

# 重大实蝇类昆虫解毒代谢基因的研究进展

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**摘要:** 实蝇类昆虫种类很多, 其中地中海实蝇 *Ceratitis capitata*、橘小实蝇 *Bactrocera dorsalis*、瓜实蝇 *B. cucurbitae* 等严重为害多类果蔬, 造成巨大经济损失, 是国际重要检疫性或入侵性害虫。目前, 杀虫剂仍然是防治实蝇类害虫的重要手段, 但是多种实蝇因已经产生抗药性而导致防治困难。在昆虫抗药性产生与发展中, 解毒代谢家族基因起着十分重要的作用。本文综述了实蝇科重要经济性昆虫包括橘小实蝇、瓜实蝇、油橄榄果实蝇 *B. oleae*、昆士兰果实蝇 *B. tryoni*、辣椒果实蝇 *B. latifrons*、桃果实蝇 *B. zonata*、木瓜果实蝇 *B. papayae*、杨桃果实蝇 *B. carambolae*、柑橘大实蝇 *B. minax*、地中海实蝇、苹绕实蝇 *Rhagoletis pomonella*、雪果绕实蝇 *R. zephyria* 和泽兰始实蝇 *Procecidochares utilis* 等的细胞色素 P450 酶、酯酶、谷胱甘肽 S 转移酶、ABC 转运蛋白这 4 类解毒代谢基因方面的研究进展, 为全面深入了解研究实蝇科昆虫应对有毒有害物质的生理和遗传机制以及研发实蝇类害虫化学防治新策略、新技术等提供参考。

**关键词:** 实蝇科; 解读解毒代谢基因; 细胞色素 P450 酶; 酯酶; 谷胱甘肽 S 转移酶; ABC 转运蛋白

## Advances for the metabolic detoxification genes in major Tephritidae species

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**Abstract:** Fruit flies in Tephritidae are rich in species, among which the Mediterranean fruit fly *Ceratitis capitata*, oriental fruit fly *Bactrocera dorsalis*, and melon fruit fly *B. cucurbitae*, etc, caused serious damage to many kinds of fruits and vegetables, and resulted in huge economic losses, and hence, they were listed as internationally important quarantine or invasive pests. Currently, pesticides were still important means in controlling fruit flies, but because some fruit fly species had developed the resistance to some pesticides, it was difficult to control them by using the pesticides. Detoxification metabolism family genes played a very important role in the emergence and development of resistance of insects to the pesticides. This paper reviewed the research progress on detoxification metabolism genes, such as cytochrome P450 enzymes, esterases, glutathione S-transferases, and ABC transport proteins in economically important insects in Tephritidae, including *B. dorsalis*, *B. cucurbitae*, *B. oleae*, *B. tryoni*, *B. latifrons*, *B. zonata*, *B. papaya*, *B. carambolae*, *B. minax*, *C. capitata*, *Rhagoletis pomonella*, *R. zephyria*, and *Procecidochares utilis*. Those data and information could be benefit for not only a comprehensive and in-depth understanding of the physiological and genetic mechanisms of Tephritidae fruit flies in response to toxic and harmful compounds, but also further the research on developing new chemical control strategy and technology for the pests.

**Key words:** Tephritidae; metabolic detoxification; cytochrome P450 monooxygenase; esterase; glutathione S-transferases; ATP-binding cassette transporter

实蝇属于昆虫纲双翅目实蝇科,主要分布于热带、亚热带和部分温带地区,其幼虫以植物果实或嫩茎梢等部分为食(Jin et al., 2010; Liu et al., 2019; Li et al., 2021)。实蝇种类繁多,世界已知大约有500属4500多种,其中约35%与为害植物果实相关,250多种可直接为害规模化种植的果蔬,造成重大经济损失(Jin et al., 2011; Hsu et al., 2012)。地中海实蝇 *Ceratitis capitata*、橘小实蝇 *Bactrocera dorsalis*、瓜实蝇 *B. cucurbitae*、辣椒果实蝇 *B. latifrons*、昆士兰果实蝇 *B. tryoni*、苹绕实蝇 *Rhagoletis pomonella*、白带绕实蝇 *R. cingulata*、南美按实蝇 *Anastrepha fraterculus* 和墨西哥按实蝇 *A. ludens* 等重要实蝇类害虫由于扩散传播快、入侵性强、破坏性大等诸多原因,成为国际上高度重视的检疫性或者入侵性农业有害生物(Liu et al., 2018; Zeng et al., 2020)。为减轻因实蝇入侵、发生而造成的经济损失,化学杀虫剂常被用来控制实蝇种群数量,大量不科学施用杀虫剂导致实蝇对杀虫剂产生抗性,已经发现了许多实蝇抗药性的案例(Hsu et al., 2004; Hsu & Feng, 2006)。2003年,中国南方橘小实蝇种群对多数杀虫剂种类还处于敏感状态(潘志萍等, 2005),仅2年时间该虫对高效氯氰菊酯的抗性达到了中等水平(章玉苹等, 2007; 2008),并且2007—2008年中国南方多个地区该虫已对多种杀虫剂产生了中等抗性(Jin et al., 2011)。随着实蝇抗药性不断进化,抗性个体比例逐渐增大,同时抗性基因频率不断提高,促使抗性水平发生改变,最终导致防治实蝇类害虫难度增加(金涛等, 2011)。

昆虫对多种化学杀虫剂产生抗性的主要生理标志之一是解毒代谢相关酶活性的增强(Liu et al., 2003; 刘永杰等, 2007; van Pottelberge et al., 2008)。多种解毒酶的参与是昆虫解毒代谢功能发挥的重要条件,该功能可将有毒物质代谢为低毒或无毒产物,最终将其排出解毒代谢系统(Felton & Tumlinson, 2008)。解毒代谢系统是昆虫抵御外部有害物质(植物次生代谢物、农药等)进行防御的重要组成部分(Kim et al., 2011),对昆虫适应寄主植物和杀虫剂等有着重要作用。昆虫代谢对其有害的毒素主要包括3个阶段:第1个阶段是细胞色素P450酶(cytochrome P450 monooxygenase, P450)和酯酶(esterase, EST)将毒素引入或释放官能团(羟基、羧基和氨基等),使其水溶性提高,易亲水(Després et al., 2007; Li et al., 2007; Dermauw & Van, 2014);第2个阶段是谷胱甘肽S转移酶(glutathione S-transferase,

GST)与尿苷二磷酸-糖基转移酶(UDP-glycosyl-transferase, UGT)利用磺基化、乙酰基化、甲基化和磷酸化等方式,进一步将已经加工活化的毒素解毒、催化形成缀合物,再次提高其亲水性,致使丧失穿膜能力,从而达到降低毒性的目的(Després et al., 2007; Li et al., 2007; Dermauw & Van, 2014);第3个阶段是ABC转运蛋白(ATP-binding cassette transporter, ABC)将毒素缀合物跨膜运输到细胞外。

近年来测序技术的突飞猛进为非模式物种的基因结构和功能研究带来新机遇。截至2021年6月,GenBank数据库中实蝇科昆虫转录组记录共计有4294个,涉及12属103种;而2017年12月,该数据库中实蝇科昆虫转录组记录仅为153个,涉及5属17种(顾欣悦等, 2018)。实蝇科昆虫基因组、转录组测序数据量的持续稳步增长及多种组学技术的共同应用为研究实蝇的遗传机制和进化过程等科学问题提供了新的视角(彭威等, 2020),也为探究实蝇害虫解毒代谢基因机制和功能提供了必不可少的技术和理论支持。

本文综述了实蝇科重要经济昆虫橘小实蝇、瓜实蝇、油橄榄果实蝇 *B. oleae*、昆士兰果实蝇、辣椒果实蝇、桃果实蝇 *B. zonata*、木瓜果实蝇 *B. papayae*、杨桃果实蝇 *B. carambolae*、柑橘大实蝇 *B. minax*、地中海实蝇、苹绕实蝇、雪果绕实蝇 *R. zephyria* 和泽兰始实蝇 *Procecidochares utilis* 等P450、EST、GST、ABC的解毒代谢基因方面研究进展,为全面了解和深入研究实蝇科昆虫应对有毒有害物质的生理和遗传规律、机制及研发更好的实蝇害虫防治策略与技术提供参考。

## 1 细胞色素P450酶

作为一类超家族基因,主要分为4个Clan(Clans 2、3、4和Clan mitochondrial),每个Clan里都包含不同的家族,每个家族下面又有亚家族(Feyereisen, 2012)。物种体内P450的数量比较多,一般为几十个至上百个。P450的过量表达或基因突变都可能导致昆虫对杀虫剂产生抗性。由于化学杀虫剂大量、不科学的使用,目前对昆虫P450的研究大多集中于与抗药性发生和发展相关的方面。NCBI收录的实蝇科昆虫P450中,橘小实蝇有105个、油橄榄果实蝇有101个、瓜实蝇有112个(Sim et al., 2015)、地中海实蝇有114个、雪果绕实蝇有198个、苹绕实蝇有122个(Meyers et al., 2016),昆士兰果实蝇有120个、辣椒果实蝇有110个、泽兰始实蝇有50

个(Li et al., 2019)。P450具有解毒和激活代谢功能,对于不同类型杀虫剂发挥的作用不同,如对有机磷类杀虫剂解毒和激活功能可同时进行(Feyereisen, 2015)。在特定的实蝇科昆虫种类中具体的P450基因种类发挥什么样的功能需要进一步研究。

### 1.1 橘小实蝇

橘小实蝇的BdP450从2011年的51个(Shen et al., 2011)增加到2020年的101个,这些基因大多在成虫(46个)和代谢组织中高表达,包括脂肪体(63个)、中肠(61个)和马氏管(66个)(Jing et al., 2020)。2012年,Hsu et al.(2012)首次通过转录组测序鉴定到90个与代谢杀虫剂相关的P450,随后Shen et al.(2013)在橘小实蝇中鉴定出38个P450,Huang et al.(2015)克隆出2个细胞色素P450还原酶BdCRP-X1和BdCPR-X2,这2个还原酶可影响该虫对马拉硫磷的敏感性(黄勇,2016)。在橘小实蝇中肠鉴定到16个P450(Shen et al., 2013),成虫中12个(主要分属CYP3、CYP4和线粒体P450家族)(Huang et al., 2013),直肠腺中72个(大部分属于CYP3家族,可能参与化蛹)(Gu et al., 2013; Chen et al., 2018; Wu et al., 2019)。

在橘小实蝇马拉硫磷抗性品系中,*CYP4FS2*、*CYP6A50*、*CYP6A121*、*CYP6A122*、*CYP6G6*、*CYP6GX4*、*CYP6JX1*、*CYP9B7*、*CYP12A18*、*CYP30A41*、*CYP313A4*、*CYP313E1*和*CYP3163A2*共13个基因明显上调,*CYP3165A2*、*CYP6G25*、*CYP6U1*、*CYP12A35*、*CYP12B7*、*CYP12B8*、*CYP6G8*、*CYP6A61*和*CYP314A12*这9个基因明显下调,这些基因很可能与橘小实蝇对马拉硫磷的抗性相关(Jing et al., 2020)。*CYP4D46*、*CYP4P5*、*CYP6A41*和*CYP6D9*也可能参与马拉硫磷代谢(赵佳佳,2014)。*CYP6A41*和*CYP6EK1*在橘小实蝇幼虫阶段高表达,同时与地中海实蝇*CYP6A10*和CYP6A亚家族有较高相似性,暗示能够参与解毒代谢对幼虫有害的外源物,其中*CYP6EK1*在马氏管特异性表达,表明其能够参与解毒过程(Huang et al., 2012)。橘小实蝇*BDCYP6G2*与黑腹果蝇*Drosophila melanogaster*体内中跟抗药性相关的*CYP6G2*高度相似(Daborn et al., 2007; Zuo & Chen, 2014),而CYP6家族成员被认为很可能与抗性产生机制相关(Le Goff et al., 2003; Djouaka et al., 2008)。

经LD<sub>50</sub>的马拉硫磷、阿维菌素和β-氰菊酯处理橘小实蝇成虫,分别有5个(*CYP6D9*、*CYP12N1*、*CYP12C2*、*CYP302A1*和*CYP314A1*)、4个(*CYP-*

*4AC4*、*CYP4E9*、*CYP4D47*和*CYP4D48*)和7个(*CYP4P6*、*CYP4P5*、*CYP4E9*、*CYP6D9*、*CYP28F1*、*CYP12C2*和*CYP314A1*)P450基因上调表达(Huang et al., 2013),这有助于提升成虫对杀虫剂的代谢能力,而具体调节机制有待进一步研究。申光茂等(2015)检测受到高效氯氰菊酯持续胁迫后橘小实蝇幼虫的16个BdP450表达水平发生变化,虽然个别P450在中肠或脂肪体高表达,但整体在橘小实蝇体内平衡,这可能与橘小实蝇应对杀虫剂时能够将能量平衡分配度过环境胁迫有关。由此推测橘小实蝇在生长发育过程中进行了一个生理上的权衡,便于更好地进行繁殖与自身防御功能转换。

一些橘小实蝇P450参与到其他生理功能。如*BdorCYP16*主要在雌性直肠腺中表达,可能与异生物代谢有关;*BdorCYP14*与来自果蝇的ω羟化酶基因*DmelCYP4A41*相似性为70%(Good et al., 2014),可能参与碳羟基化;腹部*BdorCYP51*和*BdorCYP58*可能与螺旋体生物合成相关(Wu et al., 2019)。*CYP4D46*可能参与脂肪体生理活动(黄勇等, 2010),*CYP6A41*可能与雌、雄虫的生理功能有关,也可能参与早期蛹发育和嗅觉气味分子降解(胡黎明等, 2012)。在橘小实蝇卵巢内*P4506a13*、*P450306a1*、*P450307a1*、*P450314a1*和*P45018a1*这5个P450特异性高表达,其中*P450306a1*、*P450307a1*和*P450314a1*参与蜕皮激素合成途径,说明卵巢可能是其潜在合成位点,同时*P450314a1*和*P45018a1*分别在马氏管和雌性脂肪体内高表达(Wei et al., 2019)。

Mao et al.(2007)报道棉铃虫*Helicoverpa armigera*取食导入dsRNA转*CYP6AE14*的植物后,该基因在中肠内被抑制,使得棉铃虫无法更好地忍受棉酚;按这种转导方式,成功在锦橙上转导BdP450(GenBank登录号HQ257457)和电压门控钠离子通道基因(GenBank登录号JN416983),获得阳性锦橙幼苗(潘琦等,2019)。这无疑为今后合理利用相关基因、开发橘小实蝇防控新方法提供新思路。

### 1.2 油橄榄果实蝇

在油橄榄果实蝇中共鉴定到60个P450(Pavliidi et al., 2013),分别有28个和17个基因属于CYP3和CYP4亚家族,而这2个亚家族成员多与环境适应和解毒代谢相关(Berenbaum, 2002; Feyereisen, 2012)。2个CYP6家族成员*contigs00436*和*02103*基因的过表达与拟除虫菊酯解毒相关(Pavliidi et al., 2018)。经啶虫丙醚处理后*XM-014246525.1*基因会被激活,

很可能使啮虫丙醚毒性变更强,这与其他昆虫相似(Powell et al., 2011; Alizdeh & Keyhanian, 2016; Abbasi-Mojdehi et al., 2020)。此外, P450 在该实蝇整个生命周期中的表达水平不同(Xu et al., 2013), 例如 *Cyp6a23* 在油橄榄果实蝇个体表达量的变化反映其生命阶段的不同步性(Sagri et al., 2014)。

### 1.3 泽兰始实蝇

在泽兰始实蝇脂肪体内鉴定到 50 个 P450(Li et al., 2019), 在前肠、中肠、后肠和马氏管等消化道共鉴定出 36 个 P450, 大部分属于 CYP4 和 CYP6 家族, *unigene 32932* 和 *unigene 33767* 在幼虫中肠高表达, *unigenes 34353* 和 *unigenes 31805* 主要在幼虫前肠表达, 表明在不同生命阶段 P450 表达水平是不同的(Chen et al., 2015; Li et al., 2018)。泽兰始实蝇在进化过程中可能利用蛋白产生 P450 以适应宿主植物紫茎泽兰 *Eupatorium adenophorum* 的毒素(Bhaskara et al., 2006; Jensen et al., 2006)。

### 1.4 地中海实蝇

地中海实蝇 14 个 P450 中的 CYP4 和 CYP6 家族基因在成虫表达量最高(Danielson et al., 1999)。CYP6A10 和 CYP6A 亚家族基因与橘小实蝇 CYP6A41 和 CYP6EK1 相似性较高, 很可能发挥类似功能(Huang et al., 2012)。在 CYP4、CYP6、CYP9 和 CYP12 家族的 53 个 P450 中, CYP6A51 与  $\lambda$ -三氟氯氰菊酯的解毒作用相关, 其过表达与拟除虫菊酯的抗性相关(Arouri et al., 2015)。在进一步体外试验中 CYP6A51 能够代谢  $\lambda$ -三氟氯氰菊酯和溴氰菊酯, 在马拉硫磷和多杀菌素中未发现代谢或底物消耗(Tsakireli et al., 2019)。

### 1.5 其他实蝇

目前, 尚未见有关于昆士兰果实蝇、瓜实蝇、辣椒果实蝇、苹绕实蝇和雪果绕实蝇等的 P450 研究报道, 仅 NCBI 收录了部分种类的相关 P450。

## 2 酯酶

作为多功能家族, EST 能够广泛参与昆虫的各种生理活动, 尤其在解毒代谢方面, 是昆虫体内解毒代谢系统中重要的一员。在酯酶超家族中羧酸酯酶(carboxy-lesterase, CarE)和胆碱酯酶(cholinesterase, ChE)种类数占绝大部分, 也是能够发挥解毒代谢功能的主要部分。其中 CarE 分为 13 个分支, 这些分支又可分为 3 类, 即饮食解毒酶(分支 A~C)、一般分泌酶(分支 D~G)和神经发育相关酶(分支 I~M)(Ranson et al., 2002; Claudianos et al., 2006)。目前,

已有多个物种的 EST 被证明与抗药性相关, 如铜绿蝇 *Lucilia cuprina* 的 *aE3* 基因与其对有机磷类杀虫剂的抗性相关(Campbell et al., 1998), 家蝇 *Musca domestica* 的 *MdaE7* 与其对高效氯氰菊酯等杀虫剂的抗性相关(Qiu et al., 2012)。对实蝇科昆虫的 EST 也有不少研究, 在 NCBI 中 GENE 搜索发现, 与橘小实蝇相关的 EST 有 29 个, 与油橄榄果实蝇相关的有 25 个, 与瓜实蝇相关的有 47 个, 与地中海实蝇相关的有 43 个, 与雪果绕实蝇相关的有 31 个, 与苹绕实蝇相关的有 52 个(Meyers et al., 2016), 与昆士兰果实蝇相关的有 28 个, 与辣椒果实蝇相关的有 25 个; 也有文献报道了桃果实蝇(Yaqoob et al., 2013)、泽兰始实蝇(Li et al., 2018; 2019)、木瓜果实蝇和杨桃果实蝇相关 EST 的研究(Hasanuzzaman & Idris, 2012; 2014)。

### 2.1 橘小实蝇

2011 年, 在橘小实蝇体内鉴定到 12 个 CarE (Shen et al., 2011)、6 个 EST (Shen et al., 2013), 随后又鉴定到 37 个可能的 CarE 基因和 6 个 ChE 基因(Hsu et al., 2012)。BdCAREB1 可能参与代谢高效氯氰菊酯(申光茂等, 2014)。BdCarE2、BdCarE4、BdCarE6、BdB1 (Wang et al., 2015; 2016; 2017)、*a-E5* 和 *a-E3* (赵佳佳, 2014) 可能参与马拉硫磷解毒。BdCarE6 在干扰神经肽脂肪动力激素受体(neuropeptide adipokinetic hormone receptor, AKHR)后表达量显著降低, 暗示 AKHR 通过解毒酶基因在影响马拉硫磷易感性中起重要作用(Yang et al., 2021)。BdE5 是一种分泌型  $\beta$ -酯酶(E 分支), 与二溴磷抗性相关(Hsu et al., 2016)。还明确了 7 个尼古丁乙酰胆碱亚基(nicotinic acetylcholine receptor subunit, nAChR)基因(Shen et al., 2011), 而 nAChR 基因 *Bda6* 已被证实可以作为多杀菌素靶标位点(Hsu et al., 2012)。

在橘小实蝇敏感品系头部分离纯化出一种乙酰胆碱酯酶(acetylcholinesterase, AChE)(EC 3.1.1.7), 该酶可能与其他昆虫存在结构差异(Hsu et al., 2004)。经有机磷类杀虫剂处理后, AChE 产生 3 个非同义突变位点, 分别为 I214V、G488S 和 Q643R (Hsu et al., 2006), 在 2 个不同敌百虫抗性品系也发现 I159V、G433S 和 Q588R 三个已知突变位点和 G365A 新突变位点(Jiang et al., 2014), AChE 结构和功能改变和这些突变位点与橘小实蝇对有机磷类杀虫剂的抗性可能有关(Hsu et al., 2008)。在橘小实蝇抗二溴磷、敌百虫、杀螟硫磷、倍硫磷、安硫磷和马拉

硫磷等有机磷类杀虫剂品系中,相同 *ace* 基因改变的多个高有机磷抗性使不同的有机磷类杀虫剂对 EST 活性的影响不同(Hsu et al., 2011)。AChE 基因活性降低可导致昆虫对杀虫剂的敏感性降低(Shen et al., 2012)。利用非同义突变替代分析耐药情况下被修饰的 AChE,证实了 AChE 基因的恢复,虽然这种恢复系在进化距离上更接近于抗性系,但其表型表现类似于对甲氧磷敏感的野生型系(Kuo et al., 2015),而使用严格和限制性基因表达标准和非同义替代分析来鉴定与杀虫剂抗性相关的基因和产物的方法,对该物种和其他物种未来基因组水平研究是一个有价值的补充。

Sukhirun et al. (2011)测试了南姜 *Alpinia galanga* 根茎己烷提取物对解毒酶、CarE 和 GST 的体外活性,发现 CarE 活性被抑制了 70%,可见植物化感物质对 CarE 的抑制也可能作为防治害虫的一种有效途径。亚致死剂量 LD<sub>50</sub> 的氯氰菊酯与磷酸三苯酯(triphenyl phosphate, TPP)、胡椒基丁醚(piperonyl butoxide, PBO)和顺丁烯二酸二乙酯(diethyl maleate, DEM)共同处理橘小实蝇成虫,可在接触开始时诱导 CarE 特异性活性增加,随后在 24 h 内下降;脂肪体、中肠和马氏管中 CarE 特异性活性更高,表明这些组织是解毒的重要组织(Wang et al., 2013)。

## 2.2 瓜实蝇

瓜实蝇 2 龄幼虫(卵孵化后 64~72 h)饲喂补骨脂 *Psoralea corylifolia* 胰蛋白酶抑制剂(trypsin inhibitor, PCTI)、刺毛黎豆 *Mucuna pruriens* 胰蛋白酶抑制剂(trypsin inhibitor, MPTI)和无患子 *Sapindus mukorossi* 胰蛋白酶抑制剂(trypsin inhibitor, SMTI)可显著提高 EST(XM\_029044934.1)表达水平,同时 PCTI、MPTI 和 SMTI 的添加对于瓜实蝇生长发育具有不利影响(Samiksha et al., 2019a, b; 2020)。饲喂过大豆胰蛋白酶-凝乳蛋白酶抑制剂(soybean Bowman-Birk inhibitor, SBBI),瓜实蝇幼虫 EST 最初受到抑制,但随着处理时间的延长 EST 活性被诱导,表明这是瓜实蝇在生化水平上的一种适应过程,用以抵消由蛋白酶抑制剂引起的应激反应(Kaur et al., 2017)。瓜实蝇幼虫取食含有大豆蛋白酶抑制剂(pea protease inhibitors, pea PI)的饲料后 EST 活性与取食 SBBI 类似,表明在 pea PI 代谢中 EST 的作用不显著(Kaur & Sohal, 2013)。

受到化感物质如激动素和香豆素的影响,瓜实蝇体内 EST 活性会降低(Kaur & Rup, 2003; Rup et al., 2006)。饲喂斑龙芋 *Sauromatum guttatum* 凝集

素也会抑制瓜实蝇体内的 EST 活性,影响其发育(Kaur et al., 2015),使用豌豆凝集素和大豆胰蛋白酶抑制剂(soybean trypsin inhibitor, SBTI)处理瓜实蝇幼虫后产生类似的结果(Kaur H et al., 2009; Kaur et al., 2013),这些研究结果表明 EST 在代谢豌豆凝集素过程中可能并未发挥作用(Kaur et al., 2014)。香芋 *Colocasia esculenta* 凝集素处理会显著提高 EST 活性,这与其他凝集素的结果不同,表明香芋凝集素可能影响瓜实蝇幼虫正常生长发育,并产生应激反应,激活其相应解毒和抗氧化系统(Thakur et al., 2013)。

刺桐 *Erythrina indica* 和天南星 *Arisaema curvatum* 凝集素处理瓜实蝇,同香芋凝集素的处理一样均会提高 EST 活性,推测 EST 在这 2 种凝集素代谢中起重要作用(Singh et al., 2008; 2009)。高原南星 *Arisaema intermedium*、藏南星 *Arisaema wallichianum* 和曲序南星 *Arisaema helleborifolium* 凝集素的处理同样能够提高瓜实蝇体内 EST 活性,延长其发育历期(Kaur M et al., 2006; 2009)。在害虫防治过程中这些蛋白酶抑制剂和凝集素可作为很好的工具使用,也可以用来研究在解毒代谢过程中 EST 的功能,为更好地解析昆虫解毒代谢规律及机制奠定基础。

## 2.3 地中海实蝇

田间地中海实蝇抗马拉硫磷品系对靶点不敏感,可能与对杀虫剂的敏感性丧失有关(Magaña et al., 2007),马拉硫磷抗性品系 *Ccace* 基因突变,导致 AChE 活性降低,进而对马拉硫磷敏感性降低,进一步证实靶点不敏感是马拉硫磷抗性因素之一。然而,在敏感和抗药性个体中的 *CcaE7* 基因在其他双翅目昆虫中未携带任何与有机磷类杀虫剂抗性相关的突变。除突变型 AChE 外,可能存在另一种 EST 机制,如对马拉硫磷具有选择性的 CarE(Magaña et al., 2008)。对马拉硫磷的抗性会导致地中海实蝇对三氟氯氰菊酯、虱螨脲和甲基毒死蜱等杀虫剂产生一定交互抗性(Couso-Ferrer et al., 2011)。在三氟氯氰菊酯抗性品系(抗马拉硫磷品系筛选 12 代获得)中使用 EST 抑制剂(esterase inhibitor, DEF)抑制了部分三氟氯氰菊酯毒性,推测地中海实蝇对三氟氯氰菊酯的抗性可能与一种未知 EST 介导的机制有关(Arouri et al., 2015)。不同地区地中海实蝇种群对拟除虫菊酯敏感性存在差异,且对增效剂三丁磷的研究表明,EST 参与了该虫对溴氰菊酯的抗性(Demant et al., 2019)。地中海实蝇中编码 AChE 的

*Ccace2*基因与橘小实蝇(相似度99%)、油橄榄果实蝇(相似度97%)的*ace2*基因结构相同,因此在抗性机制上可能也相似(Elfekih et al., 2014)。

#### 2.4 油橄榄果实蝇

在油橄榄果实蝇转录组中发现的15个羧基/胆碱酯酶(carboxyl/choline esterases, CCE)基因里有7个与饮食相关,同时CCE已被证明参与杀虫剂解毒以及植物源化感物质代谢(Li et al., 2007),因此这些基因可能与取食橄榄果实中的某些物质相关(Pavliidi et al., 2013)。经啉虫丙醚饲养后,油橄榄果实蝇EST活性显著升高;虽然EST酶对于啉虫丙醚潜在作用机制尚不明确,但另一种解毒酶P450能够产生一种生物活性衍生物,同时增加啉虫丙醚对目标昆虫的毒性(Powell et al., 2011; Abbasi-Mojdehi et al., 2019)。油橄榄果实蝇AChE具有昆虫AChE的所有共同特征(Kakani et al., 2013)。D3Q和D5Q突变提高了AChE翻译后修饰效率,产生更多糖基磷脂酰肌醇类(glycophosphatidylinositol, GPI)锚定的成熟AChE分子,而AChE的GPI锚定效率增大有助于提高油橄榄果实蝇对有机磷类杀虫剂的抗性(Kakani et al., 2011)。

在抗有机磷类杀虫剂的油橄榄果实蝇的AChE活性位点中发现外显子III和VI的2个点突变(Vontas et al., 2002)。Kakani et al. (2008)在*ace*外显子X中发现一种新的缺失突变,命名为 $\Delta 3Q$ 。 $\Delta 3Q$ 等位基因突变频率显示出*ace*基因与有机磷类抗性水平显著相关(Başkurt et al., 2011)。使用乐果等有机磷类杀虫剂处理后,油橄榄果实蝇AChE对有机磷类杀虫剂的敏感性明显降低,同时*ace*  $\Delta 3Q$ 发生突变,田间施药量加大带来的强大选择压力使油橄榄果实蝇AChE在频率和地理范围内都推动抗性位基因的传播(Vontas et al., 2001; Ffrench-Constant et al., 2004; Kakani et al., 2014),即长期大量不科学使用杀虫剂会导致害虫抗药性的发展和传播(Doğaç et al., 2015)。

#### 2.5 桃果实蝇

经敌百虫、马拉硫磷和三氟氯氰菊酯3种杀虫剂处理1 h,桃果实蝇 $\beta$ -酯酶活性增加(Yaqoob et al., 2013),这与Hsu et al. (2004)发现抗马拉硫磷的橘小实蝇中 $\beta$ -酯酶活性增加的研究结果一致,表明 $\beta$ -酯酶参与了害虫对杀虫剂的抗性机制。桃果实蝇暴露于辣木 *Moringa oleifera* 油、辣木叶油、柠檬 *Citrus limon* 果皮油,会显著抑制其AChE活性,其中辣木油对桃果实蝇的毒性最强,辣木叶油、柠檬果皮油

也具有较好的毒性,因此,这3种天然植物产品具备用于控制桃果实蝇的潜能(Morsy et al., 2020)。

#### 2.6 泽兰始实蝇

在泽兰始实蝇前肠、中肠、后肠和马氏管等消化道转录组中鉴定到17个CarE,其中有7个基因与 $\alpha$ -esterase(CarE的重要组成部分)具有很高的同源性,马氏管中 *Unigene 35140* 的表达量最高,2~3龄幼虫期 *CL797.contig1* 的含量高,表明 *Unigene 35140* 和 *CL797.contig1* 可能参与泽兰始实蝇对紫茎泽兰次级代谢产物的代谢或成虫的一些其他生理功能(Li et al., 2018)。Li et al. (2019)在泽兰始实蝇脂肪体中鉴定到35个CarE,大部分属于与饮食解毒相关的C分支,该结果与飞蝗 *Locusta migratoria* 和长翅素木蝗 *Shirakiacris shirakii* 中的CarE分类一致,表明大量的解毒基因可以代谢多种不同植物次生代谢产物,并对昆虫对杀虫剂的抗性发展起到作用(Zhang et al., 2014; Qiu et al., 2016)。

#### 2.7 木瓜果实蝇和杨桃果实蝇

木瓜果实蝇中检测到的4种EST同工酶,分别是EST-1、EST-2、EST-3和EST-4,均为非特异性EST同工酶,卵期无活性,幼虫期活性高,蛹期活性降低,成虫期活性升高(Hasanuzzaman & Idris, 2014)。这些结果与Hasanuzzaman (2003)对瓜实蝇的相关研究结论一致。杨桃果实蝇和木瓜果实蝇蛹期的EST-1表达模式基本相同(Hasanuzzaman & Idris, 2012)。

#### 2.8 其他实蝇

尚未有关于昆士兰果实蝇、辣椒果实蝇、苹绕实蝇和雪果绕实蝇EST相关基因的研究报道,但在NCBI中有部分种类的相关EST收录。

### 3 谷胱甘肽S转移酶

GST是一类能够将多种外源性物质(如杀虫剂)进行解毒代谢多功能的超基因家族。按照GST在细胞内的不同定位将其分为3类:微粒体GST、胞质GST和线粒体GST(Enayati et al., 2005)。胞质GST分为I类(主要包括delta家族)、II类(主要包含omega、sigma、theta和zeta家族)和III类(主要为epsilon家族)GST基因家族(Ranson et al., 2001; Enayati et al., 2005)。其中胞质GST的I类和III类基因家族为昆虫所特有,数量可观,约占据昆虫GST的一半,是与昆虫抗药性最相关的家族,在对植物次生代谢产物和农药等内源性和外源性化合物的解毒过程中起着重要作用(Bass et al., 2012)。除

除此之外,仍有一些 GST 无法归类到以上的家族当中,这类统一划分到未分类 GST。在 NCBI 搜索实蝇科 GST,发现橘小实蝇、油橄榄果实蝇、瓜实蝇、地中海实蝇分别有 43 个、37 个、42 个和 38 个 EST (Calla et al., 2014),苹绕实蝇、雪果绕实蝇分别有 43 个和 4 个 EST (Meyers et al., 2016),昆士兰果实蝇和辣椒果实蝇有 37 个和 21 个 EST;也有关于桃果实蝇、油橄榄果实蝇、泽兰始实蝇和柑橘大实蝇 GST 相关研究。已经有多种昆虫 GST 被证明与解毒代谢相关,如飞蝗 *LmGSTd1* 与毒死蜱的代谢相关 (Qin et al., 2014),小菜蛾 *Plutella xylostella* 的 *PxGST3* 和 *PxGST4* 对甲基对硫磷和对氧磷具有降解活性 (Sonoda et al., 2006; Sonoda & Lgaki, 2010)。

### 3.1 橘小实蝇

Shen et al. (2011) 首次在橘小实蝇体内鉴定到 48 个 GST 相关基因,其中 14 个编码特异的 GST 基因 (*JF970908~JF970921*)。2012 年获得 42 个与橘小实蝇代谢杀虫剂相关的 GST (Hsu et al., 2012)。2013 年获得 17 个 GST (Hu et al., 2013),在中肠鉴定到 8 个 (Shen et al., 2013),其中 *BdGSTe3*、*BdGSTe9* 和 *BdGSTd5* 在中肠高表达,*BdGSTe4*、*BdGSTe6*、*BdGSTd6* 和 *BdGSTz2* 在脂肪体高表达,*BdGSTe4*、*BdGSTe9* 和 *BdGSTi1* 在  $\beta$ -氯氰菊酯处理后表达量升高,同样马拉硫磷处理后也能使 9 个 GST 表达量升高 (Hu et al., 2013)。2014 年在脂肪体鉴定到的 18 个 GST,其中有 6 个新 GST 的结构似乎是完整的 (Yang et al., 2014)。

在昆虫对外源物质解毒和抗药性过程中 GST epsilon 亚家族 (eGST) 起着重要作用。基于此, Hu et al. (2013) 研究了 8 个 eGST 在橘小实蝇抗马拉硫磷中的作用,发现 *BdGSTe2*、*BdGSTe4*、*BdGSTe9* 等 eGST 亚型过表达,尤其是 *BdGSTe9* 已被证明可降解马拉硫磷 (Lu et al., 2016)。与 *BdGSTe9* 不同, *BdGSTe8-A* 不可直接代谢马拉硫磷,但 V128A 位点突变后的 *BdGSTe8-B* 与 *BdGSTd10* 相同 (Meng et al., 2019),可直接参与代谢 (Lu et al., 2020)。*BdGSTd10* 与 *BdCarE6* 相同,在干扰 AKHR 后表达量降低,暗示 AKHR 通过解毒酶基因影响了橘小实蝇对马拉硫磷的敏感性 (Meng et al., 2019; Yang et al., 2021)。另外, *BdGSTd1*、*BdGSTd2*、*BdGSTd5* 和 *BdGSTd7* 可能与橘小实蝇对马拉硫磷的抗性相关 (赵佳佳, 2014)。由以上研究可知, GST 在橘小实蝇对马拉硫磷抗性的作用研究较多,在橘小实蝇对其他杀虫剂如敌百虫、阿维菌素和氯氰菊酯等的抗性研究

还较少。部分 GST 基因除了有解毒代谢功能外可能参与其他生理活动,例如 *BdGSTe1* 和 *BdGSTe10* 参与了橘小实蝇卵巢发育 (张迎新, 2020), *BdGSTO1* 可能与橘小实蝇化蛹相关 (胡黎明等, 2012)。

### 3.2 瓜实蝇

饲喂 PCTI、MPTI 和 SMTI 后可显著提高瓜实蝇 2 龄幼虫 (卵孵化后 64~72 h) GST (XM\_011185965.2) mRNA 表达量,影响其生长发育 (Samiksha et al., 2019a, b; 2020)。但饲喂 SBBI 显著抑制了瓜实蝇 GST 活性,这与之前饲喂 SBTI 后抑制 GST 活性的研究结果一致,暗示 SBBI 可能干扰 GST 介导的外源性解毒 (Kaur H et al., 2009; 2017)。取食 pea PI 的瓜实蝇幼虫发育期和总发育期显著延长, GST 活性明显降低,进一步说明这可能是由于 PI 干扰昆虫一般代谢,从而影响这些酶的合成 (Kaur & Sohal, 2013)。使用邻苯三酚处理瓜实蝇幼虫 48 h 后 GST 显著升高,但诱导作用不显著,表明 GST 可能在邻苯三酚的代谢作用中并不重要 (Sohal & Sharma, 2011)。

使用斑龙芋凝集素饲喂瓜实蝇后也会抑制 GST 活性,影响其发育 (Kaur et al., 2015)。刺桐和天南星凝集素处理瓜实蝇幼虫后 GST 活性显著降低,推测这些化学物质通过抑制 GST 活性干扰 GST 介导的外源性物质解毒 (Singh et al., 2008; Singh et al., 2009)。豌豆凝集素处理瓜实蝇后随着处理时间延长, GST 活性会有一定波动 (Kaur et al., 2014)。

GST 活性降低表明这些酶通常参与内、外源化合物的解毒代谢,在瓜实蝇幼虫代谢植物凝集素中不起作用 (Kaur et al., 2013),该研究结果与 Singh et al. (2006) 用豆类凝集素处理瓜实蝇幼虫后 GST 活性升高的结论相反,可能的原因是 GST 可能对豌豆中部分纯化的凝集素代谢具有一定作用 (Singh et al., 2006)。与其他凝集素处理不同, CEA 处理瓜实蝇后 GST 活性会显著提高,进一步表明 CEA 影响幼虫正常生长发育,同时产生应激作用,激活相应解毒和抗氧化系统 (Thakur et al., 2013)。蛋白酶抑制剂和凝集素在应用过程中会激发 GST 活性改变,为进一步研究实蝇解毒代谢过程中 GST 的作用奠定理论基础。

### 3.3 其他实蝇

桃果实蝇经敌百虫、马拉硫磷和三氟氯氰菊酯 3 种杀虫剂胁迫处理 1 h 后,马拉硫磷和三氟氯氰菊酯处理 GST 活性显著高于对照,敌百虫处理 GST 活性无明显变化,表明这些酶与杀虫剂抗性有关

(Yaqoob et al., 2013)。在油橄榄果实蝇中鉴定到 43 个 GST 基因, 50% 以上基因属于 delta 和 epsilon 亚家族, 暗示可能与外源物质代谢相关 (Pavliidi et al., 2013)。啮虫丙醚饲喂油橄榄果实蝇后 GST、EST 活性均显著升高, 这些酶很可能与 P450 发挥同样的作用, 增强油橄榄果实蝇对目标杀虫剂的解毒能力 (Powell et al., 2011; Abbasi-Mojdehi et al., 2019)。在泽兰始实蝇前肠、中肠、后肠和马氏管等消化道中鉴定到 22 个 GST, 有些 GST 具有组织特异性, 主要在幼虫和蛹中表达, 可能与对紫茎泽兰次生代谢产物的解毒有关 (Li et al., 2018)。泽兰始实蝇脂肪体内的 18 个 GST 与多种其他生物 GST 聚到一起, 表明可能发挥类似功能 (Li et al., 2019)。在柑橘大实蝇中鉴定到了 27 个 GST, 其中部分基因可能与该虫滞育有关, 与抗药性相关的基因有待进一步挖掘 (Wang et al., 2016)。在柑橘大实蝇不同发育期分别分离纯化到多个 GST 基因, Michaelis-Menten 动力学试验结果表明蛹期该酶表现出最高的催化能力, 推测蛹期 GST 解毒能力可能高于 3 龄幼虫和成虫期 (Chen et al., 2012)。NCBI 中收录的地中海实蝇、辣椒果实蝇、昆士兰果实蝇、苹绕实蝇、雪果绕实蝇的 GST 相关基因分别有 38、21、37、43 和 4 个, 尚未见关于这些基因结构和功能等的相关研究。

## 4 ABC 转运蛋白

ABC 既可以将一些不需经解毒酶修饰的外源性有毒物质直接排出体外, 又能在解毒代谢系统的最后阶段将经过解毒酶催化修饰的毒素排出细胞, 故 ABC 不但在药物某些代谢动力学的机制上必不可少, 在昆虫抵御外来物质进行解毒代谢过程中也极为重要 (Dermauw & Van, 2014)。ABC 通常分为 A~H 共 8 个亚家族, 在节肢动物和硬骨鱼中发现 ABCH 亚家族, 其他生物中只有其余 7 个亚家族 (Dean et al., 2001; Dean & Annilo, 2005)。对实蝇科 ABC 的研究也较多, 在 NCBI 搜索 ABC transporter, 结合相关文献分析, 发现橘小实蝇有该类基因 25 个, 油橄榄果实蝇、瓜实蝇、地中海实蝇分别有 29、33 和 27 个 (Calla et al., 2014), 雪果绕实蝇和苹绕实蝇分别有 25 个和 18 个 (Meyers et al., 2016), 昆士兰果实蝇、辣椒果实蝇有 16 个和 7 个。虽然有对个别基因的分析, 但总体上对实蝇 ABC 基因的研究不够系统深入。地中海实蝇 ABC 基因 *XP\_004531656* 很可能与褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* NIABCG 亚家族基因一样参与解毒代谢 (Zha et al., 2015), 地中海实蝇

*white*(Q17320) 蛋白与黑森瘿蚊 *Mayetiola destructor* 中 *white* 蛋白类似, 很可能参与 ABC 编码 (Shukle et al., 2008)。此外, 瓜实蝇 *white*(AAN38825) 与昆士兰果实蝇 ABC(AAC61893) 蛋白、地中海实蝇 *white*(AF318275) 蛋白 (Zhou et al., 2009), 昆士兰果实蝇 *scarlet*(AAO65145) 蛋白与黑腹果蝇 *scarlet*(AAF49455) 蛋白分别聚到一起, 表明这些基因很可能发挥着相似的功能 (Zwiebel et al., 1995; Shukle et al., 2008)。

### 4.1 橘小实蝇

Yang et al. (2014) 在橘小实蝇脂肪体中鉴定出 29 个可能的 ABC 基因, 2018 年增加到 47 个 (Xiao et al., 2018)。Xiao et al. (2018) 认为 *BdABCE1* 可能参与橘小实蝇对阿维菌素和高效氯氰菊酯的代谢, *BdABCG1* 可能与橘小实蝇对阿维菌素、马拉硫磷的代谢相关; 而且干扰 *BdABCB7* 后橘小实蝇对马拉硫磷的敏感性增加了, 且其在中枢神经系统高表达, 与 *DmMDR65* (调节外源物质) 同源, 因此 *BdABCB7* 很可能参与血脑屏障调节。 *BdABCH1* 和 *BdABCH3* 经脱水处理会上调表达, 暗示这些基因与水平衡有关, 其中 *BdABCH1* 冷处理后显著上调表达, 与黑腹果蝇 *DmCG33970* 冷处理后上调约 2 倍相近; *BdABCH2* 结构保守, 可能是潜在的杀虫剂靶标 (Qin et al., 2005; He et al., 2021)。对橘小实蝇 ABC 的研究目前仍处于起步阶段, 哪些基因参与代谢杀虫剂及其具体功能等仍需深入探讨。

### 4.2 其他实蝇

Pavliidi et al. (2013) 在油橄榄果实蝇上鉴定到了 18 个 ABC, 之后并未对其进行深入研究。Epis et al. (2014) 和 Yang et al. (2014) 在泽兰始实蝇脂肪体中鉴定到 26 个 ABC, 50% 以上属于 A、B 和 C 家族, 而在其他昆虫中这 3 个基因家族已被证明与解毒相关。泽兰始实蝇这些 ABC 基因是否在适应其寄主紫茎泽兰中发挥作用有待进一步研究 (Li et al., 2019)。根据全基因组信息鉴定出 49 个瓜实蝇 ABC, 其不同发育阶段和组织间表达水平存在差异; 经阿维菌素、 $\beta$ -氯氰菊酯和地诺呋喃处理后, *ZcABCB7* 和 *ZcABCC2* 表达显著上调; 在  $\beta$ -氯氰菊酯诱导 24 h 后脂肪体内 *ZcABCB1*、*ZcABCB6*、*ZcABCB7*、*ZcABCC2*、*ZcABCC3*、*ZcABCC4*、*ZcABCC5* 和 *ZcABCC7* 高表达 (Xu et al., 2021), 暗示这些基因参与了解毒代谢。NCBI 中记录的地中海实蝇、辣椒果实蝇、昆士兰果实蝇、苹绕实蝇和雪果绕实蝇等 ABC 数量分别是 27、7、16、18 和 55 个, 尚未见论文

报道这些相关ABC基因的研究。

## 5 总结与展望

综上所述,越来越多实蝇类昆虫解毒代谢基因被发现和研究,其中对橘小实蝇解毒代谢基因的研究最为深入和全面,多种基因及突变位点已被证明与该虫抗药性相关。目前,对昆虫抗药性相关的解毒代谢基因种类、结构及功能等研究目前已较为普遍。敲除甜菜夜蛾 *Spodoptera exigua* 的 *CYP9A186* 增加了该虫对阿维菌素的敏感性(Zuo et al., 2021)。*CYP321A8* 与毒死蜱、氯菊酯和溴氰菊酯抗性相关,相关的抗性机理也得到较为完整的阐明(Hu et al., 2021)。烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* 的丝裂原活化蛋白激酶(mitogen-activated protein kinase, MARK)信号通路参与到 *CYP6CMI* 对新烟碱类杀虫剂的抗性机制中(Yang et al., 2020)。敲除 *CYP6AE* 后对棉铃虫的生物学研究结果揭示了该基因在对植物化学物质和杀虫剂的解毒中起到明显作用(Wang et al., 2018)。在烟草天蛾 *Manduca sexta* 中 ABCC 转运蛋白参与了该虫对多种药剂的耐药和解毒过程(Koenig et al., 2015)。黑腹果蝇的 *GSTe5* 和 *GSTe6* 与该虫对滴滴涕抗性有关(Sun et al., 2011; Qiu et al., 2013)。这些研究结果为进一步深入揭示实蝇类昆虫的解毒代谢基因作用功能及机制等提供了参考。然而,目前对于重大实蝇类害虫抗药性相关基因种类、作用规律及机制等方面的研究无论是广度还是深度均远远不够。为了建立实蝇类害虫的高效化学防治策略与技术,在该类害虫的抗药性研究方面需要深入开展以下多个方面的工作:(1)扩大实蝇类害虫对杀虫剂的抗性、交互抗性等产生、发展规律的研究,明确抗药性发展的田间毒理学规律;(2)全面挖掘抗药性相关基因种类,明确其结构和功能;(3)揭示抗药性调控的生理生化及遗传学机制;(4)利用基因编辑技术等建立昆虫对杀虫剂抗性的逆转技术及应用体系;(5)研制基于RNA干扰的新型生物农药等多类非化学防治技术的抗性治理体系。

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