

传毒媒介基因组中内源性病毒元件多样性及功能的研究进展



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摘要: 在病毒与宿主的长期相互作用中, 部分病毒基因序列可以被整合到宿主基因组中, 形成内源性病毒元件(endogenous viral element, EVE)。随着近年来基因组学和宏病毒组学的发展, 研究人员发现除逆转录病毒外, 非逆转录 RNA 病毒同样可以被整合到传毒媒介等真核生物基因组中, 形成内源性非逆转录 RNA 病毒元件(non-retroviral EVE, nrEVE), 但关于其具体功能的研究较少。鉴于传毒媒介传播的动物病毒和植物病毒对人、动物及植物造成严重危害, 该文聚焦近年来国内外关于传毒媒介基因组中的 EVE, 特别是 nrEVE 的研究, 总结了 EVE 的定义及发现, 蚊子、蚜虫、蓟马、飞虱和蝉虫等重要传毒媒介中 EVE 的多样性及功能, 并对该领域的后续研究重点进行展望, 以期为揭示 RNA 病毒与宿主的长期协同进化关系及发展新的抗虫策略提供理论基础。

关键词: 非逆转录 RNA 病毒; 病毒元件; 基因水平转移; 传毒媒介

Recent advances in understanding the diversity and functional roles of endogenous viral elements within the genomes of virus-transmitting vectors

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Abstract: During the long-term interaction between viruses and their hosts, certain viral sequences can be integrated into the host genomes, forming endogenous viral elements (EVEs). In addition to retroviruses, recent advances in genomics and viromics have unveiled the presence of non-retroviral endogenous RNA viral elements (nrEVEs) within eukaryotic genomes. Nevertheless, the functions of these identified EVEs or nrEVEs are poorly understood. Given the significant implications of vector-transmitted animal and plant viruses to public health for humans, animals, and plants, this review concentrates on recent progress in research regarding EVEs, particularly nrEVEs, in the genomes of virus-transmitting vectors. This review summarizes the definition and discovery of EVE, diversity and functions of EVEs in important vectors, including mosquitoes, aphids, thrips, planthoppers, and ticks. Furthermore, this review also provides overview on future research in this field, which will contribute to revealing the long-term co-evolutionary relationship between RNA viruses and their hosts, and to developing new pest control strategies.

Key words: non-retrograde RNA virus; viral element; horizontal gene transfer; virus-transmitting vector

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由节肢动物传播的虫媒病毒(动物病毒和植物病毒)严重威胁人类健康及粮食安全生产。动物病毒的主要传播媒介为蚊子和蜱虫;蚊子传播的主要病毒包括寨卡病毒(Zika virus, ZIKV)、登革热病毒(dengue virus, DENV)、黄热病毒(yellow fever virus, YFV)和基孔肯雅热病毒(chikungunya virus, CHIKV)等(Yu et al., 2015; Olson & Bonizzoni, 2017; Palatini et al., 2022);蜱虫传播的主要病毒包括蜱传脑炎病毒(tick-borne encephalitis virus, TBEV)、阿龙山病毒(Alongshan virus, ALSV)和发热伴血小板减少综合征病毒(severe fever with thrombocytopenia syndrome virus, SFTSV)等(Luo et al., 2015; Yu et al., 2015; Wang ZD et al., 2019)。在农田中,植物病毒的主要传播媒介为蚜虫、蓟马、叶蝉、飞虱和粉虱(Bragard et al., 2013),如在稻田中,灰飞虱*Laodelphax striatellus*主要传播水稻条纹病毒(rice stripe virus, RSV)和水稻黑条矮缩病毒(rice black-streaked dwarf virus, RBSDV)(Falk & Tsai, 1998; Otuka, 2013),褐飞虱*Nilaparvata lugens*主要传播水稻齿叶矮缩病毒(rice ragged stunt virus, RRSV),白背飞虱*Sogatella furcifera*主要传播南方水稻黑条矮缩病毒(southern rice black-streaked dwarf virus, SRBSDV)(Zhou et al., 2013; Huang et al., 2017);在蔬菜田中,烟粉虱*Bemisia tabaci*主要传播双生病毒科*Geminiviridae*的菜豆金黄花叶病毒属*Begomovirus*病毒(Wang et al., 2022)。近十几年随着宏病毒组技术的广泛应用,除虫媒病毒外,在传毒媒介中鉴定了大量新的节肢动物特异性RNA病毒(Shi et al., 2016; 2018; Zhang et al., 2018),如二顺反子病毒科*Dicistroviridae*(Wang et al., 2024)、传染性软化病毒科*Iflaviridae*(Wang H et al., 2019a; Khine et al., 2020)、小RNA病毒科*Picornaviridae*(Nouri et al., 2015)、帚状病毒科*Virgaviridae*(Wang et al., 2024)、楚病毒科*Chuviridae*(Wang H et al., 2019b)、弹状病毒科*Rhabdoviridae*(Wang et al., 2024)、刺突呼肠孤病毒科*Spinareoviridae*和布尼亞病毒目*Bunyavirales*(原布尼亞病毒科)病毒(Nouri et al., 2015)。这些虫媒病毒及新鉴定的节肢动物特异性病毒为深入理解病毒和宿主的互作关系提供了丰富的基础数据。

在宿主与病毒的长期进化过程中,病毒的基因序列被整合到宿主基因组中,是宿主基因组多样性的重要原因之一(Palatini et al., 2022)。整合到宿主基因组中的病毒序列被称为内源性病毒元件(en-

dogenous viral element, EVE)(Feschotte & Gilbert, 2012)。随着基因组测序质量的不断完善以及大量RNA新病毒的鉴定,研究人员发现真菌、植物和动物等真核生物基因组中除逆转录病毒元件外,还整合了大量内源性非逆转录RNA病毒元件(non-retroviral endogenous viral element, nrEVE)(Palatini et al., 2022)。如Gilbert & Belliardo(2022)统计结果表明至少有8个目的昆虫基因组中存在较多数量的EVE,且大部分EVE序列来源于非逆转录RNA病毒(至少22个科)。在动物病毒传播媒介中,蚊子基因组中报道的EVE数量最多,主要是来源于黄病毒属*Flavivirus*和弹状病毒属*Rhabdovirus*的病毒序列片段大量被整合到埃及伊蚊*Aedes aegypti*和白纹伊蚊*Aedes albopictus*的基因组中。另外,在植物病毒传播媒介如蚜虫、蓟马及稻飞虱的基因组中同样存在EVE,与这些EVE同源的病毒主要属于帚状病毒科、整体病毒科*Totiviridae*和双分病毒科*Partitiviridae*(Kondo et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2020; Huang et al., 2023)。媒介昆虫的基因组中部分EVE能形成相应转录本,因此其潜在的生物学功能备受关注。但目前关于传毒媒介EVE功能的研究较少,已报道的功能主要有2个方面:一方面EVE与宿主抵御相应外源病毒有直接关系;另一方面部分EVE被驯化形成宿主自身基因,成为了宿主的功能基因。蚊子中EVE主要是通过与Piwi蛋白相互作用的RNA(Piwi-interacting RNA, piRNA)通路切割EVE产生piRNA靶向外源病毒,从而发挥抗病毒功能(Whitfield et al., 2017; Tassetto et al., 2019; Suzuki et al., 2020)。目前仅在蚜虫和飞虱中发现EVE被驯化成昆虫本身的基因发挥宿主基因的功能(Parker & Brisson, 2019; Huang et al., 2023)。因此,本文主要总结了EVE的定义与发现、传毒媒介中EVE的多样性及功能,并对该领域的后续研究重点进行展望,以期为揭示RNA病毒与宿主的长期协同进化关系及发展新的抗虫策略提供理论依据。

1 EVE的定义与发现

病毒侵染宿主需利用宿主细胞完成其复制,在侵染过程中病毒的遗传物质有时会被整合到宿主基因组并在宿主种群中垂直传播。这些被整合到宿主基因组中的病毒遗传物质被称为EVE(Katzourakis & Gifford, 2010; Feschotte & Gilbert, 2012)。逆转录病毒自身编码逆转录酶和整合酶,其复制过程需将病毒DNA插入到宿主基因组中,所以EVE最早在逆

转录病毒侵染的宿主(包括脊椎动物和植物)中被发现,其相关研究也仅限于逆转录病毒(Blikstad et al., 2008; Katzourakis & Gifford, 2010; Johnson, 2019)。非逆转录RNA病毒在侵染宿主过程中无DNA阶段且不编码逆转录酶和整合酶,一般认为无法实现其遗传片段(RNA)与宿主基因组的整合。近年来,在真核生物基因组中发现了大量nrEVE,推测可能是由宿主的逆转录转座子对病毒的信使RNA(messenger RNA, mRNA)进行逆转录和整合而形成的,该过程被称为转录逆转(Patel et al., 2011; Honda & Tomonaga, 2016)。

2 传毒媒介基因组中EVE的多样性

据统计,目前已完成2 000种以上昆虫的全基因组测序,其中包括蚊子、蚜虫、烟粉虱及稻飞虱等重要传毒媒介的染色体水平高质量基因组的测序(Consortium, 2013; Misof et al., 2014; Gilbert & Belliardo, 2022)。随着宏病毒组方法的应用,在真核生物中发现的新病毒数量剧增,重要传毒媒介蚊子(Parry et al., 2021)、蜱虫(He et al., 2022)、烟粉虱(Huang et al., 2021; Qi et al., 2023)和灰飞虱(Mao et al., 2023)中的病毒组被不断揭示。国际病毒学分类委员会2023年公布的病毒种类数据显示,新发现的病毒数量已经从2008年的2 000多种增加到10 000多种(<https://ictv.global/report>)。这些不断更新和完善基因组、转录组及病毒组数据为传毒媒介基因组中EVE的鉴定提供了重要的基础数据(Gilbert & Belliardo, 2022)。

在目前已鉴定的传毒媒介基因组EVE中,主要类型为nrEVE,nrEVE整合最频繁的序列来源于弹状病毒科、痘病毒科和带状病毒科的外源病毒(Blair et al., 2020)。因此本文主要概述动物病毒和植物病毒媒介基因组中nrEVE多样性的研究进展。

2.1 动物病毒媒介基因组中nrEVE的多样性

传染病每年导致250多万人死亡,对全球人类健康造成严重威胁,25%以上的人类传染病是由媒介传播的(Jones et al., 2008; Viglietta et al., 2021)。蚊子和蜱虫是动物病毒传播的主要媒介。近年来,随着这2种媒介昆虫基因组和新病毒数量的不断增加,研究人员发现蚊子和蜱虫基因组中整合了大量源于不同病毒科的nrEVE(Palatini et al., 2017; Barnes & Price, 2023)。

2.1.1 蚊子基因组中nrEVE的多样性

埃及伊蚊和白纹伊蚊是虫媒病毒最主要的传播

媒介,传播包括ZIKV、DENV、YFV和CHIKV等在内的严重影响全球公众卫生的多种蚊媒病毒(Olson & Bonizzoni, 2017; Palatini et al., 2022)。埃及伊蚊是大多数蚊媒病毒的传播媒介且其基因组中整合了较多的nrEVE,其主要源于黄病毒属病毒(表1)(Palatini et al., 2022)。如利用黄病毒属病毒的属特异性引物,以埃及伊蚊和白纹伊蚊的基因组DNA为模板(包括细胞和成虫)进行扩增,均能得到一条编码1 557个氨基酸的病毒的开放阅读框(open reading frame, ORF),该ORF与黄病毒属病毒的NS1~NS4编码区段有较高的同源性(Crochu et al., 2004)。在白纹伊蚊、刺扰伊蚊*Aedes vexans*和里海黄蚊*Ochlerotatus caspius*基因组中也鉴定到了多个来自黄病毒属病毒的nrEVE(Roiz et al., 2009; Rizzo et al., 2014),其中在白纹伊蚊中鉴定到了源于黄病毒属病毒NS5基因的708个核苷酸序列(Roiz et al., 2009)。2012年,Cui & Holmes(2012)在2个不同的埃及伊蚊基因组中均发现1个源于烟草花叶病毒属*Tobamovirus*病毒的nrEVE,其与病毒复制酶、移动蛋白和外壳蛋白的功能域同源。随后在埃及伊蚊(Katzourakis & Gifford, 2010; Fort et al., 2012; Lequime et al., 2017)、白蚊伊蚊(Chen et al., 2015; Palatini et al., 2017)、中华按蚊*Anopheles sinensis*(Palatini et al., 2017)和微小按蚊*Anopheles minimus*(Palatini et al., 2017)基因组中鉴定到了大量来自黄病毒属病毒和弹状病毒科病毒的nrEVE。2017年,Palatini et al.(2017)对埃及伊蚊和白蚊伊蚊基因组中鉴定到的425个nrEVE进行综合分析,发现这些nrEVE来源的病毒仅属于黄病毒科*Flaviviridae*、弹状病毒科、布尼亚病毒目和呼肠孤病毒目*Reovirales*这4个分类单元,表明这些特定分类单元的RNA病毒和蚊子存在长期协同进化关系。2019年,Kondo et al.(2019)在昆虫基因组中鉴定到了多个nrEVE,病毒序列来源于带状病毒科病毒复制酶基因序列(virgavirus replicase-like sequences, VRLS),其中埃及伊蚊基因组中有2个VRLS,这2个VRLS与湖北带状样病毒1(Hubei virga-like virus 1, HVLV1)或湖北带状样病毒21(Hubei virga-like virus 21, HVLV21)的解旋酶和聚合酶结构域具有同源性;在白纹伊蚊中存在2个与HVLV1聚合酶基因同源的VRLS;在多斑按蚊*Anopheles maculatus*基因组中鉴定到了1个VRLS(Kondo et al., 2019)。在法老按蚊*Anopheles farauti*基因组中存在1个与HVLV21的解旋酶基因同源的VRLS(Kondo et al.,

2019)(表1)。

2.1.2 蝇虫基因组中nrEVE的多样性

蝇虫是一类主要分布在温带和热带地区的体外寄生虫,种类繁多。蝇虫寄主的种类也较多,有哺乳动物、鸟类、爬行动物、两栖动物和人类等多种脊椎动物(Peña et al., 2017; Zhang et al., 2019; Yu et al., 2022)。蝇虫传播的各类疾病严重威胁人类和动物健康,并造成巨大的经济损失(Estrada-Peña, 2008)。Yu et al.(2022)研究表明蝇虫基因组中也整合了不同病毒来源的nrEVE。Jia et al.(2020)和Yu et al.(2022)分析发现2个长角血蝇*Haemaphysalis longicornis*基因组中分别嵌入了79个和68个EVE,主要为nrEVE;这些nrEVE来源于7个病毒科,分别为楚病毒科、弹状病毒科、正黏病毒科、白纤病毒科、整体病毒科和黄病毒科(*Orthomyxoviridae*)。

viridae、双分病毒科、白纤病毒科*Phenuiviridae*、整体病毒科和黄病毒科(表1)。Yu et al.(2022)还发现,分布于北美洲的肩突硬蜱*Ixodes scapularis*和分布于欧洲的蓖麻蜱*Ixodes ricinus*的基因组中分别嵌入110个和77个EVE,主要为nrEVE;这些nrEVE主要来源于6个病毒科,分别为楚病毒科、弹状病毒科、正黏病毒科、白纤病毒科、整体病毒科和内罗病毒科*Nairovirus*(表1)。Morozkin et al.(2022)在蓖麻蜱基因组中发现了荆门病毒*Jingmenivirus*的聚合酶基因序列,且整合的nrEVE序列可以正常转录表达(表1)。此外,近期 Barnes & Price(2023)在9种硬蜱虫基因组中共鉴定到了1 234个EVE,其中源于单股反链病毒目*Mononegavirales*病毒的nrEVE数量最多(表1)。

表1 蚊子和蝇虫基因组中nrEVE的多样性

Table 1 Diversity of nrEVEs in the genomes of mosquitoes and ticks

病毒媒介 Virus vector	病毒的种类 Viral taxon/species	病毒的蛋白种类 Viral proteins	nrEVE数量 No. of nrEVEs	参考文献 Reference
埃及伊蚊 <i>Aedes aegypti</i>	黄病毒科 <i>Flaviviridae</i>	NS1~NS4编码区段 Coding segments of NS1~NS4	1	Crochu et al., 2004
	烟草花叶病毒属 <i>Tobamovirus</i>	复制酶、移动蛋白和外壳蛋白 Replicase, movement protein (MP), coat protein (CP)	2	Cui & Holmes, 2012
	黄病毒科、弹状病毒科、布尼亚病毒目和呼肠孤病毒目 <i>Flaviviridae, Rhabdoviridae, Bunyavirales and Reovirales</i>	外壳蛋白、聚合酶和糖蛋白 CP, RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRP), glycoprotein (GP)	122	Palatini et al., 2017
	湖北吊状样病毒1和 湖北吊状样病毒21 Hubei virga-like virus 1 (HVLV1) and Hubei virga-like virus 21 (HVLV21)	解旋酶和聚合酶 Helicase (HEL) and RdRP	2	Kondo et al., 2019
白纹伊蚊 <i>Ae. albopictus</i>	黄病毒科 <i>Flaviviridae</i>	NS1~NS4编码区段 Coding segments of NS1~NS4	1	Crochu et al., 2004
	黄病毒科 <i>Flaviviridae</i>	NS5	1	Roiz et al., 2009
	黄病毒科、弹状病毒科、布尼亚病毒目和呼肠孤病毒目 <i>Flaviviridae, Rhabdoviridae, Bunyavirales and Reovirales</i>	外壳蛋白、聚合酶和糖蛋白 CP, RdRP, GP	72	Palatini et al., 2017
	湖北吊状样病毒1 HVLV1	聚合酶 RdRP	2	Kondo et al., 2019
法老按蚊 <i>Anopheles farauti</i>	湖北吊状样病毒21 HVLV21	解旋酶 HEL	1	Kondo et al., 2019
多斑按蚊 <i>An. maculatus</i>	吊状病毒科 <i>Virgaviridae</i>	复制酶 Replicase	1	Kondo et al., 2019
长角血蝇 <i>Haemaphysalis longicornis</i>	楚病毒科、弹状病毒科、正黏病毒科、双分病毒科、白纤病毒科、整体病毒科和黄病毒科 <i>Chuviridae, Rhabdoviridae, Orthomyxoviridae, Partitiviridae, Phenuiviridae, Totiviridae and Flaviviridae</i>	外壳蛋白、聚合酶和糖蛋白 CP, RdRP, GP	79, 68	Yu et al., 2022, Jia et al., 2020

续表1 Continued

病毒媒介 Virus vector	病毒的种类 Viral taxon/species	病毒的蛋白种类 Viral proteins	nrEVE数量 No. of nrEVes	参考文献 Reference
肩突硬蜱 <i>Ixodes scapularis</i>	楚病毒科、弹状病毒科、正黏病毒科、白纤病毒科、整体病毒科和内罗病毒科 <i>Chuviridae, Rhabdoviridae, Orthomyxoviridae, Phenuiviridae, Totiviridae and Nairoviridae</i>	外壳蛋白和聚合酶 CP, RdRP	110	Yu et al., 2022
蓖麻蜱 <i>Ix. ricinus</i>	楚病毒科、弹状病毒科、正黏病毒科、小DNA病毒科、白纤病毒科、整体病毒科和内罗病毒科 <i>Chuviridae, Rhabdoviridae, Orthomyxoviridae, Parvoviridae, Phenuiviridae, Totiviridae and Nairoviridae</i>	外壳蛋白和聚合酶 CP, RdRP	77	Yu et al., 2022
荆门病毒 <i>Jingmenvirus</i>	聚合酶 RdRP	1	Morozkin et al., 2022	
森林革蜱、长角血蜱、亚洲蜱、肩突硬蜱、具环牛蜱、微小扇头蜱和血红扇头蜱 Nine species of ixodes: <i>Dermacentor silvarum, Haemaphysalis longicornis, Hyalomma asiaticum, Ix. persulcatus, Ix. ricinus, Ix. scapularis, Rhipicephalus annulatus, R. microplus, R. sanguineus</i>	共15个科,单股反链病毒目的病毒数量最多 There are a total of 15 viral families, among which viruses of the order <i>Mononegavirales</i> are the most abundant	外壳蛋白、聚合酶和糖蛋白 CP, RdRP, GP	1 234	Barnes & Price, 2023

2.2 植物病毒媒介基因组中nrEVE的多样性

植物病毒主要依靠昆虫进行传播和扩散(Whitfield et al., 2015; Dietzgen et al., 2016)。虫媒植物病毒主要隶属花椰菜花叶病毒属 *Caulimovirus*、毛形病毒属 *Crinivirus*、黄矮病毒属 *Luteovirus*、双生病毒科、刺突呼肠孤病毒科、番茄斑萎病毒属 *Tospovirus* 和纤细病毒属 *Tenuivirus* 等(Whitfield et al., 2015)。这些植物病毒或者媒介昆虫特异性病毒在与宿主的长期进化过程中,同样能整合到宿主基因组中。目前已报道的基因组中具有nrEVE的媒介昆虫主要为蚜虫、蓟马和稻飞虱(表2)。

2.2.1 蚜虫基因组中nrEVE的多样性

蚜虫是传播植物病毒种类最多的媒介,大约1/3的已知植物病毒均由蚜虫传播(Jayasinghe et al., 2022)。目前蚜虫中已报道的nrEVE主要来源于大豆蚜虫 *Aphis glycines*,在田间主要传播大豆花叶病毒(soybean mosaic virus, SMV)(Burrows et al., 2005; Liu et al., 2020)。Liu et al.(2020)分析了大豆蚜虫B1~B4四种生物型基因组中的EVE,其中在B2

和B3生物型基因组中分别鉴定到了9个和12个nrEVE,这些nrEVE主要来源于布拉迪小环腹膜蜂整体样病毒(*Leptopilina boulardi toti-like virus, LbTV*)、灰霉菌双分病毒1(*Botrytis cinerea partitivirus 1, BcPV1*)和北美萤火虫正黏样病毒1(*Photinus pyralis orthomyxo-like virus 1, PpyrOMLV1*)等病毒的外壳基因和聚合酶基因,且均能在大豆蚜虫中转录(Liu et al., 2020)。

2.2.2 稻飞虱基因组中nrEVE的多样性

稻飞虱是我国水稻的重要害虫,包括灰飞虱、褐飞虱和白背飞虱。稻飞虱主要通过直接刺吸取食水稻汁液和传播水稻病毒为害水稻,对我国水稻的安全生产造成严重威胁(Otuka, 2013)。近10年,在稻飞虱中鉴定到的飞虱特异性病毒数量不断增加,但关于基因组中EVE的研究相对较少。2014年,Cheng et al. (2014)在褐飞虱基因组中发现1个EVE,该EVE来源于一种双链DNA裸病毒 *Nudivirus*,亚洲7个国家22个不同地理种群的褐飞虱基因组中均包括此EVE,该EVE序列与DNA裸病毒编

码的32个基因序列同源(其中20个为核心基因),其中10个由病毒基因转录的mRNA具有完整的ORF。2019年,Kondo et al.(2019)在褐飞虱中鉴定到2个VRLS,这2个VRLS均与HVLV1的解旋酶结构域同源;Yang et al.(2019)在灰飞虱、褐飞虱和白背飞虱3种飞虱的基因组中发现了1个EVE,该EVE来源于虹彩病毒属*Iridovirus*中无脊椎动物虹彩病毒6(invertebrate iridescent virus 6, IIV-6),这3种飞虱中EVE序列与IIV-6的相似性均超过90%,且在这3种飞虱的基因组和转录组中均能检测到该EVE片段;近期Huang et al.(2023)从灰飞虱、褐飞虱和白背飞虱这3种飞虱的基因组中分别鉴定到了9、22和3个内生化的整体样病毒序列(endogenous toti-like viral element, ToEVE),这些ToEVE大都来源于褐飞虱整

体样病毒1(*Nilaparvata lugens* toti-like virus 1, NI-
ToLV1)的外壳基因和聚合酶基因,只有褐飞虱中NI-
ToEVE13和NI-
ToEVE14来自于白背飞虱整体样
病毒2(*Sogatella furcifera* toti-like virus 2, Sf-
ToLV2)的外壳基因;进一步试验证实NI-
ToEVE13和NI-
ToEVE14在256个不同的褐飞虱个体基因组中均存

除了蚜虫和稻飞虱外,Kondo et al.(2019)发现
西花蓟马*Frankliniella occidentalis*基因组中也存在
3个VRLS,其中2个VRLS源于湖北帚状样病毒9
(*Hubei virga-like virus 9*, HVLV9)甲基转移酶和聚
合酶的基因序列,另外1个VRLS源于聚合酶的基
因序列(表2)。

表2 植物病毒媒介昆虫基因组中nrEVE的多样性

Table 2 Diversity of nrEVEs in the genomes of vector insects of plant viruses

媒介昆虫 Vector insect	生物型 Biological type	非逆转录病毒的种类 Viral taxon/species	病毒的蛋白种类 Viral protein	nrEVE数量 Amount of nrEVE	参考文献 Reference
大豆蚜虫 <i>Aphis glycines</i>	B2	布拉迪小环腹膜蜂整体样 病毒和灰霉菌分体病毒1	外壳蛋白和聚合酶 Coat protein (CP) and RNA-dependent RNA polymerase (RdRP)	9	Liu et al., 2020
	B3	Leptopilina boulardi toti-like virus, and <i>Botrytis cinerea</i> partitivirus 1		12	
灰飞虱 <i>Laodelphax striatellus</i>		褐飞虱整体样病毒1 <i>Nilaparvata lugens</i> toti-like virus 1 (NI- ToLV1)	外壳蛋白和聚合酶 CP and RdRP	9	Huang et al., 2023
褐飞虱 <i>Nilaparvata lugens</i>		褐飞虱整体样病毒1和 白背飞虱整体样病毒2 NI- ToLV1 and <i>Sogatella furcifera</i> toti-like virus 2	外壳蛋白和聚合酶 CP and RdRP	22	Huang et al., 2023
		湖北帚状样病毒1 <i>Hubei virga-like virus 1</i> (HVLV1)	解旋酶 Helicase	2	Kondo et al., 2019
白背飞虱 <i>Sogatella furcifera</i>		褐飞虱整体样病毒1 NI- ToLV1	外壳蛋白和聚合酶 CP and RdRP	3	Huang et al., 2023
西花蓟马 <i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i>		湖北帚状样病毒9 <i>Hubei virga-like virus 9</i> (HVLV9)	病毒甲基转移酶和聚合酶 Viral methyltransferase and RdRP	3	Kondo et al., 2019

3 传毒媒介基因组中EVE的功能

在长期进化过程中,宿主基因组中EVE发挥着不同功能,部分EVE可能通过产生自身来源的piRNA抵御外源同源病毒侵入,另外也有一些EVE可能被驯化成为与宿主生长发育、生理生化等重要的重要宿主基因。

3.1 EVE的抗病毒功能

在埃及伊蚊(Tassetto et al., 2019; Aguiar et al.,

2020; Crava et al., 2021)、白纹伊蚊(Russo et al., 2019)、肩突硬蜱(Russo et al., 2019)及蚜虫(Liu et al., 2020)基因组中,大多数EVE位于piRNA簇的逆
转录元件或其附近。Ter Horst et al.(2019)和Blair et al.(2020)在外源病毒侵染和未侵染的蚊子细胞中均检测到了nrEVE衍生的piRNA,表明病毒RNA序
列通过逆转录为cDNA插入到宿主基因组中,这些
nrEVE与piRNA簇类似,可作为模板合成piRNA并

在宿主体内扩增,其扩增机制被称为“乒乓”环(Miesen et al., 2016; Ter Horst et al., 2019; Cerqueira de Araujo et al., 2022)。nrEVE 来源的 piRNA 诱导形成沉默复合体(RNA-induced silencing complex, RISC),引导其配对的 Piwi 蛋白靶向靶标外源 RNA 病毒序列,从而在同源病毒再次侵染宿主过程中发挥着抗病毒功能(Ophinni et al., 2019),即 EVE 对病毒产生了免疫记忆(图1)。宿主基因组中 EVE 抵御外源病毒功能的最早报道源于以色列急性麻痹病毒(Israeli acute paralysis virus, IAPV)中的一条约420 bp 的序列,该序列被整合到了西方蜜蜂 *Apis mellifera* 基因组中,基因组中整合了 IAPV 同源序列的西方

蜜蜂对 IAPV 的侵染产生了抗性(Maori et al., 2007),其具体分子机制目前尚不清楚。在埃及伊蚊卵巢或者 Aag2 细胞系中,来源于细胞融合剂病毒(cell-fusing agent virus, CFAV)和帕世乍能样病毒(Phasi Charoen-like virus, PCLV)的 piRNA 与 Piwi 蛋白发生互作,从而抵抗外源病毒的侵染(Whitfield et al., 2017; Tassetto et al., 2019; Suzuki et al., 2020)。但 Nigg et al.(2020)研究发现部分柑橘木虱 *Diaphorina citri* 基因组整合了来源于柑橘木虱浓核病毒(*Diaphorina citri* densovirus, DcDV)的 EVE,这些 EVE 能产生 piRNA,但不具备抗外源 DcDV 侵染的功能。

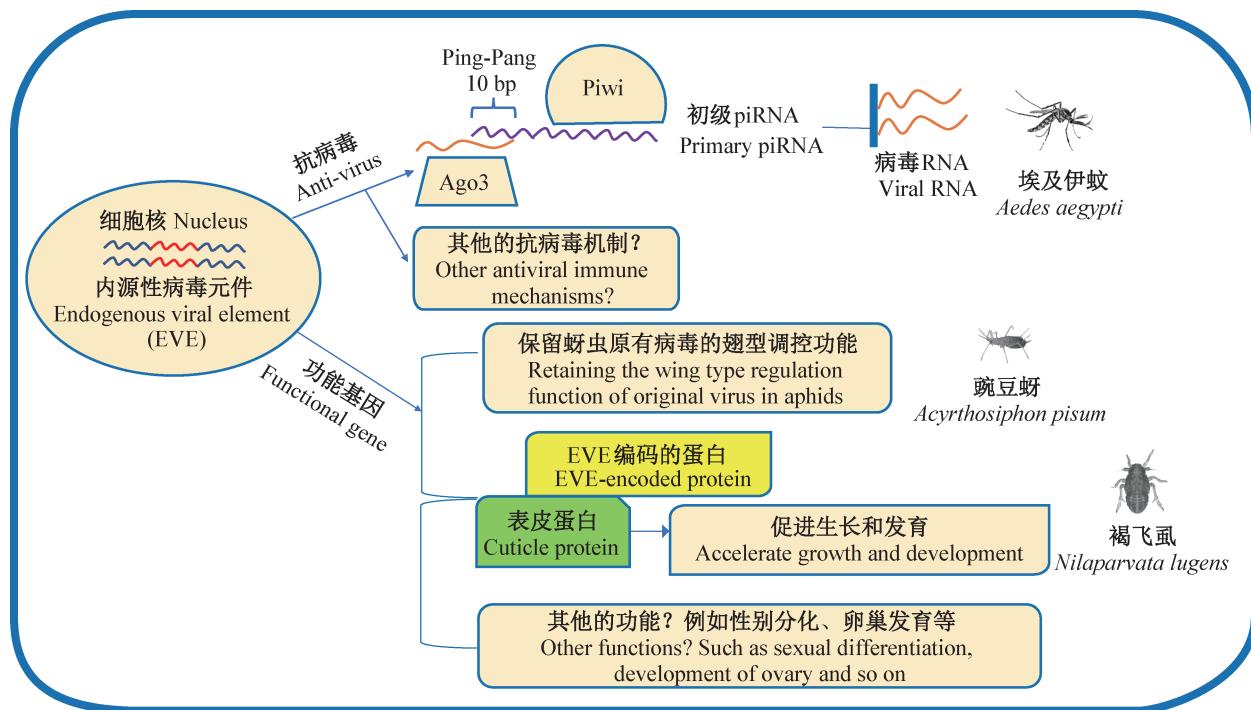


图1 媒介昆虫中 EVE 的功能

Fig. 1 Functions of EVE in vector insects

3.2 EVE 驯化成宿主基因的功能

除抗病毒功能外,整合到基因组中的 EVE 在进化过程中也有可能出现被宿主驯化的现象。最典型的例子是哺乳动物中的合胞蛋白,该蛋白起源于人内源性缺陷性逆转录病毒(human endogenous retrovirus, HERV)编码的包膜蛋白,病毒序列被宿主捕获并经长期驯化后最终在哺乳动物胎盘形成过程中发挥着重要作用(Cornelis et al., 2017)。近几年,Fe-schotte & Gilbert(2012)和 Ballinger et al.(2014)研究表明,隶属多个不同目的昆虫基因组中广泛存在来源于病毒的 EVE,表明在昆虫中 EVE 的功能可能具有多样性,但相关报道较少。在被宿主驯化的过程

中,EVE 仍可能保留着病毒原有的功能。如一种 DNA 病毒侵染玫瑰色苹果蚜 *Dysaphis plantaginea* 后,玫瑰色苹果蚜能产生有翅后代;当将与其同源的 2 种 DNA 病毒序列整合到豌豆蚜 *Acyrthosiphon pisum* 基因组中形成 EVE 后,这些 EVE 则具有调控豌豆蚜翅型的功能,表明豌豆蚜基因组中 EVE 可能保留了玫瑰色苹果蚜原有病毒的翅型调控功能(Parker & Brisson, 2019)。此外,Huang et al.(2023)发现在灰飞虱、褐飞虱和白背飞虱 3 种稻飞虱中均存在 1 个 nrEVE,它来源于整体病毒科病毒,它在褐飞虱中不但可以形成转录本,且质谱测序中能检测到相应多肽,表明该 nrEVE 可以翻译成蛋

白;进一步试验证实它能与褐飞虱的表皮蛋白互作,从而影响褐飞虱的发育历期,表明该蛋白已被驯化为褐飞虱的自身基因,并在宿主的基本生物学特性中发挥着重要作用,这也是首次在真核生物体内明确nrEVE发挥蛋白的功能(图1)。

4 展望

本文主要概括了目前传毒媒介中EVE的多样性及其功能的研究进展,重点总结了国内外传毒媒介中nrEVE的研究动态。虽然已在节肢动物基因组中发现了大量EVE,但传毒媒介中EVE的研究还仅限于少数重要的动物病毒和植物病毒媒介,如蚊子、蜱虫、蚜虫、蓟马和飞虱。因此,后续昆虫中EVE研究需要重点关注以下3个方面:第一,随着高质量基因组的不断完善和更多外源病毒的鉴定,传毒媒介中还有大量新的EVE待挖掘与鉴定;第二,目前昆虫中EVE的抗病毒功能研究主要集中在蚊子中,其主要通过产生EVE衍生的piRNA抵御外源同源病毒,而其他昆虫中EVE是否存在类似现象,EVE是否在蛋白水平同样可以发挥抗病毒功能,其抗病毒机制是什么,是否与昆虫中经典的免疫通路存在相互调控,这些问题均需要后续研究验证,也是今后nrEVE的研究热点;第三,是否有更多的nrEVE被驯化成昆虫本身的功能基因,参与昆虫的生长发育、性别分化、生殖发育及基础代谢等,这也是未来EVE功能研究的主要方向。

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