

# 植物病毒经介体昆虫唾液腺水平传播至寄主韧皮部机制的研究进展及展望

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**摘要:**很多植物病毒经介体昆虫以持久循环型的方式水平传播至寄主韧皮部致病,而唾液腺是介体昆虫持久传毒的重要器官,也是植物病毒在介体昆虫内循环需要克服的最后一道防线。持久性植物病毒要完成水平传播,必须突破昆虫唾液腺屏障的阻碍,因此病毒和介体昆虫间形成了“攻”与“守”的较量与对决。揭示持久性植物病毒克服昆虫唾液腺屏障,实现水平传播的机制,对病害控制具有重要意义。该文着眼于介体昆虫唾液腺在持久传毒过程中的重要功能,回顾了虫传植物病毒突破介体昆虫唾液腺侵入屏障和释放屏障的分子机制,探讨了昆虫唾液蛋白通过调节植物或昆虫的适应性和行为促进或抑制病毒水平传播的功能,为制定阻断介体昆虫传播植物病毒途径的防控策略提供理论依据。

**关键词:**植物病毒; 介体昆虫; 唾液腺; 唾液蛋白; 水平传播

## Research advances and prospects for the mechanisms of horizontal transmission of plant virus via salivary glands of insect vectors to host phloem

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**Abstract:** Many plant viruses are horizontally transmitted to phloem of host for causing disease by insect vectors in persistent circulative manner. The salivary glands of insect vectors are the vital organ for persistent transmission of viruses, and serve as the last barrier for the circulation of plant viruses in insects. To accomplish the horizontal transmission, persistent plant viruses have to overcome the salivary gland infection and escape barriers, which results in the “defense and counter-defense” between the plant viruses and insect vectors. It is of importance for plant disease control to understand the mechanisms underlying persistent plant viruses overcoming salivary gland barriers for horizontal transmission. This review focused on the important functions of insect salivary glands for persistent viral transmission, and the advances in molecular mechanisms of viruses overcoming salivary gland infection and escape barriers. How the salivary proteins modulating plant or insect fitness and behaviors for promoting or inhibiting horizontal transmission of plant viruses were also discussed. This review was also expected to provide the theoretical base for exploring the management of viral diseases through blocking viral transmission via insect vectors.

**Key words:** plant virus; insect vector; salivary gland; salivary proteins; horizontal transmission

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植物病毒病是农业生产中重要的病害之一,可对农业造成严重的经济损失。大多数植物病毒通过介体昆虫、螨类、线虫、菟丝子和真菌等在植物寄主个体间传播,即水平传播,也称传毒(Whitfield et al., 2015)。植物病毒最主要的传播介体是昆虫(Dietzgen et al., 2016)。常见的介体昆虫有蚜虫、蓟马、叶蝉、飞虱和粉虱等(Bragard et al., 2013)。根据介体获毒时间、传毒时间和病毒在介体内的停留时间,介体传毒模式大致分为非持久性传毒、半持久性传毒和持久性传毒3种。非持久性病毒可在昆虫口针处短暂停留,因此介体获毒时间仅数秒,在介体内保留数分钟即可传毒,蜕皮后脱毒。半持久性病毒可与前肠肠腔的几丁质结合,但不进入昆虫组织中,因此介体获毒时间为数分钟至数小时,在介体内保留时间为数小时,蜕皮后脱毒(Hogenhout et al., 2008)。持久性病毒侵入时,首先要被介体消化道的受体识别,而后侵入上皮细胞,并扩散至消化道肌肉层,部分病毒进入血淋巴或其他组织后侵入唾液腺,最后伴随昆虫唾液进入寄主韧皮部致病,完成一个循回周期(Hogenhout et al., 2008; Ammar et al., 2009)。因此持久性病毒在介体昆虫内保留时间常贯穿昆虫整个生命周期,昆虫蜕皮后仍带毒和传毒(Hogenhout et al., 2008)。按病毒能否在昆虫体内增殖,持久性病毒可分为增殖型和非增殖型。由于持久性病毒在介体昆虫体内需侵染多种组织或器官完成循回过程,因此需要突破昆虫多重重组织和膜屏障,而唾液腺屏障是需要突破的最后一道关卡。

唾液腺是由基底膜围成的多细胞腺体,是介体昆虫传播植物病毒的重要器官。为了实现病毒水平传播,扩散到血淋巴的病毒通常穿过唾液腺泡表面的基底膜,在腺泡细胞内复制或聚集,进入唾液腔,随后分泌至口针内的唾液管中,待昆虫取食时,随唾液释放到植物韧皮部中。目前虽然关于寄主植物致病的分子机制还很有限,但可以确定的是唾液腺的形态、生理生化性质,以及唾液腺成分在病毒克服昆虫唾液腺侵入屏障和释放屏障、改变昆虫取食行为及传毒过程中起着关键作用。

在植物病毒与介体昆虫协同进化的漫长过程中,病毒的水平传播必须突破昆虫唾液腺侵入屏障和释放屏障,于是形成病毒与昆虫间“攻”与“守”的较量与对决。基于介体昆虫唾液腺在传毒过程中的重要作用,本文回顾了虫传植物病毒突破介体昆虫唾液腺侵入屏障和释放屏障的分子机制,探讨了昆虫唾液蛋白通过改变昆虫的适应性和行为促进或抑

制病毒水平传播方面的功能,并对未来研究方向和研究手段进行展望,以期为制定阻断介体昆虫持久水平传播植物病毒途径的防控策略提供理论依据。

## 1 唾液腺侵入屏障——病毒的初战告捷

唾液腺泡周围的基底膜结构会覆盖细胞表面受体,影响病毒侵入,因此基底膜成为唾液腺的侵入屏障(Romoser et al., 2005)。虽然有些病毒能从中肠释放到血淋巴,但是因为基底膜的阻碍,病毒无法进入唾液腺组织,不能建立侵染点(Scott et al., 1990)。因此,病毒必须穿过唾液腺泡的基底膜才能进入唾液腺组织并成功建立侵染点。植物病毒穿过基底膜并侵入唾液腺的途径因病毒类型不同而不同。通常植物病毒通过血淋巴扩散侵入唾液腺,血淋巴也是病毒突破唾液腺侵入屏障的主要决定因素,一般易感病昆虫血淋巴中病毒滴度高于不易感病的昆虫(Hardy et al., 1983)。而有些病毒也可沿着连接唾液腺的神经索扩散到唾液腺,还可通过连接昆虫中肠和唾液腺的悬韧带直接到达唾液腺(Ammar & Hogenhout, 2008; Wu et al., 2014)。

植物病毒对侵染介体昆虫唾液腺存在偏好性。大多数持久增殖型病毒如水稻瘤矮病毒(rice gall dwarf virus, RGDV)侵染介体昆虫唾液腺的主腺,这可能是由于其介体电光叶蝉 *Recilia dorsalis* 唾液腺的主腺是唾液蛋白合成和唾液分泌的主要场所(Sogawa, 2008; Mao et al., 2017)。Ma EH et al. (2021)研究发现灰飞虱 *Laodelphax striatellus* 输入蛋白 $\alpha 2$ 可与分布于唾液腺主腺细胞表面的硫酸乙酰肝素/heparan sulfate proteoglycan, HSPG的糖侧链结合,而水稻条纹病毒(rice stripe virus, RSV)的外壳蛋白能与HSPG的糖侧链结合,并同时能与输入蛋白 $\alpha 2$ 结构域结合,从而调控RSV进入灰飞虱唾液腺细胞。水稻齿叶矮缩病毒(rice ragged stunt virus, RRSV)侵染介体褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 主腺细胞时,可通过诱导凋亡反应促进病毒在唾液腺的增殖(Huang et al., 2015)。番茄黄化曲叶病毒(tomato yellow leaf curl virus, TYLCV)属于双生病毒,可以在介体烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* 唾液腺主腺的中间特定区域复制(He et al., 2020)。TYLCV侵染唾液腺后,唾液腺中多种DNA合成相关基因上调表达,如增殖细胞核抗原和DNA聚合酶 $\delta$ ; TYLCV的复制相关蛋白可以与这些唾液腺蛋白互作后促进病毒的复制(Watanabe et al., 2013; He et al., 2020)。此外,有些病毒既侵染主腺也侵染副腺,如玉米花叶病

毒 (maize mosaic virus, MMV) (Hogenhout et al., 2003)。持久非增殖型病毒虽然不能在介体昆虫体内增殖,但同样对唾液腺具有偏好性,比如黄症病毒侵染唾液腺的副腺 (Gildow et al., 2000; Gray & Gildow, 2003)。大麦黄矮病毒 (barley yellow dwarf virus, BYDV) 中国分离物与介体麦长管蚜 *Sitobion avenae* 和麦二叉蚜 *Schizaphis graminum* 副腺上潜在受体蛋白有强烈的亲和性,导致其有较高的传毒效率 (Li et al., 2001; Wang & Zhou, 2003); 甜菜西部黄化病毒 (beet western yellows virus, BWYV) 编码的通读蛋白可与桃蚜 *Myzus persicae* 唾液腺副腺中调节胞吞和胞吐作用的甘油醛-3-磷酸脱氢酶 (glycer-aldehyde-3-phosphate dehydrogenase, GAPDH3) 受体结合 (Seddas et al., 2004); 甜菜曲顶病毒 (beet curly top virus, BCTV) 的外壳蛋白 25~28 号氨基酸序列作为传毒关键位点参与介体甜菜叶蝉 *Circulifer tenellus* 附腺受体介导的胞吞作用 (de Jesus Soto-Aguilar, 2002)。因此,持久非增殖型病毒更倾向于侵染介体昆虫唾液腺的附腺。

昆虫唾液腺侵入屏障由组织和免疫屏障共同构成,其对病毒循环的阻碍作用有些由病毒滴度决定,有些又与病毒滴度无关。与病毒滴度无关的屏障主要利用昆虫的各类组织和膜屏障直接阻挡病毒,使病毒无法穿过组织 (Franz et al., 2015; Wei & Li, 2016; Ma YH et al., 2021)。而由病毒滴度决定的屏障会利用 RNA 干扰 (RNA interference, RNAi) 途径等昆虫天然免疫反应限制病毒的增殖,若 RNAi 途径被破坏,则病毒滴度升高并更高效地突破中肠释放屏障和唾液腺侵入屏障 (Khoo et al., 2010)。Lan et al. (2016) 研究发现小干扰 RNA (small interfering RNA, siRNA) 抗病毒天然免疫途径可控制 RGDV 在电光叶蝉内的积累,当 siRNA 途径被破坏则病毒的扩散加快,并导致病毒积累超过介体的致死阈值。南方水稻黑条矮缩病毒 (southern rice black-streaked dwarf virus, SRBSDV) 受非亲和介体灰飞虱中肠 siRNA 抗病毒天然免疫途径的控制,其在中肠上皮细胞内的积累量低而无法释放到中肠以外;但当 siRNA 途径被破坏,则 SRBSDV 的积累量可显著提高并突破灰飞虱中肠屏障扩散到唾液腺,灰飞虱则变成亲和性的传毒介体 (Lan et al., 2015)。

## 2 唾液腺释放屏障——唾液腺的终极妥协

如果说唾液腺侵入屏障是病毒叩开唾液腺的第一道大门,那么唾液腺释放屏障则是病毒进入唾液

所必须攻破的最后一道防线。唾液腺释放屏障在阻碍病毒传播过程中起着重要作用,导致一些介体昆虫即便唾液腺中携带病毒也不能进行传毒。如玉米条纹病毒 (maize stripe virus, MSv) 可侵染 31 头玉米花翅飞虱 *Peregrinus maidis* 的唾液腺,被侵染的玉米花翅飞虱有 24 头不能传毒,仅有 22% 能够传毒 (Nault & Gordon, 1988)。唾液腺释放屏障的实质是储存大量唾液而分隔出唾液腔的质膜 (图 1) (Tsai & Perrier, 1993; 1996)。侵染唾液腺细胞质的病毒必须穿过质膜才能进入唾液腔,进而伴随唾液汇集到唾液管,在昆虫取食时进入植物韧皮部。因此,病毒成功穿过质膜进入唾液腔,即病毒突破唾液腺释放屏障是昆虫传毒的关键环节。

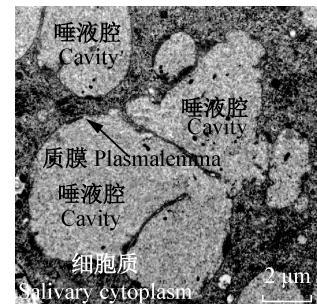


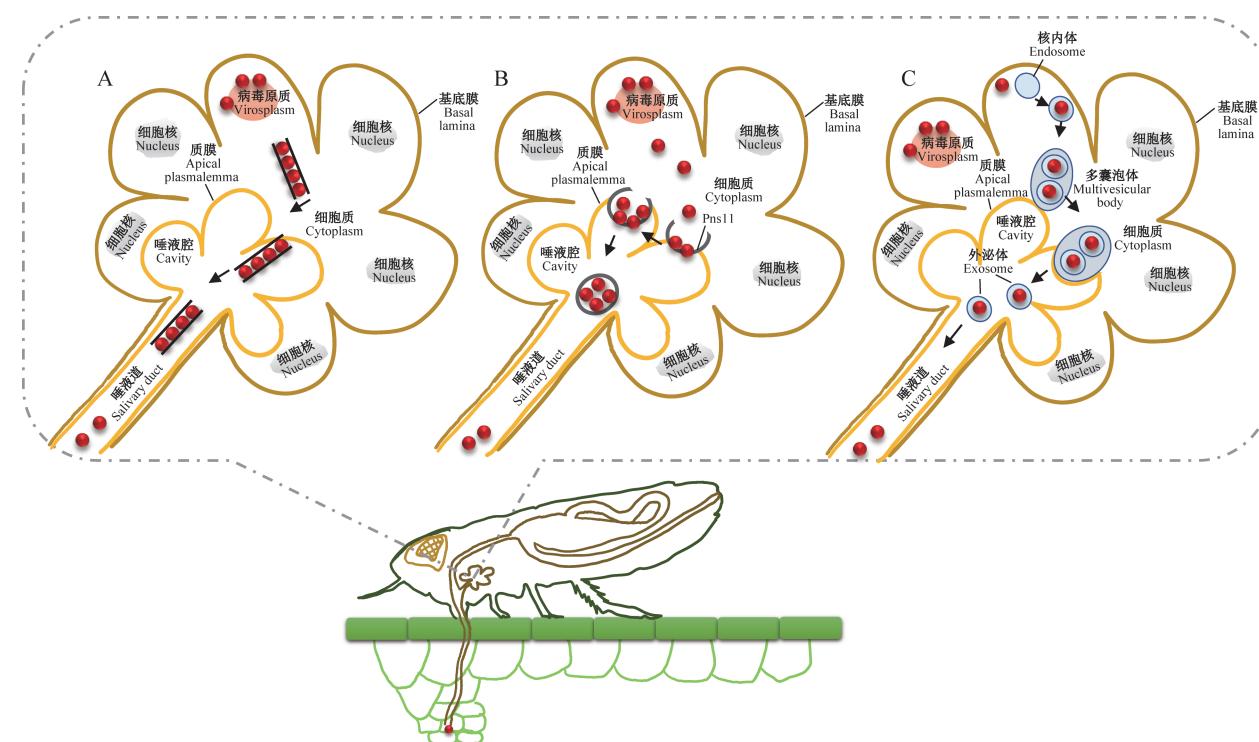
图 1 透射电镜下电光叶蝉唾液腺细胞的唾液腔

Fig. 1 The salivary cavities in the salivary gland cell of *Recilia dorsalis* under electron microscope

持久非增殖型病毒包括黄症病毒和双生病毒,其以完整病毒粒体形式从介体中肠屏障释放到血淋巴中 (Gray & Gildow, 2003; Brault et al., 2007)。而持久增殖型病毒则可在介体内复制,并诱导病毒内含体的形成,便于病毒扩散 (Wei & Li, 2016)。如感染植物的呼肠孤病毒利用自身编码的非结构蛋白形成的管状结构携带病毒粒体穿过叶蝉或飞虱中肠上皮细胞微绒毛扩散到肠腔,或穿越中肠基底膜向中肠外层肌肉层扩散,进而扩散到血淋巴 (Chen et al., 2012; Jia et al., 2014)。RSV 也利用非结构蛋白形成的病毒内含体在介体灰飞虱中肠扩散 (Wu et al., 2014)。普遍认为在唾液腺中由蚜虫传播的持久非增殖型的黄症病毒和持久增殖型的弹状病毒可以通过胞吞作用或细胞膜出芽形式突破唾液腺释放屏障,这些病毒粒体出芽后,在唾液腔中大量积累,出芽后的病毒粒体随唾液扩散到唾液管中,在昆虫取食时伴随唾液从口针进入植物韧皮部 (Ammar & Nault, 1985; Gray & Gildow, 2003; Soto et al., 2005)。Wei & Li (2016) 发现植物呼肠孤病毒可以通过管状结构携带病毒粒体的形式穿过介体昆虫唾

液腔质膜进入唾液腔中(图 2-A)。RGDV 也可通过由自身编码 Pns11 非结构蛋白形成的丝状结构与唾液腔质膜上的肌动蛋白 Actin 互作的形式介导病毒释放(图 2-B)。RGDV 病毒粒体附着在 Pns11 丝状结构的一侧,而另一侧与唾液腔质膜结合,然后形成凹陷甚至是囊泡状结构,将病毒粒体包裹在其中,以类似于胞吐作用的方式将病毒释放到唾液腔的唾液中(Mao et al., 2017)。水稻矮缩病毒(rice dwarf virus, RDV)可侵染黑尾叶蝉 *Nephrotettix cincticeps* 的主腺细胞,增殖的子代病毒利用具有受体识别功能的次要外壳蛋白 P2 与核内体表面蛋白 Rab5 特异性

互作,进入核内体;随后核内体发展成为包裹 RDV 的多囊泡体(multivesicular body, MVB),MVB 与唾液腔质膜融合后将包裹病毒粒体的直径为 110~302 nm 左右的外泌体释放至唾液腔中;外泌体协助病毒伴随唾液在昆虫取食时从口针释放到水稻韧皮部,建立初侵染点(图 2-C)(Chen et al., 2021a)。外泌体释放过程不仅不会对唾液腺造成严重伤害,而且还可以让病毒避开昆虫及植物免疫系统攻击,因此外泌体介导的病毒水平传播很可能是虫媒病毒普遍采用的保守策略。



A: 病毒利用自身编码包裹病毒的管状结构穿过质膜释放至唾液腔; B: 病毒利用自身编码的丝状蛋白与质膜互作形成包裹病毒粒体的囊泡释放至唾液腔; C: 病毒利用外壳蛋白与外泌体途径蛋白的互作搭载外泌体释放至唾液腔。A: The virus-containing tubular structure used by viruses to traverse apical plasmalemma into the salivary cavity; B: the virus-containing vesicles formed by the interaction of virus-encoded filaments with apical plasmalemma mediating viruses to release into the salivary cavity; C: the interaction of viral outer capsid protein with exosome pathway proteins mediating viruses to hijack exosomes to release into the salivary cavity.

图 2 持久增殖型病毒突破介体昆虫唾液腺释放屏障的机制

Fig. 2 Mechanism of persistent propagative viruses to overcome the salivary gland barriers of insect vectors

持久增殖型病毒存在间歇性传毒现象,尤其在刺吸式口器的叶蝉、飞虱和粉虱等农业害虫中较常见。病毒不能持续有效地从介体唾液腺释放到植物韧皮部,导致介体传毒出现间歇性特征。最新研究发现黑尾叶蝉传播 RDV 时存在显著的间歇性特征,间歇期为 1~13 d 不等(Chen et al., 2021b)。在测试期内,38.2% 的带毒叶蝉能持续传毒 2 d,61.8% 的带

毒叶蝉仅能持续传毒 1 d,远低于白背飞虱 *Sogatella furcifera* 传播 SRBSDV 的持续性(Pu et al., 2012; 张彤和周国辉, 2017),而略高于褐飞虱传播 RRSV 的持续性(章松柏等, 2013)。Chen et al.(2021b)通过分析传毒期与间歇期黑尾叶蝉唾液腺的病毒积累量发现,黑尾叶蝉唾液腺内病毒 RNA 的释放阈值为  $1.79 \times 10^4$  copies/ $\mu\text{g}$ ;当唾液腺中 RDV 积累量低于释

放阈值时则不能传毒,叶蝉传毒处于间歇期;当RDV积累量高于释放阈值时则趋于传毒,叶蝉传毒处于传毒期。这是首次确定的植物病毒在介体唾液腺中的释放阈值,对解释其他虫媒病毒的水平传播现象具有广泛的意义。

介体昆虫的唾液腺中含有能够帮助病毒克服唾液腺侵入屏障和释放屏障的组分。例如将混有昆虫唾液腺提取物的病毒注射到昆虫体内,病毒在唾液腺中的侵染、增殖和释放能力显著提高,说明唾液腺成分对虫媒病毒传播具有十分重要的作用(Limesand et al., 2003; Nuttall & Labuda, 2004)。昆虫唾液腺可能含有直接修饰病毒外壳蛋白构象的组分,其能够促进病毒的传播或致病,但具体机制尚不清楚。

### 3 唾液蛋白调控植物病毒的水平传播——敌友难分

介体昆虫取食时,由唾液腺分泌的唾液蛋白不仅通过分解植物有毒物质和抑制植物的抗性反应,确保昆虫取食行为的顺利进行,还可影响病毒释放到植物的致病过程(Sarmento et al., 2011)。植物病毒也可通过改变介体昆虫唾液蛋白的分泌操控植物抗性反应,增加昆虫取食频率,延长取食时间以促进病毒的有效传播(Stafford et al., 2011; He et al., 2015)。在不同昆虫中唾液蛋白的种类和丰度不同,且昆虫间取食寄主植物的策略也不同(van Bel & Will, 2016),所以介体昆虫唾液蛋白介导植物病毒传播的机制也各有不同。

#### 3.1 唾液蛋白调控植物防御反应

刺吸式口器昆虫的唾液分为胶状唾液和水状唾液。胶状唾液又称鞘状唾液,主要成分为蛋白质、磷脂和碳水化合物,在昆虫取食早期首先分泌到植物上,然后凝固成唾液鞘,对口针起围绕和保护作用(van Bel & Will, 2016)。水状唾液功能和成分相对复杂,其含有多酚氧化酶、过氧化氢酶和氧化还原酶等解毒酶类,有助于昆虫分解植物有毒次生物质和抑制植物的防御反应(Kettles & Kaloshian, 2016; Liu et al., 2016)。水状唾液中还含有与降解植物组织相关的水解酶,如果胶酶、淀粉酶和纤维素酶等,可促进植物组织的降解,疏松细胞壁的机械阻力,便于口针穿刺,进而吸收营养物质。水状唾液中的一些蛋白水解酶类还可识别不同的氨基酸作用位点,增加额外氨基酸的摄入(Furch et al., 2014)。刺吸式口器昆虫在刺探和取食过程中会对寄主植物造成

损伤,尤其在取食韧皮部时,会改变植物细胞质和液泡膜间的 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 流动。伤口部位的 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 外泄会引起筛管阻塞,引发包括胼胝质沉积等在内的多种抗虫防御反应,从而抵抗昆虫取食(Vincent et al., 2017)。而昆虫胶状唾液可填充口针穿刺造成的伤口,防止 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 外泄(Will & van Bel, 2006),水状唾液中的 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 结合蛋白( $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  binding protein, CBP)可调节 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 浓度,延缓胼胝质的积累(Will et al., 2007; van Bel & Will, 2016),保证取食顺利进行。

昆虫唾液中一些蛋白可作为激发子参与调控植物激素的合成,诱导植物的防御反应,进而影响昆虫的取食行为(Pieterse et al., 2012; 张艳静等, 2020)。如豌豆蚜 *Acyrthosiphon pisum* 的唾液蛋白Armet可以通过调控水杨酸甲基转移酶和水杨酸结合蛋白2个水杨酸代谢关键基因的表达,实现水杨酸积累,诱导植物抗性(Wang et al., 2015a; Cui et al., 2019)。

昆虫唾液中也有一些唾液蛋白可作为效应子抑制植物中病原菌相关分子模式激发的免疫反应(pathogen associated molecular pattern triggered immunity, PTI)(Cui et al., 2015)。目前关于蚜虫效应子的研究较多,如促进蚜虫取食的效应子有C002(Mutti et al., 2008)、ACE1/2(Wang et al., 2015b)、Armet(Wang et al., 2015a)、ACYPI139568(Guo et al., 2014)和ACYPI006346(Pan et al., 2015)等,调节植物防御反应的效应子有Mp10、Mp42、Mp55和Me47等(Bos et al., 2010; Elzinga et al., 2014; Kettles & Kaloshian, 2016),影响蚜虫繁殖力的效应子有RpC002、Mp1/2、Me10和Me23(Atamian et al., 2013; Pitino & Hogenhout, 2013; Wang et al., 2021)。其中效应子Mp1可通过与韧皮部抗蚜虫蛋白PP2-A1的互作抑制植物的免疫反应(Elzinga et al., 2014; Naessens et al., 2015)。植物对效应子也有响应,其核苷酸结合和富亮氨酸重复域受体蛋白能够特异性识别昆虫唾液中的效应子,诱发效应子触发免疫反应(Cui et al., 2015)。近来关于稻飞虱效应子的报道不断涌现,而且对效应子抑制植物免疫反应机制的研究也更加深入。已报道的灰飞虱效应子蛋白有NISP1、 $\text{Ca}^{2+}$ 结合蛋白LsECP1和卵黄原蛋白(vitellogenin, Vg),褐飞虱效应子蛋白有NlugOBP11。灰飞虱效应子NISP1和褐飞虱效应子LsPDI1可诱导水稻细胞死亡、活性氧爆发和胼胝质积累等免疫反应(Huang et al., 2020; Fu et al., 2021)。灰飞虱LsECP1通过抑制茉莉酸的产生和过氧化氢的积累抑制水稻的抗性反应(Tian et al.,

2021)。灰飞虱Vg的C端通过与水稻免疫调控转录因子OsWRKY71互作抑制其转录活性,有效削弱过氧化氢介导的植物防御反应,有利于灰飞虱的持续取食和存活(Ji et al., 2021)。褐飞虱效应子蛋白NlugOBP11是一种气味分子的转运蛋白,可随唾液分泌,能够抑制水稻茉莉酸信号途径的防御反应(Liu et al., 2021)。此外,昆虫共生菌编码的蛋白也可作为效应子分泌至唾液,发挥调控植物免疫反应的功能。如共生菌素GroEL存在于多种蚜虫和粉虱的共生菌中,且结构和功能非常保守,其中马铃薯长管蚜虫*Macrosiphum euphorbiae*中GroEL可作为唾液蛋白分泌到植物中,调控植物PTI免疫反应(Chaudhary et al., 2014)。

### 3.2 介体昆虫唾液蛋白调控病毒的水平传播

持久增殖型病毒在昆虫唾液腺细胞内借助昆虫的转录系统和蛋白表达元件完成包括侵入、增殖、装配和扩散等环节在内的侵染周期,并避开昆虫免疫系统的监视。这些过程势必会改变昆虫唾液腺的基本表达和蛋白分泌,甚至调控昆虫的取食行为,促进病毒传播。如RGDV侵染电光叶蝉不会影响与口针穿刺和体外消化营养物质相关的唾液酶(包括纤维素酶、蔗糖酶、葡萄糖苷酶和蛋白酶等)的含量,但会显著抑制钙调蛋白、多酚氧化酶、过氧化氢酶以及谷胱甘肽转移酶等的含量(毛倩卓,2017)。其中,RGDV侵染会抑制电光叶蝉唾液CBP在唾液腺中的表达,Pns11形成的丝状结构与CBP通过竞争与唾液腔质膜上的肌动蛋白结合,促进病毒在唾液腺的释放;当带毒电光叶蝉取食时,唾液中减少的CBP蛋白会激发水稻产生更高含量的Ca<sup>2+</sup>,并触发韧皮部胼胝质的沉积,增加昆虫取食障碍从而增加刺探频率,最终促进RGDV的传播(Yi et al., 2021)。此外,灰飞虱的唾液蛋白LsMIT、LsNADP、LsVDA和LsUBI也可促进RSV的传播(江华,2017)。

虽然持久非增殖型病毒在昆虫体内不增殖,但是在循回过程中也会改变唾液腺基因的表达水平,调控唾液蛋白的合成和分泌,从而促进自身的传播。近来发现TYLCV在介体唾液腺的增殖可特异性地诱导唾液蛋白Bsp9表达;Bsp9通过与番茄抗性反应相关转录因子WRKY33互作抑制原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen activated protein kinases, MAPK)信号传导途径的抗性反应,从而促进昆虫的取食和传毒(Huang et al., 2019; Wang et al., 2019; Naalden et al., 2021)。

非持久性和半持久性病毒不在昆虫体内循环,

不感染昆虫唾液腺,因此也不会对介体昆虫的生理生化和行为以及唾液蛋白的分泌产生直接影响,但这些介体昆虫唾液蛋白诱发的植物激素分泌变化和植物免疫反应均可对昆虫的取食行为产生不同程度的影响,从而间接调控介体昆虫对非持久性植物病毒的传播。如唾液中细胞壁降解酶类诱导产生的细胞壁降解产物可触发植物抗性免疫反应,从而抵抗病毒的侵染(Hernández et al., 2016; van Bel & Will, 2016)。某些唾液蛋白被植物模式识别受体识别后,会激发植物的PTI免疫反应,进而引起抗性反应,最终阻碍病毒的侵染。如马铃薯长管蚜唾液蛋白GroEL可以被植物PTI受体油菜素内酯不敏感受体激酶1(brassinosteroid insensitive associated kinase 1, BAK1)识别(Chaudhary et al., 2014),而BAK1依赖的抗性反应能够抑制烟草花叶病毒(tobacco mosaic virus, TMV)的积累(Carr et al., 2019)。

总之,病毒通过影响昆虫唾液的分泌进而影响介体传毒能力导致病害流行的研究还不深入,但将成为该领域的研究热点。

## 4 展望

随着粮食需求的日益增长,更密集的种植方式和农作物的连年种植将导致病原物及其传播介体的积累,未来植物病毒病的流行暴发仍不可忽视。传统上利用化学药剂防治介体昆虫从而防治虫传植物病毒病的方式已经无法满足生产安全和环境友好的需求,利用作物遗传育种改良技术培育抗病、抗虫品种将会是未来植物病毒病防治的重要手段。因此,植物病毒突破介体昆虫唾液腺屏障进行水平传播,使寄主植物致病的研究已成为热点和难点。

未来虫媒病毒传播机制的研究将在分析明确病毒侵染对介体昆虫唾液腺组分及唾液蛋白成分影响的基础上,揭示介体因子如何参与病毒突破唾液腺释放屏障的机制,解析病毒诱导的昆虫效应子蛋白如何通过抑制植物的免疫反应而利于昆虫的取食和病毒自身的传播,明确病毒积累量与其突破唾液腺释放屏障之间的关系,同时基于病毒-昆虫-植物三者间互作的复杂关系,深入探究三者互作如何参与调控植物病毒的水平传播。总之,研究的重点在于探索病毒如何伴随昆虫唾液(效应子)由刺吸式口针传播至水稻韧皮部成功致病的分子机制,建立病毒、昆虫与水稻韧皮部三者跨界间的关联,通过多维度的研究,综合描绘出植物病毒突破唾液腺屏障进行水平传播的机制蓝图。

科学的研究的突破离不开技术体系的革新。随着技术手段的提高,新技术的研发、借鉴和应用,特别借助医学研究中广泛应用的基于质谱的微流控芯片技术平台、微量测定水稻病毒或介体昆虫的核酸和蛋白将有利于揭示昆虫唾液蛋白调控植物病毒传播的机制。以唾液蛋白为靶标阻断昆虫传毒途径将是未来植物病毒高效防控的新思路。

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