al., 2019
	唾液蛋白 C002 Salivary protein C002	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	未知 Unknown	Mutti et al., 2008
	血管紧张素转换酶 Angiotensin-converting enzymes	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	未知 Unknown	Wang et al., 2015b
	漆酶 1 Laccase 1	烟粉虱 <i>B. tabaci</i>	未知 Unknown	Yang et al., 2017

筛管堵塞是植物应对损伤的一种防御反应,能阻止韧皮部汁液流失。刺吸式口器昆虫取食植物时会导致筛管堵塞,筛分子的闭塞可能是 Ca^{2+} 流入筛管引起的 (Knoblauch & van Bel, 1998)。Forisome 是豆科植物筛管中含有的一种蛋白质复合体,其构象受 Ca^{2+} 浓度调节;高浓度 Ca^{2+} 下, forisome 处于分散状态,可导致筛管堵塞,低浓度 Ca^{2+} 下, forisome 处于紧缩状态,此时筛管不堵塞,这种由 forisome 构象变化引起的筛管堵塞机制通常在植物受到损伤和局部 Ca^{2+} 水平增加时被触发 (Will et al., 2007)。Will et al. (2007) 研究发现蚜虫唾液中含有钙结合蛋白,其可以阻止钙与筛分子蛋白结合,抑制筛分子中钙依赖信号的级联,促进分散的 forisome 转换回原始紧密的结构,从而恢复韧皮部汁液的流动,防止筛管堵塞,帮助蚜虫成功取食韧皮部汁液。另外,褐飞虱分泌的唾液 EF 手性蛋白 1 (salivary EF-hand protein 1, SEF1) 具有钙结合活性,通过调节水稻中 Ca^{2+} 和过氧化氢介导的信号转导途径抑制植物的防御,从而有助于褐飞虱取食,在褐飞虱与水稻的相互作用介导植物的防御反应中发挥着重要作用 (Ye et al., 2017)。黑尾叶蝉 *Nephotettix cincticeps* 唾液中效应蛋白 84 kD (salivary protein 84 kD, SP84) 能抑制水稻中 Ca^{2+} 和过氧化氢的积累,使筛管堵塞 (Hattori et al., 2012)。黑尾叶蝉唾液中效应蛋白 75 kD (salivary protein 75 kD, SP75) 也会帮助其在水稻筛管中取食汁液,虽然 SP75 确切的功能尚不清楚,但这种唾液蛋白可能会抑制导致筛管堵塞的某种信号通

路,从而使昆虫顺利取食韧皮部汁液 (Matsumoto & Hattori, 2018) (表 3)。

ROS 爆发是植物防御昆虫的早期信号通路之一。褐飞虱在取食过程中会分泌类似过氧化氢酶的蛋白以预防过氧化氢的直接毒害 (Petrova & Smith, 2014)。绿盲蝽 *Apolygus lucorum* 细胞死亡抑制子 6 (cell death inhibitor 6, AI6) 具有谷胱甘肽过氧化物酶的功能,抑制病原体相关分子模式诱导的 ROS,从而抑制模式触发免疫 PTI 诱导的细胞死亡 (Dong et al., 2020)。桃蚜在取食植物时会分泌唾液蛋白 Mp55 来抑制植物中 4-甲氧基吲哚-3-甲基硫代葡萄糖苷、胍胍质和过氧化氢的积累,从而促进自身的繁殖 (Elzinga et al., 2014)。谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶 (glutathione-S-transferases, GST) 是一种解毒酶,可催化还原型谷胱甘肽与外源物结合。马铃薯蚜虫分泌的唾液蛋白 Me47 对异硫氰酸酯有 GST 活性,因此可能具有解毒作用。然而 Me47 对植物-蚜虫相互作用结果的影响因寄主种类的不同而不同 (Kettles & Kaloshian, 2016) (表 3)。

WRKY 是植物中最大的转录因子家族之一,在植物防御昆虫的过程中起着重要的转录调节功能。烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* 中唾液蛋白 Bsp9 可以提高烟粉虱的适合度并促进病毒的传播, Wang et al. (2019) 研究发现 Bsp9 可直接与植物免疫调节因子 WRKY33 相互作用,通过抑制 WRKY33 调节的免疫相关基因表达来降低植物对烟粉虱的抗性。Ji et al. (2021) 研究发现卵黄原蛋白 (vitellogenin, Vg) 在灰

飞虱 *Laodelphax striatellus* 唾液中的效应功能,当 Vg 的 C 端多肽分泌到寄主植物体内时,它通过与水稻免疫调节因子 OsWRKY71 结合来削弱过氧化氢介导的植物防御(表 3)。

刺吸式口器昆虫对植物组织或细胞造成的机械损伤较小,且为害时间较长,为害方式类似于病原菌,因此植物主要通过 SA 信号转导途径应对其为害(Walling, 2000)。烟粉虱通过分泌唾液蛋白 Bt56 激活 SA 信号通路,从而提高其自身在烟草上的适合度, Xu et al. (2019) 又在烟草中鉴定出一个与 Bt56 直接相互作用的类 KNOTTED1 的同源转录因子 NTH202, 它可以抑制烟粉虱诱导的 SA 积累。烟粉虱分泌的唾液蛋白 BtFer1 能降低过氧化氢水平,减少胼胝质沉积和蛋白酶抑制剂的产生,抑制 JA 信号介导的防御反应,从而提高烟粉虱在番茄上的适合度(Su et al., 2019)。豌豆蚜分泌的唾液效应蛋白 Armet 能激活与植物-病原物相互作用、有丝分裂原激活的蛋白激酶和 SA 相关的信号转导途径,增强植物对病原菌的抗性,反映了昆虫-植物-病原菌三者相互作用的新机制(Wang et al., 2015a; Cui et al., 2019)(表 3)。刺吸式口器昆虫唾液中的微生物也能作为效应子,烟粉虱的共生菌肠杆菌 *Hamiltonella defensa* 会随唾液分泌,其利用 SA 和 JA 信号之间的拮抗关系抑制植物的防御(Su et al., 2015)。此外,取食行为类似于刺吸式口器昆虫的二斑叶螨也会通过唾液分泌效应蛋白来减少植物 SA 防御产生的负面影响(Villarroel et al., 2016)。

昆虫唾液效应子还可以通过靶向调节多种植物免疫因子发挥作用。Rao et al. (2019) 筛选出了褐飞虱数个潜在的唾液效应子,其中唾液蛋白 NI12、NI16、NI28 和 NI43 能诱导细胞死亡,而 NI40 诱导本氏烟黄化, NI32 诱导本氏烟的矮化表型,表明这些蛋白具有效应子的特性。这 6 种唾液蛋白的表达均诱导了植物防御相关基因的表达和胼胝质的沉积,其中 NI28、NI40 和 NI43 是褐飞虱特有的蛋白,而 NI12、NI16 和 NI32 在许多昆虫中都存在。昆虫取食植物时,取食部位附近损伤的植物细胞会释放胞外 DNA,触发植物的免疫反应,发挥损伤相关分子模式 DAMP 的作用(Gust et al., 2017),而昆虫会分泌唾液效应子来消除这些 DAMP,如灰飞虱分泌的唾液 DNA 酶 II 通过清除细胞外 DNA 发挥效应子的作用(Huang et al., 2019)。桃蚜唾液蛋白 Mp64 靶向寄主免疫调节因子 SIZ1 (sap and miz1 domain-containing ligase1) (一种负调控植物免疫的 E3

SUMO 连接酶)(Liu et al., 2020)。SSGP-71 是黑森瘿蚊 *Mayetiola destructor* 的 E3 泛素连接酶类蛋白,与小麦类 Skp1 蛋白 (Skp-Cullin-F-box-E3-泛素-RING-连接酶复合物的组成部分)在体内互作使昆虫挟持植物蛋白酶体,阻断植物的基础免疫(Zhao et al., 2015)。随后 Zhao et al. (2016) 又发现了黑森瘿蚊的一个效应蛋白磷酸酶 2C (phosphatase 2C, PP2C),其可能通过磷酸酶重定向或干扰小麦细胞对环境或化学信号的响应能力(表 3)。

除了以上信号通路,还有一些通过其他作用机制发挥功能的昆虫唾液效应子。桃蚜侵染可负调控马铃薯液泡蛋白分类相关蛋白 52 (vacuolar protein sorting associated protein 52, VPS52) 的水平,桃蚜唾液分泌蛋白 Mp1 靶标寄主的 VPS52,其通过参与植物囊泡介导的运输途径来调控免疫(Pitino & Hogenhout, 2013; Rodriguez et al., 2017)。马铃薯蚜虫唾液蛋白 Me10 在本氏烟中过表达后,马铃薯蚜虫对其适合度提高(Atamian et al., 2013),后来 Chaudhary et al. (2019) 研究发现 Me10 与番茄中免疫相关的 Tomato 14-3-3 isoform 7 (TFT7) 蛋白相互作用,不过具体调控了哪些植物防御反应尚不清楚。Wang et al. (2015b) 研究发现血管紧张素转换酶 (angiotensin-converting enzymes, ACE) 可以影响蚜虫在寄主植物上的取食行为和生存。Yang et al. (2017) 在烟粉虱唾液腺转录组中鉴定到了一个漆酶 1 (laccase 1, LAC1) 蛋白,其可能在金属离子代谢、木质纤维素消化和次生植物化合物解毒中发挥着重要作用, LAC1 能使烟粉虱克服寄主植物的化学防御,其可能在唾液中起到效应子的作用(表 3)。但以上潜在的效应子在植物中的作用机制还需进一步研究。

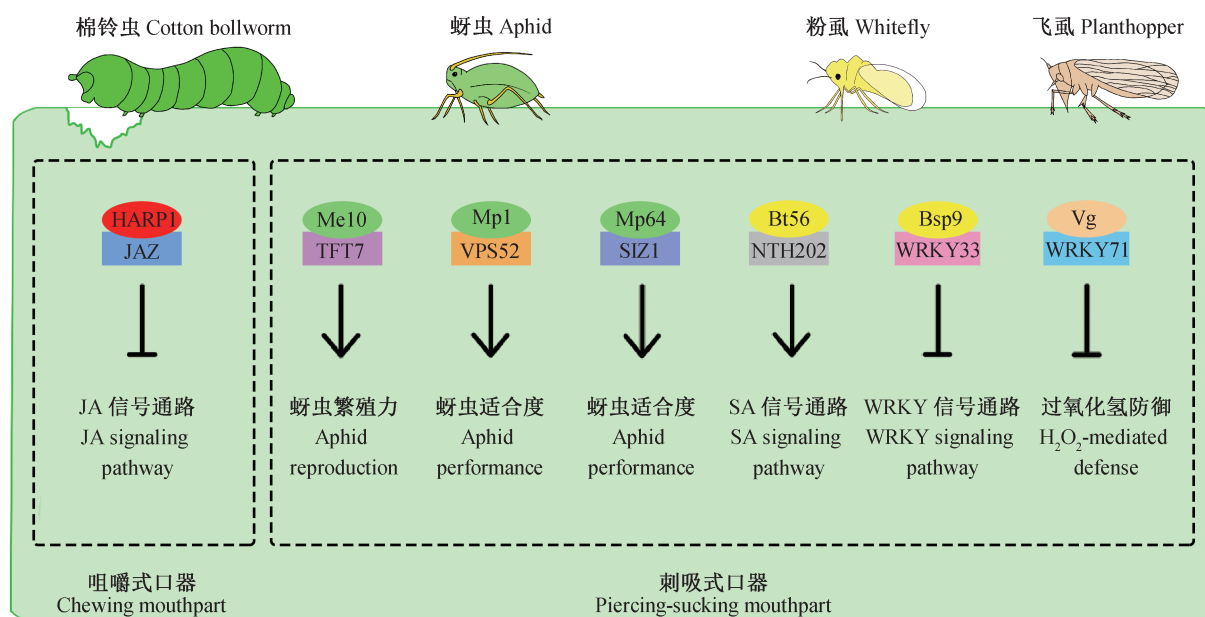
4 展望

目前主要通过转录组和蛋白质组等手段鉴定昆虫唾液成分。昆虫个体微小,唾液收集难度较大,因此人们对植食性昆虫唾液激发子和效应子的研究主要集中在鳞翅目和半翅目中几种主要昆虫中数量有限的激发子和效应子上,未来需要利用更先进灵敏的仪器在不同种昆虫中鉴定更多的激发子和效应子。寄主植物不同,即使是同种昆虫,在不同植物上分泌的唾液成分也会随之变化,揭示这种动态变化及其对昆虫取食的影响将有助于进一步揭示植物-昆虫之间的复杂互作机制(Bonaventure, 2012)。

另外,目前对昆虫唾液激发子和效应子的研究

还处于鉴定及初步探索机制的阶段,已鉴定到植物中互作蛋白的效应子只有7个(图1)。大部分唾液蛋白在植物中的靶蛋白及潜在的作用机制在很大程度上还是未知,值得进一步研究(Aljbory & Chen, 2018; Chen & Mao, 2020)。有趣的是,植食性昆虫尤其是取食韧皮部的昆虫唾液中的成分调控植物的防御反应与病原菌调控的反应类似,已知的植物与植食性昆虫之间的互作机制也与植物与病原菌的类

似,因此应该多借鉴植物与病原菌互作机制的研究,进一步拓宽植物-昆虫互作的研究内容。目前对昆虫唾液调控植物防御反应的研究主要集中在植物早期防御信号通路,挖掘植物不同时期的防御信号与昆虫唾液效应子之间的作用机制也是一个新的研究方向。深入研究植物-昆虫唾液互作的具体机制将有助于更加透彻地理解植物与昆虫之间复杂的相互作用,为田间应用打下坚实的理论基础。



红色、绿色、黄色和棕色椭圆形分别表示棉铃虫、蚜虫、粉虱和飞虱的唾液效应子。长方形表示植物中与其互作的蛋白。箭头表示促进,横线表示抑制。HARP1: 棉铃虫类R蛋白1; JAZ: 茉莉酸转录抑制因子; Me10: 马铃薯蚜唾液蛋白10; TFT7: 番茄14-3-3亚型7; Mp1: 桃蚜唾液蛋白1; VPS52: 液泡蛋白分类相关蛋白52; Mp64: 桃蚜唾液蛋白64; SIZ1: 含有sap和miz1结构域的连接酶1; Bt56: 烟粉虱唾液蛋白56; NTH202: 类KNOTTED1同源转录因子; Bsp9: 烟粉虱唾液效应蛋白9; WRKY33: WRKY转录因子33; Vg: 卵黄原蛋白; WRKY71: WRKY转录因子71。The red, green, yellow and brown ovals indicate the salivary effectors of cotton bollworm, aphids, whiteflies and planthoppers. Rectangles represent proteins interacting with them in plants. The arrow represents promotion and the line represents inhibition. HARP1: *Helicoverpa armigera* R-like protein 1; JAZ: jasmonate-ZIM-domain; Me10: *Macrosiphum euphorbiae* 10; TFT7: tomato 14-3-3 isoform 7; Mp1: *Myzus persicae* 1; VPS52: vacuolar protein sorting associated protein 52; Mp64: *My. persicae* 64; SIZ1: sap and miz1 domain-containing ligase 1; Bt56: *Bemisia tabaci* 56, NTH202: KNOTTED 1-like homeobox transcription factor; Bsp9: *B. tabaci* salivary effector protein 9; WRKY33: WRKY transcription factor 33; Vg: vitellogenin; WRKY71: WRKY transcription factor 71.

图1 昆虫分泌唾液效应子调控植物免疫模式图

Fig. 1 Effectors secreted by insects into plants and their proposed modes of action

最后,一些已知的昆虫唾液激发子可能在害虫综合治理方面有很大利用前景。例如 volicitin 和 caeliferin 只需要极少量就可以激发植物防御反应。如果在虫害发生之前将这些激发子人工应用于植物,就可能会激活植物的抗性,有效控制害虫。为了将已鉴定出的激发子投入实际应用,还需要进行进一步降低工业合成的成本和田间药效试验的研究(Aljbory & Chen, 2018)。充分揭示昆虫唾液激发子

激活植物防御的机制也将有助于开发新型的植物免疫调节剂用于害虫防控。

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