

昆虫共生菌调控宿主生长发育和生殖的研究进展

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摘要: 共生菌参与昆虫宿主的多种生理活动, 而昆虫则为共生菌提供了良好的增殖环境, 两者互利共生。共生菌的种类、丰度和功能均因昆虫种类和发育阶段的不同而有所差异。该文总结了昆虫共生菌研究概况及已报道的昆虫共生菌种类, 重点介绍了共生菌调控昆虫宿主生长发育和生殖的研究进展, 包括共生菌通过协助宿主营养代谢及抵御病原菌来调控宿主的生长发育速率; 胞内共生细菌沃尔巴克氏体 *Wolbachia* 通过胞质不亲和、雌性化、雄性致死以及诱导孤雌生殖调控宿主的生殖力; 胞外共生细菌则通过参与宿主营养代谢、改变宿主生殖行为和影响宿主生殖细胞来调控昆虫宿主的生殖力, 以及共生菌调控宿主生殖的可能分子机制。同时, 该文还在深入探讨共生菌功能、拓宽研究宿主种类及共生菌在抗菌防虫中的应用等方面进行了展望。共生菌对昆虫宿主生长发育和生殖调控作用的研究有助于进一步揭示昆虫与共生菌的协同进化机制, 并为进一步利用共生菌进行害虫治理奠定理论基础。

关键词: 昆虫; 共生菌; 生长发育; 生殖

Influences of insect symbionts on host growth, development and reproduction: a review

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Abstract: Symbionts can take part in multitudinous physiological activities in insect hosts, and the insects can provide symbiotic microorganisms proper multiplication conditions. They are mutually beneficial. The species, abundance and function of symbiotic bacteria vary with the species and developmental stage of insects. In this review, the research advances in and the reported species of the insect symbiotic microorganisms were summarized, with emphases on the research progress in the symbiotic microorganisms regulating the growth, development and reproduction of insect hosts. Symbionts can regulate the growth and development of host insects by assisting host nutritional metabolism and resisting pathogenic bacteria. *Wolbachia* regulates host fecundity through cytoplasmic incompatibility, feminization, male death and parthenogenesis induction. Extracellular symbiotic bacteria regulate the fecundity of insect hosts by participating in host nutritional metabolism, changing host reproductive behavior and influencing host germ cells. The possible molecular regulatory mechanisms of host reproduction by symbiotic bacteria were also introduced. At the same time, the functions of symbionts, the broadening of host species and the application of symbionts in insect control were also discussed. The research on the regulation of insect host growth, development and reproduction by symbionts help to further reveal the mechanism of co-evolution between insects and symbionts, and lay a theoretical foundation for further use of symbionts in pest management.

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Key words: insect; symbiont; growth and development; reproduction

昆虫可以与环境中的各种微生物产生互作,并可以与特定的微生物建立终生联系。这些存在于昆虫肠道、外骨骼或其他特殊器官中的微生物统称为昆虫共生菌(Engel & Moran, 2013),其在宿主体内与昆虫宿主共同经历了漫长的进化过程。有的共生菌通过侵染宿主昆虫幼虫或低龄雌成虫中的生殖干细胞、囊胚期胚胎或卵巢卵母细胞,以分散的共生菌个体或菌胞进行垂直传播(安鹏等,2019);还有的宿主昆虫通过每一代个体从环境中获得共生菌,以实现共生菌的水平传播(赵志宏等,2018)。共生菌与昆虫宿主之间的互利共生关系对宿主的生物学产生了深远影响。共生菌对昆虫宿主营养、消化、抗性及天敌防御反应的影响使其成为宿主在特定生境中定殖和生态学进化的主要驱动力(Feldhaar & Gross, 2008; Douglas, 2015; Damodaram et al., 2016)。本文将在总结已报道昆虫共生菌种类的基础上,重点介绍共生菌调控昆虫宿主生长发育和生殖的研究进展,并在深入探讨共生菌功能、拓宽研究宿主种类及共生菌在抗菌防虫中的应用等方面进行展望。共生菌对昆虫宿主生长发育和生殖调控作用的研究有助于进一步揭示昆虫与共生菌的协同进化机制,并为进一步利用共生菌进行害虫治理奠定理论基础。

1 昆虫共生菌概况

从2010年起,国内外关于昆虫共生微生物的研究大量涌现,研究内容主要涉及共生菌多样性及其功能。昆虫共生菌多样性研究主要采用的方法包括共生菌分离后使用不同培养基进行培养,对菌体进行DNA提取及16S rDNA序列扩增和比对,或者通过Illumina测序平台进行16S rDNA宏基因组序列分析确定共生菌的种类以及丰度(Kwong & Moran, 2013),此外,还有研究采用免疫荧光定位法确定共生菌在昆虫体内不同组织中的分布状况(Behar et al., 2008a)。昆虫共生菌功能的研究则更多采用抗生素处理去除昆虫宿主体内共生菌,再对体长、体重、产卵时间和产卵量等生理指标进行监测,还有采用基因干扰、实时荧光定量PCR和磷酸化检测等分子技术探究共生菌调控宿主生理活动的分子机制(Shin et al., 2011; Xu et al., 2013; Strigini & Leulier, 2016)。

据统计,2017—2021年间国内发表昆虫共生菌相关文献294篇,研究内容主要涉及共生菌种类和

系统发育分析、共生菌次生代谢物的作用和共生菌对宿主各项生理活动的影响等,其中对沃尔巴克氏体*Wolbachia*的研究最多,共生菌对宿主生理活动的调节机制以及共生菌在害虫防治中的作用也在近几年成为新的研究热点。同样,2017—2021年间国外发表的关于昆虫共生菌相关英文文献有707篇,其中72篇来自中国,且发表文章数量呈逐年递增趋势(图1)。研究内容聚焦于环境微生物对昆虫共生菌的影响,包括共生菌对昆虫宿主交配、取食、节律行为、免疫代谢、解毒代谢、营养代谢、生长发育和生殖的影响及其调控机制,其中对昆虫肠道共生细菌的研究最多,涉及的宿主昆虫主要包括鳞翅目、鞘翅目、双翅目和膜翅目,覆盖众多重要农业经济害虫以及与人体健康密切相关的卫生害虫。这些共生菌在昆虫宿主的营养和解毒代谢、繁殖和亲缘识别、交配选择和改变发育速度等方面发挥着非常重要的作用(Ben-Yosef et al., 2015; Ceja-Navarro et al., 2015; Cheng et al., 2017)。

2 昆虫共生菌的多样性

肠道是昆虫体内含微生物最丰富的组织,为微生物繁殖提供了良好的环境,其形态和生理条件等因素也会影响微生物群落结构(Engel & Moran, 2013)。如白蚁和蜜蜂等一些社会性昆虫间的社会性交往会为肠道共生菌交流提供机会,进而改变肠道微生物群落结构。昆虫肠道共生菌包括真菌、古细菌和细菌,细菌是其中最重要的组成部分,且主要通过16S rDNA测序来研究并确定昆虫肠道细菌群落组成(Engel & Moran, 2013)。昆虫体内共生菌与其肠道共生菌的组成相同,也包括真菌、古细菌和细菌,在昆虫体内普遍存在(表1)。其中,昆虫体内共生真菌多为酵母菌,已在双翅目、鞘翅目、膜翅目、直翅目、等翅目和半翅目6个目部分属的昆虫体内被检测到(Shao et al., 2015; 杨丽平等, 2017; Xu et al., 2020)。这类真菌主要存在于食木或食风化物的昆虫体内,且作为消化系统的一部分发挥功能,其对昆虫宿主生长发育和生殖影响的研究还较为缺乏(Paine et al., 1997; Adams & Six, 2007; de Beer et al., 2013)。古细菌主要指甲烷短杆菌属*Methanobrevibacter*,仅在鞘翅目和等翅目的部分属中被检测到,且在以木头和风化物为食的白蚁和甲虫中研究最多(Egert et al., 2003; Lemke et al., 2003; Brune, 2010)。

昆虫体内共生菌最丰富的则是细菌,在双翅目、鞘翅目、膜翅目、直翅目、等翅目、半翅目、鳞翅目和蜻蜓目8个目的昆虫体内均检测到了共生细菌(表1)。共生菌细菌包括变形菌门、拟杆菌门、厚壁菌门、疣微菌门、放线菌门和螺旋体,其中变形菌门是共生细菌最重要的种类,其中又以 γ -变形菌纲的肠杆菌科和假单胞菌科细菌的检出率最高(王洪秀,2011;Li et al.,2020)。据统计,约60%的昆虫体内携带伯克

霍尔德菌属 *Burkholderia* 细菌,约50%的昆虫体内携带肠杆菌属 *Enterobacter* 细菌,约37%的昆虫体内携带克雷伯氏菌属 *Klebsiella* 细菌(Colman et al.,2012;Noman et al.,2020)。而 α -变形菌纲的沃尔巴克氏体则是迄今为止自然界中已知存在最为广泛的革兰氏阴性胞内共生菌,约65%的昆虫天然携带这种细菌(Behar et al.,2008b)。

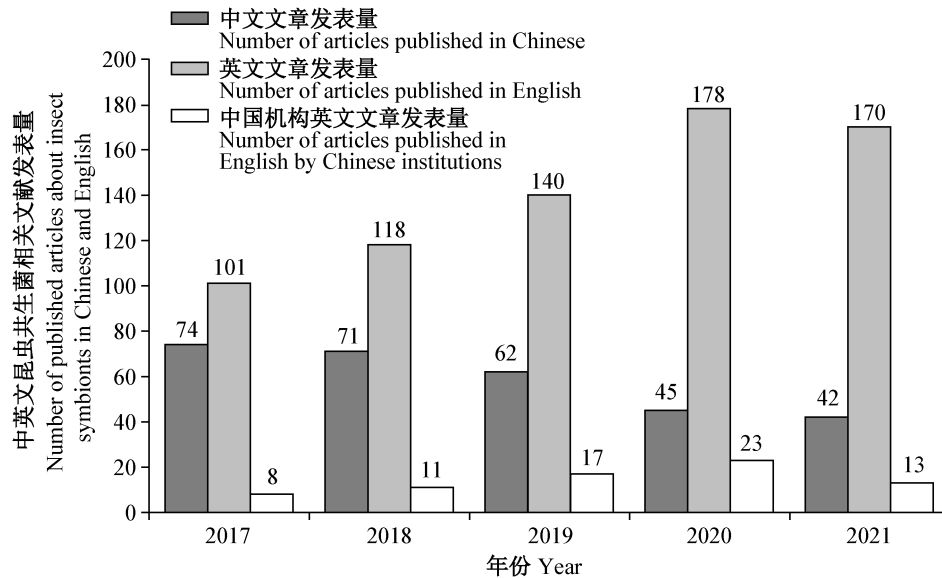


图1 国内外有关昆虫共生菌研究发表文章情况

Fig. 1 Published articles on insect symbionts at home and abroad

3 共生菌对昆虫宿主生长发育的影响

3.1 共生细菌对昆虫宿主生长发育的影响

昆虫共生细菌可以通过多种机制对宿主生长发育进行调控,除了抑制有害菌的增殖外,大多共生细菌通过调控宿主内某些信号通路中的关键酶进而间接调控宿主生长发育,而一些研究结果也证实了这些信号能够影响昆虫宿主体内的生物合成和营养利用(Danielsen et al.,2013)。

共生细菌通过抑制昆虫宿主体内有害细菌的增殖促进其生长发育。目前,关于双翅目昆虫实蝇和蚊子中共生细菌的研究取得了一定成果。如Behar et al.(2008b)研究表明假单胞菌 *Pseudomonas* spp. 会在地中海实蝇 *Ceratitis capitata* 肠道中形成一种微小、普遍、稳定的群落,其中包括节肢动物病原菌绿脓杆菌 *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*,注射大量绿脓杆菌会缩短地中海实蝇寿命,而注射肠杆菌科细菌则可以通过抑制绿脓杆菌来延长地中海实蝇的寿命。Zhang QW et al.(2021)研究也发现肠杆菌科的肠杆菌 *Enterobacter* sp. 可显著提高雄性不育处理后的橘

小实蝇 *Bactrocera dorsalis* 的成虫大小、蛹重、处于营养胁迫下的生存率和交配竞争力。同样,通过给家蝇 *Musca domestica* 幼虫饲喂霍氏肠杆菌 *Enterobacter hormaechei* 可显著增加宿主的体重和体长,显著缩短其生长周期(Zhang Q et al.,2021)。进一步研究表明,霍氏肠杆菌可以抑制绿脓杆菌、斯氏普罗威登斯菌 *Providencia stuartii* 和 *Providencia vermicola* 这类有害菌的生长,并且促进对生殖有益的细菌生长(Zhang Q et al.,2021)。向昆士兰实蝇 *Bactrocera tryoni* 幼虫回补益生菌,包括亚细亚菌属 *Asaia*、肠杆菌属、乳杆菌属 *Lactobacillus* 和明串珠菌属 *Leuconostoc*,对宿主在野生环境中的长期存活率、实验室条件下的交配选择和活动能力均没有明显影响;另外,幼虫的共生菌回补要比成虫的共生菌回补对宿主昆士兰实蝇更有益(Shuttleworth et al.,2020)。在蚊子中,肠道微生物缺乏会引起明显的发育迟缓,降低幼虫发育至成虫的可能性,而益生菌的回补定殖则可以消除这种影响(Chouaia et al.,2012;Coon et al.,2014)。

表1 昆虫体内普遍存在的共生菌种类
Table 1 The species of symbionts commonly found in insects

宿主 所属目 Order of host	宿主所属属 Genus of host	共生菌种类 Genus of symbiont	参考文献 Reference
双翅目 Diptera	按实蝇属、果实蝇属、小条实蝇属、绕实蝇属、按蚊属、库蚊属、伊蚊属、蚋科、果蝇属 <i>Anastrepha, Bactrocera, Ceratitis, Rhagoletis, Anopheles, Culex, Aedes, Simuliidae, Drosophila</i>	细菌: 沃尔巴克氏体、肠杆菌属、普罗威登斯菌属、克雷伯氏菌属、果胶杆菌属、柠檬酸杆菌属、欧文氏菌属、伯克霍尔德菌属、芽胞杆菌属、气单胞菌属、 <i>Thorsellia</i> 、假单胞菌属、不动杆菌属、金黄杆菌属 真菌: 芽枝霉纲、酵母菌(<i>Starmerella, Hanseniaspora, Pichia, Aureobasidium, Hyphopichia</i>)、念珠菌属 Bacteria: <i>Wolbachia, Enterobacter, Providencia, Klebsiella, Pectobacterium, Citrobacter, Erwinia, Burkholderia, Bacillus, Aeromonas, Thorsellia, Pseudomonas, Acinetobacter, Chyseeobacterium</i> Fungi: Blastocladiomycetes, Saccharomycetes (<i>Starmerella, Hanseniaspora, Pichia, Aureobasidium, Hyphopichia, Candida</i>)	McCreadie et al., 2011; Colman et al., 2012; Minard et al., 2013; Norman et al., 2020; Malassigné et al., 2021
鞘翅目 Coleoptera	龟纹瓢虫属、葡萄肖叶甲属、瘦跗叶甲属、根萤叶甲属、墨天牛属、大小蠹属 <i>Propylea, Bromius, Leptinotarsa, Diabrotica, Monochamus, Dendroctonus</i>	古细菌: 甲烷短杆菌属 细菌: 沃尔巴克氏体、葡萄球菌属、不动杆菌属、副球菌属、假单胞菌属、棒状杆菌属、克罗诺杆菌属、考克氏菌属、链球菌属、芽胞杆菌属、杀雄菌属、 <i>Cardinium</i> 、布赫纳氏菌、 <i>Wigglesworthia, Tachikawaea, Blochmannia, Raoultella</i> 、伯克霍尔德菌属、 <i>Gryllotalpicola</i> 、沙雷菌属、乳球菌属、鞘氨醇单胞菌属、伴突属、类诺卡氏菌属、 <i>Dyella</i> 真菌: <i>Kuraishia, Ogataea</i> 、酵母菌(<i>Cyberlindnera, Metschnikowia, Saccharomycotina, Grosmania</i>)、长喙壳属 Archaeobacteria: <i>Methanobrevibacter</i> Bacteria: <i>Wolbachia, Staphylococcus, Acinetobacter, Paracoccus, Pseudomonas, Corynebacterium, Cronobacter, Kocuria, Streptococcus, Bacillus, Arsenophonus, Cardinium, Buchnera, Wigglesworthia, Tachikawaea, Blochmannia, Raoultella, Burkholderia, Gryllotalpicola, Serratia, Lactococcus, Sphingomonas, Sodalis, Nocardioides, Dyella</i> Fungi: <i>Kuraishia, Ogataea, Saccharomycetes (Cyberlindnera, Metschnikowia, Saccharomycotina, Grosmania), Ophiostoma</i>	Egert et al., 2003; Lemke et al., 2003; Bleiker et al., 2009; Brune, 2010; 吴林珂等, 2018; Wu et al., 2018; Chen et al., 2020
鳞翅目 Lepidoptera	灰翅夜蛾属、小食心虫属、樗蚕蛾属、犀额蛾属、爱大蚕蛾属、罗大蚕蛾属 <i>Spodoptera, Grapholita, Samia, Citheronia, Eacles, Rothschildia</i>	细菌: 沃尔巴克氏体、肠杆菌属、克雷伯氏菌属、梭菌属、瘤胃球菌属、乳杆菌、 <i>Pelomonas</i> 、鞘氨醇单胞菌属、螺杆菌属、栖粪杆菌属、弯曲杆菌属、肠球菌属、泛菌属、不动杆菌属、芽胞杆菌属、棒状杆菌属、假单胞菌属 Bacteria: <i>Wolbachia, Enterobacter, Klebsiella, Clostridium, Ruminococcus, Lactobacillus, Pelomonas, Sphingomonas, Helicobacter, Faecalibacterium, Campylobacter, Enterococcus, Pantoea, Acinetobacter, Bacillus, Corynebacterium, Pseudomonas</i>	Pinto-Tomás et al., 2011; Msangosoko et al., 2020; Lv et al., 2021; Yuan et al., 2021
膜翅目 Hymenoptera	熊蜂属、龟蚁属、蜜蜂属 <i>Bombus, Cephalotes, Apis</i>	细菌: 沃尔巴克氏体、奈瑟菌属、 <i>Snodgrassella</i> 、伯克氏菌属、疣微菌属、突柄杆菌属、 <i>Gilliamella, Schmidhempelia</i> 、双歧杆菌属、 <i>Bombiscardovia</i> 真菌: 酵母菌(<i>Starmerella, Hanseniaspora</i>)、线虫草属 Bacteria: <i>Wolbachia, Neisseria, Snodgrassella, Burkholderia, Verrucomicrobium, Prosthecobacter, Gilliamella, Schmidhempelia, Bifidobacterium, Bombiscardovia</i> Fungi: Saccharomycetes (<i>Starmerella, Hanseniaspora</i>), <i>Ophiocordyceps</i>	Kwong & Moran, 2013; Chaaban & Brouhard, 2017; Reeves et al., 2020; Hammer et al., 2021
直翅目 Orthoptera	沙漠蝗属、飞蝗属、角蝗属、疣蝗属、负蝗属、剑锥蝗属、异爪蝗属、小蹦蝗属、腹露蝗属、外斑腿蝗属 <i>Schistocerca, Locusta, Acrida, Trilophidia, Atractomorpha, Chorthippus, Euchorthippus, Pedopodisma, Fruhstorferiola, Xenocatantops</i>	细菌: 沃尔巴克氏体、肠杆菌属、克雷伯氏菌属、葡萄球菌属、不动杆菌属 真菌: 酵母菌(<i>Bullera, Tilletiopsis, Lipomyces</i>)、肉疣衣属、 <i>Exophiala, Penicillium</i> 、镰刀菌属 Bacteria: <i>Wolbachia, Enterobacter, Klebsiella, Staphylococcus, Acinetobacter</i> Fungi: Saccharomycetes (<i>Bullera, Tilletiopsis, Lipomyces</i>), <i>Ochrolechia, Exophiala, Penicillium, Fusarium</i>	Colman et al., 2012; Lavy et al., 2020

续表 1 Continued

宿主 所属目 Order of host	宿主所属属 Genus of host	共生菌种类 Genus of symbiont	参考文献 Reference
等翅目 Isoptera	土白蚁属、象白蚁属、 大木白蚁属、肘白蚁属 <i>Odontotermes, Nasutitermes,</i> <i>Pterotermes, Cubitermes</i>	古细菌: 甲烷短杆菌属 细菌: 芽胞杆菌属、甲基杆菌属、类芽胞杆菌属、特布尔西菌属、鼠孢菌 属、醋丝菌属、梭菌属、克雷伯氏菌属 真菌: 青霉菌属、镰刀菌属、子囊菌门、枝孢属、座囊菌纲、 <i>Exophiala</i> 、 <i>Paraconiothyrium</i> 、小球腔菌属、格孢腔菌目、蚁巢伞属、木霉属 Archaeobacteria: <i>Methanobrevibacter</i> Bacteria: <i>Bacillus, Methylobacterium, Paenibacillus, Trabulsiella, Sporomusa, Acetonema, Clostridium, Klebsiella</i> Fungi: <i>Penicillium, Fusarium, Ascomycota, Cladosporium, Dothideomycetes, Exophiala, Paraconiothyrium, Leptosphaeria, Pleosporales, Termitomyces, Trichoderma</i>	Zhou et al., 2019; Xu et al., 2020
半翅目 Hemiptera	蚜虫属、苜蓿盲蝽属、褐飞虱 属、瓜蝽属、声毛管蚜属、 热猎蝽属、臭虫属 <i>Aphis, Adelphocoris,</i> <i>Nilaparvata, Megymenum,</i> <i>Mollitrichosiphum, Rhodnius,</i> <i>Cimex</i>	细菌: 沃尔巴克氏体、布赫纳氏菌、杀雄菌属、沙雷氏菌属、 <i>Hamiltonella</i> 、 <i>Regiella, Fukatsuia</i> 、立克次氏体、泛菌属、叶啉菌属、芽胞杆菌属、梭杆 菌属、嗜脲菌属、苍白杆菌属、马赛菌、 <i>Rosenbergiella, Vulcaniibacterium</i> 、 <i>Larkinella</i> 、假单胞菌属、伯克霍尔德菌、贪铜菌属、青枯菌属、寡养单胞 菌、欧文氏菌属、葡萄球菌属、不动杆菌属、肠杆菌属、 <i>Arenophonus</i> 、气 单胞菌属、放线菌属 真菌: 木霉属、菌寄生菌属、酵母菌(<i>Sterigmatomyces, Yarrowia, Pichia</i>) Bacteria: <i>Wolbachia, Buchnera, Arsenophonus, Serratia, Hamiltonella, Regiella, Fukatsuia, Rickettsia, Pantoea, Porphyromonas, Bacillus, Fusobacterium, Peptoniphilus, Ochrobactrum, Massilia, Rosenbergiella, Vulcaniibacterium, Larkinella, Pseudomonas, Burkholderia, Cupriavidus, Ralstonia, Stenotrophomonas, Erwinia, Staphylococcus, Acinetobacter, Enterobacter, Arenophonus, Aeromonas, Actinobacterium</i> Fungi: <i>Trichoderma, Hypomyces, Saccharomycetes (Sterigmatomyces, Yarrowia, Pichia)</i>	Wille & Hartman, 2009; Hafer-Hah- mann & Vorburg- er, 2021; 申屠旭 tu et al., 2021; Liu et al., 2022
蜻蜓目 Odonata	黄蜻属 Pantala	细菌: 葡萄球菌属、芽胞杆菌属、埃希氏菌属、鞘氨醇单胞菌属、伯克霍 尔德菌、肠杆菌属、沙雷氏菌属、勒克氏菌属、泛菌属、 <i>Oceanobacillus</i> 、 甲基杆菌属 Bacteria: <i>Staphylococcus, Bacillus, Escherichia, Sphingomonas, Burkholderia, Enterobacter, Serratia, Leclercia, Pantoea, Oceanobacillus, Methylobacterium</i>	Shao et al., 2015

共生细菌通过影响昆虫宿主的营养代谢调控其生长发育。共生细菌能够调节昆虫宿主激素分泌及激素和营养信号感应改变营养代谢速率,进而影响昆虫宿主的生长发育。植物乳杆菌 *Lactobacillus plantarum* 菌株 FY1 在果蝇 *Drosophila* 世代间能稳定传递,可诱导无菌果蝇卵至蛹、卵至成虫的发育时间缩短至原来的 1/3,使正常含菌果蝇的生长速率提升至无菌果蝇的 2 倍 (Storelli et al., 2011)。菌株 FY1 显著提前了果蝇促前胸腺激素 (prothoracicotropic hormone, PTH) 基因表达高峰期,可促进 PTH 分泌,而前胸腺则会分泌蜕皮激素,这可能是其促进果蝇生长和发育的内在原因之一 (Strigini & Leulier, 2016)。同时,植物乳杆菌菌株 FY1 会显著降低果蝇中胰岛素受体 (insulin receptor, InR) 基因的表达水平,使血淋巴液中葡萄糖浓度从 5.1 mg/mL

降低至 2.7 mg/mL (李玉娟等, 2017)。而 *InR* 基因属于胰岛素信号通路的负调控基因,即 *InR* 基因表达量越低,说明胰岛素样肽 (insulin like peptide, ILP) 活性越高,果蝇的 2 种发育相关激素信号越能被系统性增强,生长发育也越旺盛 (Puig & Tjian, 2005; Storelli et al., 2011)。黑水虻 *Hermetia illucens* 肠道共生菌紫红红球菌 *Rhodococcus rhodochrous* 也能够促进黑水虻幼虫发育,使得老熟幼虫体型变大且营养转换效率提高 (Franks et al., 2021)。Shin et al. (2011) 研究结果显示,醋酸杆菌 *Acetobacter pomorum* 通过调控果蝇中胰岛素/类胰岛素生长因子信号 (insulin/insulin-like growth factor 1 signaling, IIS) 来调控宿主体内微生物稳态和生长速率、体型大小、能量代谢和肠道干细胞活性,而该菌中的吡咯喹啉醌依赖性醇脱氢酶 (pyrroquinoline quinone-depen-

dent alcohol dehydrogenase, PQQ-ADH) 的活性很高,无醋酸杆菌果蝇与PQQ-ADH单因素突变细菌均表现出对宿主发育和体内代谢稳态的一些负调控。这种负调控现象在增强宿主IIS信号或者通过向饲料中添加醋酸可以被反转,而IIS信号通路和醋酸的代谢产物被证实为PQQ-ADH。

3.2 共生真菌对昆虫宿主生长发育的影响

与共生细菌相比,对共生真菌的研究相对较少。在多数昆虫中,共生真菌充当次要共生角色,主要为宿主提供甾醇、糖类、氨基酸、消化酶和解毒酶等物质。鞘翅目的小蠹科和小蠹亚科昆虫含有一些长喙壳科的共生真菌,它们与共生细菌一起在宿主食物消化、信息素合成和抵御病原菌等过程中发挥着重要作用(Popa et al., 2012; Mercado et al., 2014)。

在加拿大不列颠哥伦比亚省的山松大小蠹 *Dendroctonus ponderosae* 中发现了对其生长发育有协同促进作用的 *Ceratocystopsis* sp. 真菌(Khadempour et al., 2012)。还有一种以真菌为食的蚂蚁与其共生真菌为互利共生关系,蚂蚁以取食真菌为生,真菌则借助蚂蚁的体表进行生长、扩散和自我保护(Currie et al., 2003)。松树蜂 *Sirex noctilio* 则能与淀粉韧革菌 *Amylostereum areolatum* 形成互利共生关系,雌成虫完成产卵后,共生菌菌丝片段和分节孢子随同虫卵进入寄主体内后便开始在虫卵的周围空间生长,降低寄主的抗性,为卵的孵化创造有利环境(Madden, 1981)。松树蜂3龄之前的幼虫只能以共生菌菌丝为食,3龄后期的幼虫也只能取食被共生菌感染过的木材(Morgan & Stewart, 1966; Taylor, 1981)。当环境条件越有利于共生真菌生长时,松树蜂幼虫也能生长得越好;反之,共生菌生长受抑,幼虫生长也会受阻(King, 1966; 李大鹏等, 2015)。长喙壳类真菌 *Ophiostomatoid* 能够使大小蠹属 *Dendroctonus* 昆虫拥有在新栖息地进行繁殖或者抵御胁迫环境并进行繁殖的能力(Paine et al., 1997)。

昆虫共生真菌也有协助昆虫宿主进行营养代谢的功能,进而影响其生长发育状况。如大小蠹属昆虫相关真菌经常从受侵染的树木韧皮部或木质部被分离出来(Six & Paine, 1998),这些共生真菌具有能够为宿主昆虫富集大量韧皮部营养的能力,并通过调控宿主激素合成来促进昆虫宿主生长,缩短幼虫发育时间(Adams & Six, 2007; Bleiker & Six, 2007; Hulcr & Dunn, 2011)。韩一多(2020)研究发现中华切卷象甲 *Euops chinensis* 能专一性培植并取食真菌 *Penicillium herquei*, 中华切卷象甲幼虫在蓼科虎杖属植物叶苞内取食真菌和叶片复合物,该复合物为

宿主提供了平衡高效的营养,由于该真菌具有固氮酶活性,可以向宿主提供碳氮平衡的高效营养。

4 共生菌对昆虫宿主生殖的影响

4.1 胞内共生细菌对昆虫宿主生殖的影响

作为胞内共生细菌,沃尔巴克氏体可以在转录水平调控宿主生殖相关基因,进而调控宿主昆虫生殖能力。黑腹果蝇 *Drosophila melanogaster* 的正常生殖能力需要沃尔巴克氏体的持续调控才能够得以维持,这类垂直传播的胞内共生菌对昆虫种群的延续至关重要。

沃尔巴克氏体 *Wolbachia pipientis* 是昆虫体内最优势的共生菌种类。沃尔巴克氏体侵染会引起节肢动物宿主的生殖转变,包括胞质不亲和、雌性化、雄性致死以及诱导孤雌生殖(Sugimoto et al., 2015; Cordaux & Gilbert, 2017)。沃尔巴克氏体可在宿主雌性生殖细胞系中传代增殖,这类严格依赖于宿主雌性配子在不同世代间传播增殖的策略可以增强雌性宿主的生殖能力(Kageyama & Traut, 2004; Kageyama et al., 2014; Mateos et al., 2006)。沃尔巴克氏体能够影响黑腹果蝇生殖过程中的多个环节(Bourtzis et al., 1996; Starr & Cline, 2002; Fast et al., 2011),其在雌成虫生殖干细胞中增殖,以支撑生殖干细胞的持续存在,能够恢复卵巢发育缺陷(Ote & Yamamoto, 2020)。茶尺蠖 *Ectropis grisescens* 体内的沃尔巴克氏体菌株 wGri 诱导了强单向胞质不亲和,未感染该菌株的茶尺蠖雌成虫与感染该菌株的雄成虫交配产生的胚胎死亡率达 100%,而感染 wGri 菌株的茶尺蠖雌成虫与未感染该菌株的雄成虫交配则产生了更多的配子(Zhang Y et al., 2021)。多种伊蚊在交配前后和不同营养状态下的沃尔巴克氏体丰度存在差异,该菌与雄成虫组织能量生成和雌成虫含铁细胞合成相关,暗示了伊蚊体内沃尔巴克氏体与交配和取食血液过程相关,从而影响宿主的生殖和发育(Díaz et al., 2021)。

4.2 胞外共生细菌对昆虫宿主生殖的影响

不同于垂直传播的胞内共生细菌对其宿主生殖细胞系的广泛影响,胞外共生细菌(主要指肠道细菌)是水平传播,其对生殖细胞系的影响并不明确,主要通过参与宿主营养代谢、改变宿主生殖行为和影响宿主生殖细胞来调控昆虫宿主的生殖力。

首先,肠道细菌通过调控昆虫宿主的营养代谢调控其生殖力。油橄榄果实蝇 *Bactrocera oleae* 肠道细菌被抑制后会改变宿主昆虫营养状态,使得昆虫宿主体内蛋白质和必需氨基酸含量减少,进而降

低昆虫宿主的多产性(Ben-Yosef et al., 2010)。饲喂含有恶臭假单胞菌 *Pseudomonas putida* 的饲料比仅饲喂蔗糖的油橄榄实蝇能够产更多的卵(Sacchetti et al., 2014)。同样,与仅饲喂糖饲料的地中海实蝇雌成虫相比,取食全营养饲料的雌成虫会明显产更多的卵,此时共生细菌是否存在并不影响产卵量;然而在营养胁迫状态下,缺少细菌的地中海实蝇雌成虫的产卵率则显著提高(Ben-Yosef et al., 2008)。此外,六株成团肠杆菌 *Enterobacter agglomerans* 和肺炎伯克氏菌 *Klebsiella pneumoniae* 也能够明显提高地中海实蝇的生殖能力(Niyazi et al., 2004)。肠道细菌与橘小实蝇成虫前期取食选择有关,无菌橘小实蝇倾向于取食含有益生菌的饲料,并且与全营养饲料相比,对含有益生菌的饲料响应更加迅速;喂食分散泛菌 *Pantoea dispersa* 和阴沟肠杆菌 *Enterobacter cloacae* 的橘小实蝇雌成虫产卵量更多但是寿命更短;而喂食富含粪肠球菌 *Enterococcus faecalis* 和产酸克雷伯氏菌 *K. oxytoca* 的饲料,橘小实蝇雌成虫能够存活更长时间,但是生殖能力有所下降;仅喂食糖的橘小实蝇不能产卵,但是寿命比对照更长(Akami et al., 2019)。细菌可能通过影响宿主的内源激素代谢通路来间接影响昆虫生殖,包括增强雄成虫的交配成功率(例如激素腺体)、幼虫孵化率、存活率和生长速率(Dillon et al., 2002; de Vries et al., 2004)。在鞘翅目的二十八星瓢虫 *Henosepilachna vigintioctopunctata* 中,肠道中含有单不动杆菌 *Acinetobacter soli*、乌尔辛不动杆菌 *Acinetobacter ursingii*、奥斯陆莫拉氏菌 *Moraxella osloensis* 和短稳杆菌 *Empedobacter brevis* 的宿主卵巢和精巢发育更加完善,经证明这些细菌都与高脂质代谢有关(Li et al., 2021)。黑腹果蝇肠道中的主要胞外共生菌——乳酸杆菌 *Lactobacillus* 和醋酸杆菌 *Acetobacter* 可广泛影响宿主的生长、免疫、营养调控、交配选择和寿命(Buchon et al., 2009; Shin et al., 2011; Storelli et al., 2011)。胞外共生菌对昆虫宿主生殖能力的影响可能是通过对宿主营养状况的调节来间接实现的,尤其是在营养胁迫条件下,昆虫共生菌的存在与否对于宿主生殖能力有显著影响。

其次,肠道细菌通过调控昆虫宿主行为间接调控其生殖力。特定胞外共生菌能够明显影响宿主产卵偏好性以及产卵次数。未经处理的地中海实蝇含有天然的肠道共生菌,其产卵次数明显多于无菌地中海实蝇以及饲喂宿主中分离到的泛菌属或者克雷伯氏菌的地中海实蝇;而向无菌地中海实蝇提供含均质化肠道共生菌的饲料后,其产卵次数能够恢复

到与含有共生菌群体相同的水平(Jose et al., 2019)。鉴于此,可以通过控制昆虫体内共生菌群落组成和种群数量来调控昆虫的生殖行为,进而对昆虫产卵量进行控制,这也为有害生物的防治提供了新思路。

再次,肠道细菌也会通过影响昆虫宿主的生殖细胞来调控其生殖力。去除黑腹果蝇的肠道细菌能够抑制其卵子发生,使卵巢中卵母细胞数量减少,加快羽化后母系细胞到合子的转变(Fast et al., 2011)。进一步研究证实,共生菌对卵母细胞的影响与肠道中醋酸杆菌的缺失有关。该种肠道细菌和生殖细胞系之间的相互作用关系影响了黑腹果蝇的生殖、发育稳定性和适应性(Ote & Yamamoto, 2020)。昆虫共生菌也可以在分子水平和细胞水平抑制生殖细胞的正常发育,使生殖细胞发育不良,卵质量降低,产卵量减少,从而影响宿主昆虫下一代种群数量。

抗生素的使用在确定肠道细菌对生殖的调控作用过程中发挥了重要作用。使用抗生素处理南美按实蝇 *Anastrepha fraterculus* 会改变其肠道细菌多样性,其中肠杆菌属细菌是无抗生素处理的野生种群和实验室种群中的优势群落,抗生素处理后饲喂全饲料(蔗糖及蛋白)的野生种群和实验室种群中则含有嗜麦芽窄食单胞菌 *Stenotrophomonas* sp. 和 α -变形杆菌纲细菌,抗生素处理后仅饲喂蔗糖的种群仅含有 α -变形杆菌纲细菌(Juárez et al., 2019)。抗生素处理与实蝇雄成虫的交配成功率和营养状态直接相关,抗生素处理显著影响南美按实蝇雄成虫的交配成功率,但在饲喂蔗糖饲料后,南美按实蝇雄成虫的交配成功率有所提高(Juárez et al., 2019)。Norman et al. (2021) 研究结果显示,自然中的南亚果实蝇 *Zeugodacus tau* 需要 20 d 可达到性成熟,若从 1 龄幼虫期开始被饲喂含抗生素饲料后其肠道细菌群落被改变,进而导致卵巢发育被完全抑制,且丧失产卵能力。Ridley et al. (2012; 2013) 研究也表明,在最佳的饮食条件下,抗生素处理可以显著降低黑腹果蝇的多产性。

4.3 共生菌对昆虫宿主生殖调控的分子机制

共生菌对昆虫宿主的调控作用已非常明确,越来越多的研究试图揭示肠道共生菌调控昆虫宿主生殖发育的分子机制。针对该科学问题,有研究者针对 2 种不同的点蜂缘蝽 *Riptortus pedestris*-伯克霍尔德菌模型(含有伯克霍尔德菌的点蜂缘蝽记为 Sym, 无共生菌的点蜂缘蝽记为 Apo)开展研究,从这 2 组雌雄成虫的血淋巴中检测出保幼激素 3 skipped 双环氧化物(juvenile hormone III skipped bisepoxide, JHSB3),并证明 Sym 雌成虫中的 JHSB3 效价比

Apo雌成虫中的高; hexamerin- α 和卵黄原蛋白都在 JHSB3 处理后的 Apo 雌成虫血淋巴中大量增加 (Lee et al., 2019)。hexamerin 是脂肪体合成的丰度最高的蛋白, 被分泌进入血淋巴, 并被整合到脂肪体中, 而脂肪体正是昆虫生殖发育所需氮和氨基酸的主要来源地 (Kanost et al., 1990; Telfer & Kunkel, 1991)。保幼激素由咽侧体分泌, 是调控昆虫生理活动和生殖的重要激素, 并被证实能够调控 2 种紧密关联的宿主储存蛋白 hexamerin (Miura et al., 1991; 1998) 和卵黄原蛋白 (Shinoda et al., 1996; Riddiford, 2008; 2012)。因此, 肠道共生菌伯克霍尔德菌可以促进半翅目宿主点蜂缘蝽特异性 JHSB3 的生物合成, 促进 hexamerin- α 和卵黄原蛋白的累积, 进而增加产卵量 (Lee et al., 2019)。

同样, 植物乳杆菌通过雷帕霉素靶点 (target of rapamycin, TOR) 依赖的营养感受器调控激素信号来促进果蝇系统发育 (Storelli et al., 2011)。作为保证卵发育的营养使用效率的重要调控因子, 氨基酸/TOR (amino acid/TOR, AA/TOR) 和胰岛素通路在雌性昆虫生殖过程中起着重要作用。AA/TOR 通路作为初级营养感受器不仅会被组织特异性营养响应激活, 还与昆虫类胰岛素多肽分泌物调控相关 (Colombani et al., 2003)。已证实胰岛素和 AA/TOR 通

路可通过调控生物合成以及保幼激素和蜕皮激素的分泌来进行生殖调控 (Storelli et al., 2011)。保幼激素和蜕皮激素激活卵黄蛋白生成和卵子成熟都与此信号通路有关 (Smykal & Raikhel, 2015)。

TOR 和胰岛素信号通路被证实在黑腹果蝇的生长发育过程中发挥着重要作用 (Layalle et al., 2008; Koyama et al., 2013)。AA/TOR 信号通路可控制 ILP 的生物合成和分泌 (Colombani et al., 2003; Géminard et al., 2009)。在黑腹果蝇中, 至少部分 ILP 分泌物受脂肪体产生的未配对细胞因子 2 的促进来对营养信号进行响应 (Géminard et al., 2009; Rajan & Perrimon, 2012)。因此, 氨基酸信号通过 TOR 信号通路, 成为了昆虫最初卵子形成对蛋白质需求的首个营养信号。共生菌对昆虫宿主生殖分子水平的调控是共生菌研究中的热点。根据已有研究结果, 本文对肠道共生菌调控昆虫宿主生殖的相关分子机制进行总结 (图 2), 认为共生菌通过营养信号和激素信号对昆虫卵子发生和成熟过程中的生物合成及其他生理过程进行调控, 进而影响生殖细胞的正常发育, 影响昆虫宿主的生殖能力。基于该构想开展深入研究能够帮助人们发现昆虫体内生殖调控的相关基因, 进而从基因水平对昆虫进行改造或干扰, 实现害虫治理。

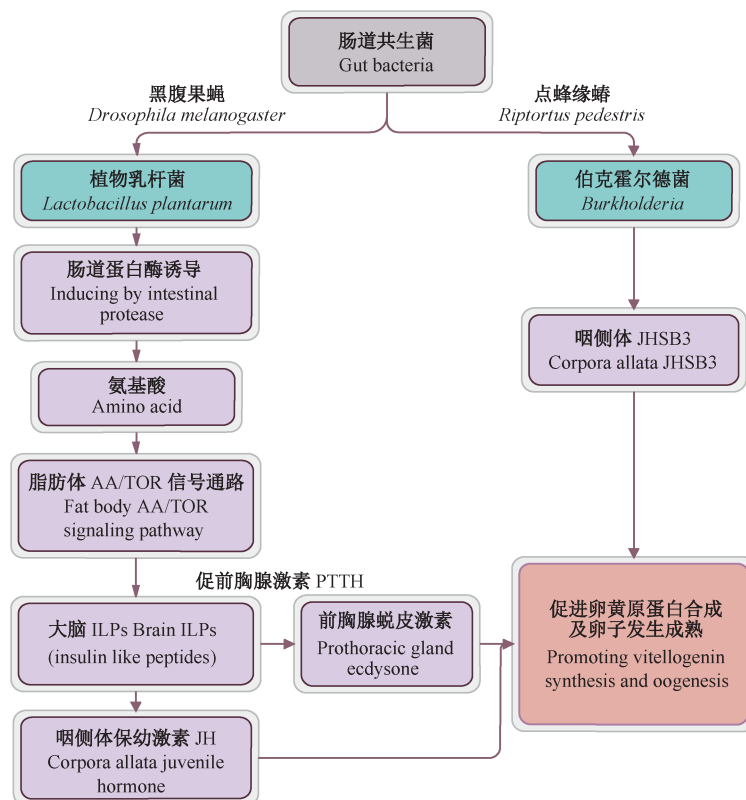


图 2 肠道共生菌对昆虫宿主生殖调控的分子机制构想图

Fig. 2 Hypothetical molecular regulatory mechanism of insect host reproduction by intestinal symbionts

5 昆虫共生菌研究展望

首先,昆虫共生菌研究需进一步结合新技术拓宽共生菌研究种类,并深入探讨共生菌功能。目前,对昆虫共生菌的研究主要集中在共生菌多样性及其对昆虫宿主取食行为、交配行为、解毒代谢、生长发育和生殖的影响等方面,且多数研究集中在共生细菌上(Dillon et al., 2002; de Vries et al., 2004; Sacchetti et al., 2014)。目前,已证实共生真菌也在协助宿主营养代谢过程中发挥着重要作用(Adams et al., 2007; Hulcr & Dunn, 2011; 韩一多, 2020),因此,未来应更加关注共生真菌的多样性及其功能。另外,目前大多数针对共生菌功能的研究只停留在表型特征观察水平(Noman et al., 2021; Zhang Q et al., 2021; Zhang QW et al., 2021),仅有少数研究深入探究了共生菌对宿主生理活动调控的分子机制,而在基因水平和蛋白水平调控机制的研究则更少(Rajan & Perrimon, 2012; Smykal & Raikhel, 2015; Lee et al., 2019)。因此,未来可利用分子和蛋白检测技术,如基因编辑、Western-blot、酶联免疫吸附测定法(enzyme linked immunosorbent assay, ELISA)等技术深入研究共生菌的功能及其调控宿主各种生理活动的分子机制。

其次,昆虫共生菌研究的宿主范围需从模式生物拓宽至更多的农业害虫。已报道的昆虫共生菌功能研究大多使用模式生物黑腹果蝇,共生菌对宿主生理活动调控机制的研究也仅限于遗传背景清楚的少数物种(Storelli et al., 2011; Lee et al., 2019)。共生菌的种类、丰度和功能均因昆虫种类和发育阶段的不同而有所差异,当前农业生产一直面临着大量不同种类农业害虫的威胁,共生菌在模式生物中的调控功能和作用机制并不能完全套用到这些农业害虫上。共生菌研究有助于人们明确昆虫各类生理活动的影响因素,而清晰准确的共生菌功能和调控机制研究又是利用共生菌对农业害虫进行全群综合治理的基础。因此,未来对其他昆虫,尤其是重要农业害虫的共生菌功能和作用机制研究变得尤为重要。

再次,昆虫共生菌研究需进一步将理论研究和害虫防治技术研发相结合。除了有助于揭示昆虫与共生菌的协同进化机制以及入侵昆虫的生态入侵机理,共生菌研究对于害虫生物防治技术、抑菌治虫技术以及昆虫辐照不育技术(sterile insect technique, SIT)的研发也具有重要意义。SIT辐照后雄成虫的生殖竞争力明显下降,而该技术应用成功的关键在

于如何提高不育雄成虫的生殖竞争力,已有研究表明饲喂共生菌可以显著提高雄成虫的生殖竞争力,为更好的应用SIT进行害虫防治提供了新思路(Shuttleworth et al., 2019; Zhang QW et al., 2021)。因此,未来研究需将昆虫共生菌功能和调控机制研究与更多现有的害虫防治方法相结合,研发农业害虫的绿色综合防控新技术。

综上,未来关于昆虫共生菌的研究可从纵横2个维度进行扩展。不仅要深入研究其多样性及通过相关激素合成通路进而调控昆虫宿主生长发育和生殖的分子机制;还应进一步拓宽研究对象范围,开展更多种农业害虫的共生菌研究;同时,也应更加关注结合共生菌的综合防控技术研发,为未来有害生物的综合治理奠定基础。

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