

# 昆虫不育技术在害虫防治中的应用和研究进展



顾俊文 王靖怡 张琪\*

(沈阳农业大学植物保护学院, 沈阳 110866)

**摘要:** 昆虫不育技术是一种通过释放不育昆虫来控制田间害虫种群的生物防治新策略。为将昆虫不育技术应用于防治全球入侵害虫草地贪夜蛾 *Spodoptera frugiperda*, 该文对昆虫不育技术的作用机理和防治现状进行了综述, 并对国内外利用该技术成功防治害虫的作用原理、作用方式和对多种害虫防治的成功案例进行了归纳; 同时, 对防治靶标基因 *doublesex* 的功能性作用进行总结。本综述基于 CRISPR/Cas9 基因编辑系统调控靶标基因, 整理并展望通过释放携带显性致死基因的昆虫种群实现虫口密度控制的研究现状, 为促进昆虫不育技术防治害虫提供理论基础。

**关键词:** 昆虫不育技术; 草地贪夜蛾; 靶标基因; CRISPR/Cas9; *doublesex* (*dsx*)

## Research progress and application on sterile insect technology for pest control

Gu Junwen Wang Jingyi Zhang Qi\*

(College of Plant Protection, Shenyang Agricultural University, Shenyang 110866, Liaoning Province, China)

**Abstract:** Sterile insect technology (SIT) is a novel strategy for biological control in the field by releasing sterile insects to reduce pest populations. To apply insect infertility technology to the prevention and control of the globally invasive pest *Spodoptera frugiperda*, this review provides a detailed explanation of the mechanism and status of insect infertility technology. It summarized the global use of SIT in pest control, including its principles, modes of action, and successful cases against various insects. In addition, this review provides a detailed analysis of the functional role of an important target gene for SIT, *doublesex*. Furthermore, it explores the potential of pest control through the release of insects carrying lethal genes based on CRISPR/Cas9 gene editing system, providing a theoretical basis for promoting the utilization of SIT for pest control.

**Key words:** sterile insect technology (SIT); *Spodoptera frugiperda*; target gene; CRISPR/Cas9; *doublesex* (*dsx*)

昆虫不育技术 (sterile insect technique, SIT) 是一种经典的遗传性害虫控制策略, 由 Knippling (1955) 率先提出, 其原理主要是通过释放经过物理辐射、化学不育技术处理, 或携带性别特异性致死基因或性别特异性不育基因的昆虫使目标害虫基因发生变化, 导致其生殖能力下降, 进而达到抑制田间害虫种群扩张的目的。人工饲养的经辐射处理的雄性昆虫被释放到田间与野生雌性昆虫交配以阻止其产生有活力的后代, 该防治措施已经成功抑制了农业、

畜牧业以及卫生重要害虫的数量 (Benedict & Robinson, 2003; Dyck et al., 2006; 梁福君等, 2022)。邱杰等 (2019) 研究表明, 利用高剂量 X 射线辐射蛹期白纹伊蚊 *Aedes albopictus* 可以使辐射雄性成蚊的卵孵化率小于 1.3%, 同时, 导致雌性成蚊几乎全体不育。化学不育技术是通过靶向昆虫生殖系统利用某些化学物质使雌雄两方或单方不育, 使成虫交配后产卵量、孵化率显著降低以达到削减或消灭目的害虫的一种方法 (梁福君等, 2022)。张小亚 (2019)

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\* 通信作者 (Author for correspondence), E-mail: qizhang@syau.edu.cn

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研究发现不育胺食料可作为化学不育剂,可严重影响橘小实蝇 *Bactrocera dorsalis* 的产卵量及孵化率,从而达到防治目标。此外,孟倩倩等(2012)也报道了化学不育技术对实蝇科害虫的作用效果,即使用一定浓度的六磷酸水解蛋白溶液可以致使其雌虫和雄虫不育。然而,传统的不育方法有诸多限制因素,如辐射或化学处理导致的不育性状在野外难以稳定遗传(曾保胜等,2013);需要释放多倍的野外种群虫量来达到防治的目的,同时增加了饲养成本,这极大限制了昆虫不育技术的田间应用(杨荣新等,1998;赵钧等,2021)。因此,亟待开发基于基因编辑的新型靶向遗传调控技术来实现昆虫不育的目的(Benedict & Robinson, 2003)。

草地贪夜蛾 *Spodoptera frugiperda* 属鳞翅目夜蛾科,是世界范围的入侵害虫,又称为秋黏虫、行军虫。该害虫原产于美洲热带地区,2016年被引入东半球,并迅速蔓延到非洲和亚洲大部分地区(Nagoshi et al., 2019)。在风力推动下草地贪夜蛾可在高空中长距离飞行数百公里,并需要合适的集结地以便休息和进食(Westbrook, 2008)。草地贪夜蛾每年迁移的时间与距离和当地气候的变化和寄主植物之间的适应性相关(Westbrook et al., 2016)。自2019年以来,草地贪夜蛾从缅甸入侵我国多个云南省等多个省市(Wu et al., 2019),于2020年在辽宁省丹东市被发现(张丹等,2020)。

草地贪夜蛾的种类根据其宿主偏好和遗传差异分为玉米品系和水稻品系,这2种品系通常存在于不同的植物上发生为害(Pashley, 1998; Dumas et al., 2015)。在我国,目前的作物种植体系中最常见的草地贪夜蛾为玉米品系(翟颖妍等,2022),主要在玉米上为害,除此之外也会对其他几种作物包括高粱、小米、棉花与水稻等进行为害(郭井菲等,2022;洪霖等,2023)。草地贪夜蛾具有暴食性,在到达成长期时对食物的需求会成几十倍的提升,给农作物造成巨大伤害,严重时导致毁种绝收(叶辉等,2022)。本文从昆虫不育技术的发展历程和重要靶标基因的功能等方面综述了昆虫不育技术在害虫防治中的研究进展和应用现状,并阐明了基于 *dsx* 靶向基因的雌性致死或者雄性不育的遗传调控技术,以期防治草地贪夜蛾等重大害虫提供理论依据和为新型防控技术提供参考。

## 1 昆虫不育技术研究进展

### 1.1 分子不育技术的开发与研究进展

现代分子生物技术发展使得基因修饰和靶向敲

除成为可能,而分子不育技术被认为是提高不育昆虫释放成功率的有效方法(Benedict, 2021)。2005年 *Science* 报道了一种可以降低埃及伊蚊 *Aedes aegypti* 生育能力从而控制蚊子数量的昆虫不育技术方法,该方法利用遗传改造后的沃尔巴克氏菌 *Wolbachia* 可以在埃及伊蚊中建立起稳定感染,并造成高比例的细胞质不亲和现象,从而使受精卵无法孵化(Xi et al., 2005)。同时,感染沃尔巴克氏菌的雌性蚊子可以将此细菌在埃及伊蚊繁殖过程中广泛传播,并且可以在蚊子的7代内维持共生能力(Xi et al., 2005)。2019年 *Nature* 上报道了一个生物防治领域里的重大突破,该研究证明基于沃尔巴克氏菌昆虫不亲和技术结合基于辐射的昆虫不育技术可成功压制甚至清除野生白纹伊蚊种群,并且不育雄性的交配竞争力和生存能力几乎不受影响(Zheng et al., 2019)。研究学者通过定期释放感染了沃尔巴克氏菌的雄性蚊子,证明携带沃尔巴克氏菌的埃及伊蚊可以对野生型埃及伊蚊进行种群替换并降低虫口数量,这不仅可以实现区域性野生蚊子种群的长期有效的控制,同时还可以通过种群替换阻断蚊媒传播热带疾病,大大降低蚊媒疾病的暴发概率(Beebe et al., 2021)。而在农业害虫领域中,Gong et al.(2020)也报道了具有应用潜力的稳定携带人工转染沃尔巴克氏菌的褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 品系,该品系的成功建立是以胚胎显微注射的方式而成功实现的。在遗传防控中使用转染或不用品系以不同的比例释放能有效替换实验室饲养的野生种群,同时表现出符合种群压制和种群替换策略所需要的特性,具备了进一步在田间试验的价值(李芝倩等,2017)。以上研究不但证明了基于昆虫不育技术控制农作物害虫种群数量的可行性,而且为农业害虫的防治提供崭新思路。

### 1.2 基于CRISPR/Cas9的分子遗传防控技术

目前,基因组编辑技术,如转录激活因子样效应物核酸酶(transcription activator-like effector nuclease, TALEN)和成簇规律间隔短回文重复序列(Clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats, CRISPR),通过对不育或致死基因的精确修改、释放携带性别特异性致死基因或性别特异性不育基因的昆虫达到有效控制田间害虫种群的目的,为昆虫不育技术带来了崭新革命(Gantz et al., 2015; Alphey, 2016)。目前基于基因编辑在害虫种群控制方面的应用,基于CRISPR系统介导的定点敲入与敲除的方法主要有2种,分别是基因驱动(Simoni et al., 2020)和可遗传的CRISPR/Cas9介导的

性别特异性不育基因的应用(Wang et al., 2019; Li et al., 2020; 2024)。以冈比亚按蚊 *Anopheles gambiae* 为例,遗传调控元件包括对应的启动子、编码 Cas9 蛋白的序列、编码 sgRNA 的序列,以及用于突变筛选的荧光蛋白序列(Kyrou et al., 2018; Chae et al., 2020)。前期报道称,冈比亚按蚊体内的 *femaleless (fle)* 基因通过调节 *doublesex (dsx)* 和 *fruitless (fru)* 基因的剪接来控制雌性的性别决定, *fle* 敲除后引起雌性蚊子的 X 染色体基因转录水平明显上调并导致雌性蚊子特异性死亡,但对雄性没有负面影响(Krzywinska et al., 2021)。Simoni et al. (2020) 发现引入 *fle* 和 *dsx* 的基因驱动可导致雌雄比例逐渐失衡,导致冈比亚按蚊种群崩溃。因此, *fle* 和 *dsx* 基因有望成为对人类疟疾主要媒介进行基因控制的靶标基因。

相比于双翅目,在鳞翅目中制约昆虫不育技术应用的主要难点是,基于 piggyBac 转座系统的转基因技术存在只能识别 TTAA 序列造成插入随机的的问题(钱秋杰等, 2014),而化学处理及辐射处理的不育昆虫在野外经过多世代后难以保留下来(徐雪娇等, 2019)。基于 CRISPR 遗传不育技术研究在鳞翅目中尚处于起步阶段,目前已经报道的不育技术成功案例主要是通过对昆虫性别决定通路上的关键基因进行基因编辑获得不育个体(Bi et al., 2022; Xu et al., 2022; Li et al., 2024)。在鳞翅目中,已经鉴定出的可稳定遗传的靶点基因有 *dsx* (Gu et al., 2022)、*Masculinizer (Masc)* (Bi et al., 2022) 和 *Ovarian serin protease (Osp)* (Xu et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2023)。Xu et al. (2017) 在家蚕 *Bombyx mori* 中验证了 *dsx* 功能的重要性,并提出其在昆虫不育技术中的应用潜力,即 *dsx* 诱导的性别特异性不育可用于鳞翅目害虫的防治。在鳞翅目昆虫中关于遗传防控应用早在 2011 年已有报道, Simmons et al. (2011) 研究通过利用转座子系统构建的粉纹夜蛾 *Trichoplusia ni* 遗传防控品系 OX1138B, 将遗传防控品系与实验室饲养的野生品系等比例持续释放到田间,再进行诱捕检测后发现,携带 OX1138B 性状的粉纹夜蛾比野生品系数量多 20%, 证明遗传防控品系在田间传播的良好状况。目前,关于鳞翅目昆虫的启动子构建稳定遗传品系的研究也有广泛的报道,包括粉纹夜蛾 (Simmons et al., 2011)、草地贪夜蛾 (Chen & Palli, 2021)、家蚕 (Tan et al., 2013)、小菜蛾 *Plutella xylostella* (Xu et al., 2022) 以及美国白蛾 *Hyphantria cunea* (Li et al., 2022)。

### 1.3 dsx 基因的功能

*dsx* 是性别决定通路中高度保守的下游基因,受

性别特异性基因的调节形成可变剪接,并参与性别分化(Shukla & Nagaraju, 2010)。*dsx* 基因的表达从早期胚胎阶段开始一直持续到成熟期,在昆虫中起着调节第二性征的作用(Robinett et al., 2010; Morrow et al., 2014)。在黑腹果蝇 *Drosophila melanogaster* 中 *dsx* 首次被鉴定(Baker & Wolfner, 1988),并随即被发现可通过产生雌性和雄性的性别特异性剪接体的方式来调节黑腹果蝇的性别差异(Burtis & Baker, 1989)。Cho et al. (2007) 报道蜜蜂的 *dsx* 同时产生 2 种剪接形式,表明在完全变态的昆虫进化进程中存在使用不同剪接形式的 *dsx* 来控制性分化的现象。Shukla & Palli (2012) 研究认为在赤拟谷盗 *Tribolium castaneum* 中 *dsx* 被性别特异性地剪接成 3 个雌性和 1 个雄性异构体,且雌性特异性 *dsx* 的敲除会导致卵母细胞发育受阻、产卵率和孵化率降低。

在玉带凤蝶 *Papilio polytes* 中, *dsx* 基因控制着雌性成虫拟态成其他有毒蝶类的的能力,且雄性展示出不同性状的翅斑,验证了 *dsx* 基因在性二态中的性状模仿性(Kunte et al., 2014)。在鞘翅目中, Gotoh et al. (2014) 研究发现雌性特异性的 *dsx* 剪接体有助于美他力佛细身赤锹甲 *Cyclomatus metallifer* 雌性下颌骨对保幼激素(juvenile hormone, JH)的不敏感性,且该现象与 JH 信号通路相关。近期 Wang et al. (2022) 在丽蝇蛹集金小蜂 *Nasonia vitripennis* 上发现了 2 种雄性特异性 *dsx* 异构体,并证明在不同的雄性发育阶段,沉默 *dsx* 基因不同时长会引起从雄性转变为雌性的形态变化,且 *dsx* 在其幼虫发育过程中调节了生殖器官的生长和分化以及翅型大小。此外研究者将铜绿蝇 *Lucilia cuprina* 的 *Lcdsx* 基因与其他双翅目昆虫的 *dsx* 基因氨基酸序列比对分析时发现, *Lcdsx* 基因性别特异性剪接方式与黑腹果蝇、家蝇 *Musca domestica* 以及南美番石榴实蝇 *Anastrepha bistrigata* 同类基因相似(Ruiz et al., 2007; Concha et al., 2010)。家蝇的 *dsx* 同源物 *Mddsx* 编码的雄性和雌性特异性蛋白异构体结构与果蝇性别特异性异构体一致(Hediger et al., 2004)。家蝇 *dsx* 雌性特异性剪接体在果蝇中的异源表达可以激活果蝇和家蝇雄性的卵黄素基因,而 *dsx* 雄性特异性在果蝇雌性中的表达可以引起后腹壁的雄性色素沉着,这些 *dsx* 性别特异性异构体不仅在结构上保守而且在功能上相似(Hediger et al., 2004)。

### 1.4 dsx 基因在昆虫不育技术上的应用潜力

前期研究证明了 *dsx* 基因在昆虫性别分化过程中的重要性,同时,在昆虫遗传学上对 *dsx* 基因的深

入研究将促使其在性别特异性不育技术上的应用,以实现利用昆虫不育技术对靶标害虫防治的目的(Yang et al., 2021)。对于 *dsx* 基因的研究主要集中在其功能作用上, Wang et al. (2022) 研究发现通过 RNA 干扰(RNA interference, RNAi) *dsx* 会使丽蝇蛹集金小蜂的卵巢分叉,并产生无序的卵巢管。敲除 *dsx* 导致小菜蛾成虫的外生殖器畸形和卵的孵化率下降(Wang et al., 2019)。在斜纹夜蛾中,成年雄性的突变体显示出较小的精巢,且无法与正常雌性交配繁殖(Du et al., 2019)。CRISPR/Cas9 介导的 *dsx* 基因编辑导致了意大利蜜蜂 *Apis mellifera* 生殖器大小异常,生殖力下降(Roth et al., 2019)。最近对亚洲玉米螟 *Ostrinia furnacalis* 的研究也验证了 *dsx* 外显子中共同区域的突变导致了外生殖器的性别特异性缺陷和成虫不育,且调控了翅膀的斑纹和色素水平(Bi et al., 2022)。Gu et al. (2022) 研究结果不仅证实了 *dsx* 在草地贪夜蛾性别分化的可变剪切和保守功能,还发现敲除 *dsx* 基因后草地贪夜蛾雌性成虫的产卵率以及卵孵化率均大大降低。

*dsx* 基因与昆虫不育技术的结合和应用案例多报道于双翅目昆虫(Kyrou et al., 2018; Yadav et al., 2023)。前期报道通过 CRISPR/Cas9 基因编辑敲除中断了冈比亚按蚊 *dsx* 等位基因,并利用重组酶介导的盒式交换(recombinase-mediated cassette exchange, RMCE)系统将包含编码红色荧光蛋白(red fluorescent protein, RFP)标记基因、Cas9 蛋白及 sgRNA 的驱动元件导入切口,驱动元件破坏冈比亚按蚊的 *dsx* 基因雌性特异区域,纯合突变雌性的喙畸形,这致使其无法吸血繁育子代,而雄性突变个体则不受影响(Kyrou et al., 2018)。对室内饲养的冈比亚按蚊野生品系与携带驱动元件的冈比亚按蚊配对后经过 7~11 代繁衍,其种群密度显著下降(Kyrou et al., 2018)。此外,在斑翅果蝇 *Drosophila suzukii* 中,由导向 *dsx* 基因的 sgRNA 和 *DsRed* 基因组成的驱动元件被引入到 *dsx* 基因的雌性特异性外显子中,该外显子是雌性特异性剪接体形成所必需的,该研究以每代持续释放的方式,向室内饲养野生种群以 1:4 的比例持续释放携带驱动元件的雄性成虫,在 10 代以内可以使种群数量得到抑制(Yadav et al., 2023)。2013 年, Tan et al. (2013) 在家蚕中利用 *dsx* 基因的雌雄特异性的剪接模式,结合四环素致死系统获得了家蚕雌性致死遗传调控品系;该品系偏向于在卵阶段杀死特定性别的胚胎,而非构建性别特异性不育品系,这一结果有望在生产实践

中专用于筛选雄蚕进行饲养。Xu et al. (2022) 在小菜蛾中通过转座系统导入包含 Cas9 蛋白序列和 sgRNA 序列,成功敲除了 *pxkmo* 基因,这为后续在其他鳞翅目害虫上引入这一技术奠定了基础。前期在鳞翅目中基于 CRISPR/Cas9 系统介导的基因驱动技术已有成功案例,然而针对 *dsx* 基因的驱动尚无应用,亟待进一步探索。

Yadav et al. (2023) 同时构建斑翅果蝇雌性与雄性基因驱动品系并进行了室内释放试验,结果显示雌性驱动品系的平均遗传率为 58%,雄性驱动的平均遗传率为 69%,两者遗传率存在显著差异,这一结果证明了采用由雄性携带雌性不育基因或驱动元件进行种群抑制的效率更高。因雄性可多次交配的生理特性使其在遗传概率上的优势高于雌性(叶奕英和许政拱, 1985; 谭永安等, 2011; 向玉勇和杨茂发, 2008),因此推测基于雄性的不育技术相对于雌性更具优势。

传统的辐射不育处理往往需要投放 8 倍乃至 20 倍以上的处理种群量才能达到与野外种群竞争性结合的目的(杨荣新等, 1998; 赵钧等, 2021)。使用基因驱动遗传防治斑翅果蝇时仅需以 1/4 比例释放携带不育驱动元件的成虫(Asad et al., 2022; Yadav et al., 2023)。因此,对于传统的辐射或化学不育技术,遗传不育具有种群密度需求小和投入成本低的优势。

Courtier-Orgogozo et al. (2020) 通过驱动风险定量评估方案解释了生态风险所带来的担忧,预测了基因驱动元件污染非靶标物种的概率是存在的,尤其是存在从昆虫向啮齿类及人类转移的风险。为此,研究人员创造了可以被一种位点特异性重组酶 Rippase 去除的基于 CRISPR 的驱动元件,这一系统在果蝇中被证实化学物质 RU486 可以诱导重组酶的合成,同时携带驱动元件的果蝇暴露在 RU486 中时每代有 7%~12% 的个体会失去驱动元件,该化学控制系统可以根据生态状况和人类需求为基因驱动效应提供可逆性和安全性(Chae et al., 2020)。以上结果均提示, *dsx* 基因可以作为昆虫不育技术应用的一个潜在靶点对包括草地贪夜蛾在内的害虫种群进行有效地控制(Gu et al., 2022)。

## 2 草地贪夜蛾的生物学特性与防治

草地贪夜蛾经历卵、幼虫、蛹和成虫这 4 个发育阶段,属于完全变态昆虫,其完成 1 个世代平均需要 45 d 左右(牛浩等, 2022)。草地贪夜蛾存在性别二

态性,即雌性和雄性在形态上如前翅斑纹和生殖器官方面存在很大差异(Gu et al., 2022)。草地贪夜蛾雌性和雄性都可以进行多次交配,雌性成虫寿命一般为7~21 d,平均1头雌虫总计可产卵1 500粒左右,最多可达2 000粒左右,因此在环境适宜下草地贪夜蛾能够呈现出很强的繁殖能力(Gu et al., 2022)。

目前,草地贪夜蛾的害虫治理策略主要依赖于化学农药防治(Bolzan et al., 2019; Lira et al., 2020; Wu et al., 2021)或使用能够表达苏云金芽胞杆菌 *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) 晶体毒蛋白的转基因植物进行害虫防治(Van den Berg et al., 2021; Yu et al., 2021),此外基于微生物杀虫剂(朱凯辉等, 2024)与天敌生物的防治策略也有应用(黄潮龙等, 2022; 田彩红等, 2022; 覃江梅等, 2023)。考虑到化学药剂和生物杀虫剂能引起害虫产生抗性,近年来,随着分子生物学、遗传学、生物信息学的不断发展,TALEN和CRISPR等基因编辑技术将通过靶向敲除基因达到降低害虫种群密度的目的(Carvalho et al., 2013; Chandrasena et al., 2018; Gu et al., 2022)。针对性别比定向(Compton & Tu, 2022; Ranian et al., 2022; Pollegioni et al., 2023)和雌性致死系统(Tan et al., 2013; Ranian et al., 2022; Yan et al., 2023)实现对雄性不育或雌性致死的精准调控极大促进了昆虫不育技术在鳞翅目害虫防治中的发展,并开启了遗传防治在控制害虫虫口数量应用的先河。草地贪夜蛾是迁飞性害虫,其迁飞路径的分析需跨越较大经纬度,因此草地贪夜蛾的发生与迁移路径的预测预报对解决本地种群迁出或外来种群迁入的问题至关重要(吴秋琳等, 2019; 陈辉等, 2020)。目前我国对于草地贪夜蛾的测报主要利用灯诱和性诱的手段进行成虫数量监测;同时,对诱集的草地贪夜蛾进行解剖,将卵巢长度分为5个级别来判断其在当地暴发或外迁的概率(赵胜园等, 2019; 姜玉英等, 2021; 张智等, 2021)。研究学者根据历年的气象资料和有效积温对草地贪夜蛾分布进行模拟分析,预测其在我国的迁飞路径和发生趋势,将有助于开展田间防治(严明良等, 2008; 吴秋琳等, 2019)。

### 3 展望

我国面临草地贪夜蛾不断扩散并持续为害的现状(丁奎婷等, 2023),因此有必要制订科学的防治策略。首先,迁飞轨迹预测显示,云南省是东南亚草地

贪夜蛾种群迁入我国的必经之路(吴秋琳等, 2019),因此可以在边境构建预防害虫侵入的生态屏障,减少侵入虫源(叶辉等, 2022),其次,对定殖的草地贪夜蛾则可以对其在国内的发生动态进行监测,同时建立模型模拟其迁飞轨迹和落点,根据草地贪夜蛾降落的时间节点,在其迁飞路径的主要降落点采取不育品系的持续释放或是天敌释放等绿色防控技术进行防治,降低草地贪夜蛾虫口数量(郭安红等, 2022)。

绿色防控技术包括基于害虫对光或颜色趋性的物理诱杀、性诱剂诱杀、保护和释放天敌、Bt微生物制剂和植物源农药、农用抗生素、植物诱抗剂等生物制剂应用技术等。相比于化学农药的大量施用导致昆虫抗药性和农药残留等一系列问题,绿色防控技术更为安全环保。目前,昆虫不育技术已是现代化技术发展中害虫绿色防控的重要内容,它具有可持续性、方式多样性、环境友好性和不易产生抗性等诸多优点,已然成为有害生物综合治理的关键一环。开发更多类似于 *dsx* 基因的雌性致死或者雄性不育特性的靶向基因将为基于遗传调控的昆虫不育技术的发展起到至关重要的作用。

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