

功能基因组技术在昆虫抗药性研究中的应用展望

陈皓 彭威 韩宝瑜*

(中国计量大学生命科学学院, 浙江省生物计量及检验检疫技术重点实验室, 杭州 310018)

摘要: 目前化学防治仍是植物保护的重要手段, 化学杀虫剂通过参与昆虫自然选择, 诱导其产生可遗传的基因突变, 从而导致昆虫抗药性的增加, 近年来随着杀虫剂的广泛使用, 抗药性已成为植物保护领域亟需解决的重大问题。利用分子生物学手段对由基因变异引起的昆虫抗药性进行解析已成为可能, 在现今大多数昆虫抗药性研究中, 功能基因组技术已被广泛用于候选基因调控抗药性机制的研究。本文介绍了双元基因表达技术——GAL4/UAS技术、基因干扰技术——RNAi技术和基因编辑技术——CRISPR/Cas9技术这3种有助于阐明昆虫抗药性分子机制的功能基因组技术, 综述了这3种功能基因组技术在近几年昆虫抗药性研究中的应用实例, 讨论了其目前的发展状况及其优势和局限性, 以期在完善的功能基因组技术支持下为昆虫抗药性研究取得更多突破性进展。

关键词: 昆虫抗药性; 功能基因组技术; GAL4/UAS技术; RNA干扰技术; CRISPR/Cas9技术

Application prospects of functional genome analysis technologies in insecticide resistance researches

CHEN Hao PENG Wei HAN Baoyu*

(Zhejiang Provincial Key Laboratory of Biometrology and Inspection & Quarantine, College of Life Sciences,
China Jiliang University, Hangzhou 310018, Zhejiang Province, China)

Abstract: At present, chemical control is still the significant approach for plant protection. Chemical insecticides participate in natural selection of insects by inducing hereditary genetic mutations, resulting in an increase of insecticide resistance. With the wide applications of insecticides in recent years, the resistance has become a crucial problem that needs to be solved in the field of plant protection. It is now possible to use methods in molecular biology to analyze insecticide resistance caused by genetic mutations. Functional genome analysis technologies have been widely used in the study on the mechanism of candidate genes in regulating insecticide resistance. This article introduced three functional genomic techniques that helped clarify the molecular mechanisms of insecticide resistance: the binary gene expression technology—GAL4/UAS technology, the gene interference technology—RNAi technology and the gene editing technology—CRISPR/Cas9 technology. Meanwhile, this article reviewed the application examples for the three functional genomic techniques in insecticide resistance research in recent years, discussed the current development and their advantages and limitations, with a view to make more breakthrough progresses in the insecticide resistance research based on the comprehensive functional genomic technologies.

Key words: insect resistance; functional genome analysis technology; GAL4/UAS technology; RNA interference technology; CRISPR/Cas9 technology

基金项目: 国家重点研发计划(2018YFC1604402), 联合国粮农组织和国际原子能署项目(No. D44003)

*通信作者 (Author for correspondence), E-mail: hanby15@163.com

收稿日期: 2019-05-20

目前,化学药剂防治仍是世界上植物保护的一种主要方法,但随之产生的昆虫抗药性问题日趋严重。杀虫剂的广泛和高剂量使用导致昆虫抗药性基因通过自然选择被保留下来,昆虫对杀虫剂的抵抗力逐代增强而产生高抗药性成为防治害虫的一大障碍(Denholm et al., 2002)。昆虫抗药性是杀虫剂失效的主要原因之一(Karunaratne, 1998),因此解析昆虫抗药性机制对于害虫防治具有重要意义,研究昆虫抗药性的分子机制有助于害虫防治方法的发展。抗药性根据产生的机理可分为代谢抗性、靶标抗性、穿透抗性和行为抗性(Denholm & Rowland, 1992),代谢抗性和靶标抗性被认为是最主要的昆虫抗性机制(Panini et al., 2016)。靶标抗性是杀虫剂作用的靶标分子发生突变或表达量减少使与杀虫剂结合的位点减少,使昆虫对药物抗性增加,主要涉及乙酰胆碱酯酶(acetylcholinesterase, AChE)、钠离子通道和 γ -氨基丁酸受体(Casida & Durkin, 2013)。代谢抗性是解毒酶表达量或活性的增加提高昆虫对杀虫剂代谢导致抗药性增强,其中重要的解毒酶系有细胞色素P450酶系(cytochrome P450, CYP)、酯酶(esterase, EST)和谷胱甘肽S-转移酶(glutathione S-transferase, GST)等(Ranson et al., 2002; Feyereisen et al., 2015)。穿透抗性是昆虫渗透屏障结构和成分发生改变产生昆虫抗药性,主要通过增加表皮蛋白表达量减少杀虫剂进入体内或三磷酸腺苷转运蛋白(ATP-bonding cassette transporters, ABC)增加杀虫剂从体内组织中的排出(张丽阳和刘承兰, 2016)。

功能基因组技术能够对来源于基因组和转录组的序列信息进行体内功能验证,如通过系统地沉默、敲除和过表达特定靶标基因以阐明其在生物中的特定作用。已知抗药性涉及多个基因中的多个突变,通常具有独立和复杂的起源(Ffrench-Constant & Richard, 2013)。随着大量昆虫全基因组测序数据的获得以及转录组测序技术的普及,更多研究者从基因层面来研究昆虫抗药性机制(Hemingway et al., 2002; Oakeshott et al., 2003; 陈龙飞等, 2020)。近年来,多种功能基因组技术被大量应用于抗药性相关基因的沉默、敲除和过表达,深入解析了基因突变与抗药性之间的分子机制。功能基因组技术使昆虫抗药性机制研究快速发展(Homem & Davies, 2018)。本文对3种功能基因组技术的原理以及在昆虫抗药性分子机制研究中的应用进行了综述,讨论了这些技术目前的发展状况及其优势和局限性。

1 GAL4/UAS技术在昆虫抗药性中的应用

1.1 GAL4/UAS技术原理

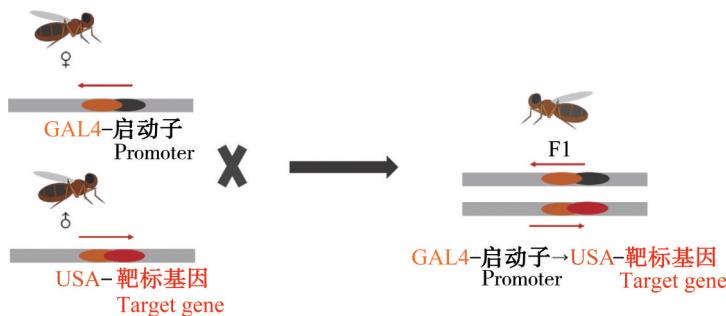
双元基因表达技术——GAL4/UAS技术来自一种双元表达系统,由半乳糖调控的上游启动子元件4(galactose-regulated upstream promoter element 4, GAL4)和上游激活序列(upstream activation sequence, UAS)两部分组成。GAL4和UAS是酵母中与半乳糖代谢相关的调控因子,GAL4能够与特异性的UAS结合启动下游基因表达。Fischer et al. (1988)在黑腹果蝇*Drosophila melanogaster*中利用插入的酵母转录因子GAL4激活了UAS中报告基因的表达,表明GAL4/UAS技术作为一种重要的功能基因组学研究技术开始得到应用。此后,Brand & Perrimon(1993)开发出一种可对黑腹果蝇任意靶标基因表达进行时空调控的GAL4/UAS技术,即只有将携带GAL4启动元件转基因亲本与携带UAS候选基因的转基因亲本杂交,其后代个体才能表达候选基因(图1)。此外,该技术可用于表达任意候选基因包括致死基因,所以可以利用热休克蛋白(heat shock protein, HSP)启动子调控目的基因的表达,即利用启动子的热敏性,通过改变热击时间和温度调控目的基因的表达(Widlak et al., 2003)。GAL4/UAS技术可以用于研究通过缺失基因或过表达基因而产生的表型(Duffy, 2002),因此该技术可以用于基因功能验证进而为杀虫剂抗性研究中展开应用。Pfeiffer et al.(2010)还开发了更复杂的GAL4/UAS工具,通过系统地改变启动子、操纵子、转录激活结构域等可以更精细准确地调控基因表达。

1.2 GAL4/UAS技术在昆虫抗药性中的应用

GAL4/UAS技术在黑腹果蝇中的使用已经取得了巨大成功。Daborn et al.(2002)在黑腹果蝇野生种群对双对氯苯基三氯乙烷的抗药性研究中,通过HSP的GAL4启动子HSP-GAL4过表达细胞色素P450 CYP6g1基因,发现黑腹果蝇对双对氯苯基三氯乙烷产生抗药性。Le Goff et al.(2003)则利用微管蛋白(tubulin protein, TubP)的GAL4启动子TubP-GAL4过表达CYP6g1基因,发现黑腹果蝇对有机磷杀虫剂马拉硫磷和啶虫脒、吡虫啉和烯啶虫胺等新烟碱类杀虫剂有交叉抗药性。Chung et al.(2007)使用GAL4/UAS技术在基因上游插入1个Accord反转录转座子的长末端重复序列(long terminal repeat, LTR),即利用Accord LTR-GAL4启动子过表达CYP6g1基因,发现黑腹果蝇表现出更强的耐药性,表明LTR能增加解毒代谢组织中CYP6g1基因

表达量从而使黑腹果蝇对双对氯苯基三氯乙烷的抗药性增强。Bogwitz et al.(2005)通过GAL4启动

子驱动在黑腹果蝇中肠和马氏管中表达CYP12A4基因,导致其对生长调节剂虱螨脲表现了抗药性。



GAL4: 半乳糖调节的上游启动子元件4; UAS: 上游激活序列。图中灰色条带代表基因, 橙色序列代表GAL4/UAS系统, 黑色序列代表启动子, 红色序列代表靶标基因。GAL4: Galactose-regulated upstream promoter element 4; UAS: upstream activation sequence. Gray band represents gene, orange sequence represents GAL4/UAS system, black sequence represents promoter, and red sequence represents target gene.

图1 GAL4/UAS技术基本机制示意图

Fig. 1 The schematic diagram of GAL4/UAS technology

另外,黑腹果蝇GAL4/UAS技术还可用于验证其它昆虫的解毒酶基因功能。Daborn et al.(2012)利用黑腹果蝇GAL4/UAS技术验证铜绿蝇*Lucilia cuprina*的羧酸酯酶基因*aE7*参与了氧化乐果的抗药性、冈比亚按蚊*Anopheles gambiae*的谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶基因*GstE2*参与了双对氯苯基三氯乙烷的抗药性以及烟粉虱*Bemisia tabaci*的细胞色素P450 *CYP6cm1*基因参与了吡虫啉的抗药性。Riveron et al.(2013)也用此方法验证了细胞色素P450的2个等位基因*CYP6P9a*和*CYP6P9b*影响不吉按蚊*Anopheles funestus*田间种群对拟除虫菊酯的抗药性;Riveron et al.(2014)之后又用此方法在黑腹果蝇中过表达不吉按蚊的GST基因*GStE2*证实其对双对氯苯基三氯乙烷的抗药性。

相较于黑腹果蝇,在其它非模式昆虫中GAL4/UAS技术的应用比较少,其原因可能与非模式昆虫保存大量突变种群技术困难、繁殖和饲养效率不高以及基因组数据缺乏的3个主要限制因素有关(Homem & Davies, 2018)。尽管存在这些困难,GAL4/UAS技术已在一些昆虫中取得一定的研究进展,在多种昆虫中用来评估单个解毒酶基因在害虫抗性中的作用。如Pang et al.(2016)利用GAL4/UAS技术过表达褐飞虱*Nilaparvata lugens*的细胞色素P450 *CYP6ER1*基因,其对吡虫啉表现强抗性。Zimmer et al.(2018)跟踪调查研究表明,*CYP6ER1*基因在褐飞虱抗性种系中重复,它的重复和新功能化使褐飞虱抗性发生进化,导致吡虫啉抗药性的表达增强。Imamura et al.(2003)在家蚕*Bombyx mori*

中建立了GAL4/UAS二元表达系统,Kobayashi et al.(2011)通过分析不同GAL4亚型的转录激活效率进一步完善了家蚕的GAL4/UAS转化系统;另外,Hara et al.(2017)通过优化转录和翻译增强子提高了家蚕体内异源蛋白的表达,家蚕已成为GAL4/UAS技术适用的重要昆虫之一。Schinko et al.(2010)通过不同的GAL4亚型在赤拟谷盗*Tribolium castaneum*中建立了GAL4/UAS表达系统。Kokozza & Raikhel(2011)建立了第1个埃及伊蚊*Aedes aegypti*的GAL4/UAS技术,利用此技术对其进行基因改造,之后Zhao et al.(2014)开发了埃及伊蚊羧肽酶A(carboxypeptidase A, CP)CP-GAL4启动子驱动GAL4/UAS表达系统,利用此系统来研究肠道特异性基因表达。Lynd & Lycett(2012)建立的GAL4/UAS技术可用于在冈比亚按蚊中以稳健和组织特异性方式成功激活基因的表达。GAL4/UAS技术能够调控转基因品系中基因的表达,这些成功的应用为未来在更多昆虫中应用该技术验证基因调控杀虫剂抗性机制研究提供了依据。

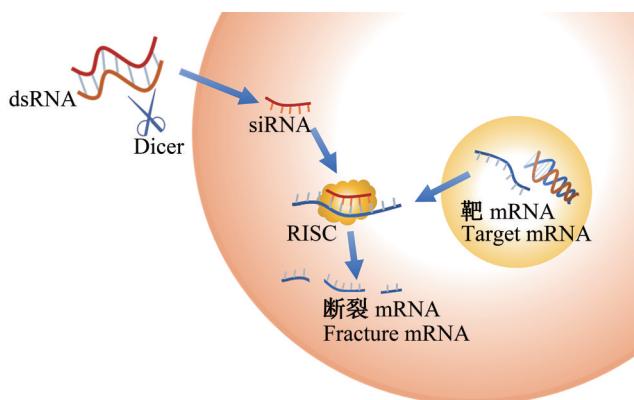
2 RNAi技术在昆虫抗药性中的应用

2.1 RNAi技术原理

RNA干扰(RNA interference, RNAi)是一种进化过程中保守的基因沉默机制,通过短干扰RNA(short interfering RNA, siRNA)介导信使RNA(messenger RNA, mRNA)序列特异性降解,其在植物、动物和微生物中广泛发生(Carthew & Sontheimer, 2009)。RNAi现象首次在秀丽隐杆线虫*Caenorhab-*

dits elegans 发现,当引入与线虫特定基因序列同源的双链 RNA(double-stranded RNA, dsRNA)会导致该基因沉默(Fire et al., 1998)。RNAi 技术是利用 RNAi 机制的基因沉默原理,其过程首先是 dsRNA 被核酸内切酶 RNase III(Dicer 酶)切割成 21~25 bp 长的 siRNA, siRNA 在胞内 RNA 解旋酶的作用下解链,其反义链被整合到 RNA 诱导沉默复合物(RNA-induced silencing complex, RISC)上,并特异性结合至靶标 mRNA, RICS 在结合部位切割靶标 mRNA,导致 mRNA 降解(图 2)(Carthew & Sontheimer, 2009)。理论上,只要获得某个基因的序列,就可以在体内抑制其基因的表达,并有较高的特异性

(Zhang et al., 2013)。RNAi 技术的另一个优点是它不依赖于生殖细胞转化技术,而是可通过饲喂法、显微注射法、组织培养(浸泡)法、转基因法和病毒介导法来递送 dsRNA 和 siRNA,高效且易操作(王聪等, 2018)。基于以上优点, RNAi 技术作为一种功能基因组技术得到广泛应用,已成为研究昆虫基因功能的主要技术之一,并成功用于害虫杀虫剂抗性分子机制研究中(张涛等, 2018)。由于 RNAi 技术仅影响基因的表达水平,故 RNAi 技术主要用于研究昆虫的代谢抗性机制,但不能用于研究杀虫剂靶基因点突变导致的抗药性。



dsRNA: 双链 RNA; Dicer: 核酸内切酶 RNase III(Dicer 酶); siRNA: 短干扰 RNA; RISC: RNA 诱导沉默复合物。
dsRNA: Double-stranded RNA; Dicer: RNase III; siRNA: short interfering RNA; RISC: RNA-induced silencing complex.

图 2 RNAi 基本机制示意图

Fig. 2 The schematic diagram of the basic mechanism of RNAi

2.2 RNAi 技术在昆虫抗药性中的应用

Zhu et al.(2012)在臭虫 *Cimex lectularius* 中通过注射 dsRNA 敲除细胞色素 P450 还原酶 *C1CPR* 基因导致其溴氰菊酯抗性种群对该杀虫剂的抗药性降低,表明细胞色素 P450 参与溴氰菊酯的代谢。环磷酸腺苷(cyclic adenosine monophosphate, cAMP)信号通路是 G 蛋白偶联受体介导的细胞信号通路,通过 cAMP 水平的变化调节细胞内的生物活性反应,通路成分包括 G 蛋白偶联受体(G-protein-coupled receptor, GPCR)、Gs 蛋白 α 亚基(Gs alpha subunit protein, Gas)、腺苷酸环化酶(adenylyl cyclase, AC)、cAMP、蛋白激酶 A(protein kinase A, PKA)(Neves et al., 2002)。Li et al.(2014)和 Li & Liu(2017)通过在致倦库蚊 *Culex quinquefasciatus* 中注射 dsRNA 沉默表达 GPCR 或 Gas 或 AC 都会导致下游通路成分和细胞色素 P450 减少,致使倦库蚊对苄氯菊酯的抗药性降低,表明 GPCR/Gas/AC/cAMP-PKA 信号途径参与调控杀虫剂抗性相关 P450 基因的表达。

Lumjuan et al.(2011)发现埃及伊蚊抗性种群中存在 GST 相关基因过表达现象,通过注射 dsRNA 干扰 *GStE2* 和 *GStE7* 基因的表达,引起了其对拟除虫菊酯更高的敏感性,表明 GST 可能参与抗药性的产生。Bautista et al.(2009)对抗苄氯菊酯的小菜蛾 *Plutella xylostella* 4 龄幼虫喂食细胞色素 P450 基因 *CYP6BG1* 的 dsRNA 能导致这些幼虫对苄氯菊酯的敏感性增加。唐涛等(2013)用单独 *CYP6B7* 基因或 *CYP6B7* 基因与细胞色素 P450 还原酶(cytochrome P450 reductase, CPR)/细胞色素 b₅(cytochrome b₅, Cyt-b₅)的 dsRNA 注射处理抗性棉铃虫 *Helicoverpa armigera* 后,高效氯氟菊酯对棉铃虫的毒力显著提高,证明了 *CYP6B7* 或 *CYP6B7* 基因和 CPR、Cyt-b₅ 影响棉铃虫对高效氯氟菊酯抗性。Killiny et al.(2014)在柑橘木虱 *Diaphorina citri* 中通过注射 5 个抗性相关 *CYP4* 基因的 dsRNA,导致抗性种群对吡虫啉的敏感性增加。Bao et al.(2016)在褐飞虱中通过注射 dsRNA 敲除 2 个细胞色素 P450 基因

CYP6AY1 和 *CYP6ER1* 的表达, 证实了这 2 个基因在吡虫啉抗药性中的作用。Gong et al. (2014) 对棉蚜 *Aphis gossypii* 抗性个体喂食 *CarE* 基因的 dsRNA 后, *CarE* 基因的表达以及对氧化乐果的抗性被显著抑制。Wu et al. (2018) 沉默抗性棉蚜的 *CYP6CY14* 基因后, 显著增加了其对噻虫嗪的敏感性。Kalsi & Palli (2017) 通过对马铃薯甲虫 *Leptinotarsa decemlineata* 进行基因沉默研究发现 4 种细胞色素 P450 基因 *CYP6BJa/b*、*CYP6BJv1*、*CYP9Z25* 和 *CYP9Z29* 是其抗药性所必需的基因。

RNAi 技术还能与 GAL4/UAS 技术结合使用。如 Zhu et al. (2010) 利用 RNAi 技术沉默了赤拟谷盗 *CYP6BQ9* 基因的表达, 赤拟谷盗对溴氰菊酯敏感性增加, 再结合 GAL4/UAS 技术来驱动该基因在黑腹果蝇中表达, 发现其对溴氰菊酯抗药性增加, 证明了 *CYP6BQ9* 基因在溴氰菊酯抗药性中的重要作用。Seong et al. (2019) 在黑腹果蝇中通过 HSP 启动子 HS-GAL4 和 UAS-RNAi 驱动产生热休克诱导的 RNAi 品系, 沉默 *Cyp4p1* 和 *Cyp4p2* 基因, 与其相应的非热休克对照品系相比, 这些转基因品系显示出对双对氯苯基三氯乙烷更高的敏感性。

RNAi 技术已被广泛用于昆虫抗药性机制研究中, 但该技术也有局限性。目前 RNAi 技术最大的挑战是为避免脱靶效应设计合适的靶标基因 dsRNA, 昆虫解毒酶系基因和 ABC 蛋白中的每种都是一个庞大的基因家族。设计的 dsRNA 可能无意中抑制了其它相关基因的表达, 因此观察到的效应和表型可能不仅仅是由于靶标基因的抑制引起的。每个家族中可能有几种转运蛋白能够解毒相同的化学物质, 仅沉默 1 个基因可能不会导致对杀虫剂出现显著的敏感性 (Kim et al., 2015)。相较于特异的靶标基因或者特异的靶标区域, 如靶向的 mRNA 是不同物种中高度保守的序列 (如 *actin* 基因), 其 RNAi 脱靶效率会显著增高 (Nandety et al., 2015)。靶基因序列碱基组成也会显著影响 RNAi 效率, 鸟嘌呤和胞嘧啶含量相对较低时, 沉默效果较好 (Hollen et al., 2002)。另外, 由于昆虫中肠中高活性的核酸酶会导致 dsRNA 的降解, RNAi 技术在某些昆虫尤其是鳞翅目中干扰效率不高 (Terenius et al., 2011; Grover et al., 2019)。dsRNA 的递送方法也会影响 RNAi 的效率, Wynant et al. (2014a, b) 研究发现沙漠蝗 *Schistocerca gregaria* 注射效率远高于喂食效率, 这是因为喂食会导致部分 dsRNA 的降解, 而注射 dsRNA 会通过受体介导的内吞作用增强其干扰效果。因此, RNAi 技术在昆虫抗药性分子机制研究中

有重要作用, 但需要进一步提高和优化。

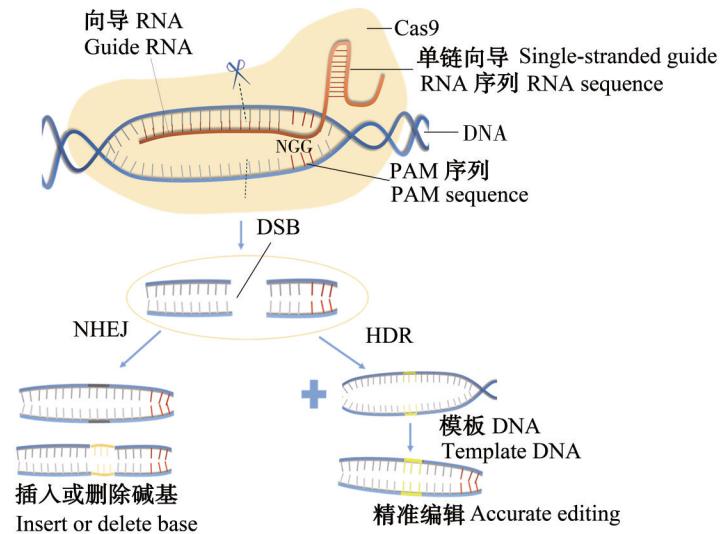
3 CRISPR/Cas9 在昆虫抗药性中的应用

3.1 CRISPR/Cas9 技术原理

规律成簇的间隔短回文重复序列及其相关蛋白 (clustered regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats/CRISPR associated proteins, CRISPR/Cas) 技术是一种在细菌和古细菌中发现的获得性免疫防御系统, 已被应用于其它生物体基因组的编辑 (Sorek et al., 2013)。CRISPR/Cas9 技术是利用生物体的 CRISPR/Cas 系统编辑靶标序列的基因编辑技术, Cas9 酶是在链球菌 *Streptococcus pyogenes* 中发现的和 CRISPR/Cas 系统相关的 DNA 核酸内切酶。该技术基本机制是通过 1 个短引导 RNA (short guide RNA, sgRNA) 分子, Cas9 酶特异性识别靶标 DNA 的前间区序列邻近基序 (protospacer adjacent motif, PAM) (Mojica et al., 2009), 导致靶标位点产生双链断裂 (double-strand DNA break, DSB), 诱导 DSB 通过非同源末端连接 (non-homologous end joining, NHEJ) 方式进行修复, 靶标序列发生碱基缺少或插入。DSB 也可以通过同源重组进行修复 (homology-directed repair, HDR), 即利用受损的 DNA 具有同源性的供体模板来实现精准的基因编辑 (Iliakis et al., 2004) (图 3)。CRISPR/Cas9 技术可以在几乎所有生物体中进行定向、高精度的基因组修饰和基因编辑 (Hsu et al., 2014; Shen et al., 2017)。与其它基因组编辑技术相比, CRISPR/Cas9 技术不需要重复设计和表达新的核酸酶, 只需根据目的基因序列设计特异性的短引导 RNA 分子 (short guide RNA, sgRNA) 即可实现对靶基因的编辑 (周芮和张辟, 2019)。因此 CRISPR/Cas9 技术被大量应用于验证基因参与昆虫抗药性机制的研究中, 被用来解析和阐明昆虫复杂的抗药性分子机制。

3.2 CRISPR/Cas9 技术在昆虫抗药性中的应用

近些年, CRISPR/Cas9 技术被用于研究昆虫对生物杀虫剂多杀菌素的抗药性机制。研究发现, 多种害虫对多杀菌素的抗药性已有进化现象, 这与其靶标烟碱乙酰胆碱受体 (nicotinic acetylcholine receptors, nAChR) 的 $\alpha 6$ 亚基改变有关 (Perry et al., 2015)。Somers et al. (2015) 利用 CRISPR/Cas9 技术诱导 $D\alpha 6$ P146S 突变的抗多杀菌素果蝇品系证实了 P146S 突变参与抗药性机制。Zimmer et al. (2016) 利用 CRISPR/Cas9 技术在西方花蓟马 *Frankliniella occidentalis* 中证实了 1 个候选突变 G275E 与西方花蓟马对多杀菌素的田间抗性有关。



PAM序列:前间区序列邻近基序;Cas9:DNA核酸内切酶;DSB:双链断裂;NHEJ:非同源末端连接;HDR:同源重组。PAM sequence: Protospacer adjacent motif; Cas9: DNA endonuclease; DSB: double-strand DNA break; NHEJ: non-homologous end joining; HDR: homology-directed repair.

图3 CRISPR/Cas9技术基本机制示意图

Fig. 3 The schematic diagram of CRISPR/Cas9 technology

双酰胺类杀虫剂是作用于昆虫鱼尼丁受体(ryanodine receptor, RyR)的一种化学药剂,被广泛用于防治鳞翅目害虫。多个研究已证实在小菜蛾和番茄斑潜蝇 *Tuta absoluta* 中,对双酰胺类杀虫剂的抗性与RyR基因突变相关(李秀霞等,2015; Steinbach et al., 2015; Roditakis et al., 2017)。而CRISPR/Cas9技术可以帮助研究每种突变在抗性和交叉抗性中的具体作用。为了分析3种候选突变G4946E、I4790M和G4946V对抗药性的不同影响,Douris et al.(2017)利用CRISPR/Cas9技术在黑腹果蝇RyR基因中插入这3种基因片段,结果显示G4946E基因插入黑腹果蝇中引起致死,而G4946V基因插入黑腹果蝇使其对氟虫双酰胺和氯虫苯甲酰胺具有高水平抗性,对溴氰虫酰胺具有中等水平抗性,I4790M基因插入果蝇使其对氟虫双酰胺具有中度抗性。Zuo et al.(2017)通过CRISPR/Cas9技术在甜菜夜蛾 *Spodoptera exigua* 中插入G4946E基因片段后,甜菜夜蛾获得对双酰胺类杀虫剂高水平的抗性。

几丁质是节肢动物特有的重要组成物质,扰乱几丁质的合成途径可以有效选择性地控制昆虫生长发育(Merzendorfer, 2006)。苄基脲、噻嗪酮和乙螨唑就是几类影响几丁质合成的昆虫生长调节剂。苄基脲抗性小菜蛾几丁质合酶1(chitin synthase 1, *CHS1*)基因的突变位点I1042M和二斑叶螨 *Tetranychus urticae* 的突变位点I1017F相同,这2个位点的突变会导致昆虫对乙螨唑产生抗性(Van Leeuwen et al., 2012)。Douris et al.(2016)在黑腹果蝇中利用

CRISPR/Cas9技术,将I1056M/F基因插入 *CHS* 基因中,突变纯合子黑腹果蝇对乙螨唑、苄基脲和噻嗪酮具有高度抗性,表明这3种昆虫生长调节剂具有相同的分子作用机制,即直接作用于 *CHS* 基因。在尖音库蚊 *C. pipiens* 中,I1043M和I1043L基因突变导致对苄基脲产生抗性,Grigoraki et al.(2017)利用CRISPR/Cas9技术将这2个突变基因插入黑腹果蝇 *CHS* 基因中,导致对苄基脲的抗性显著提高。Itokawa et al.(2016)通过CRISPR/Cas9技术敲除致倦库蚊抗性品系中的细胞色素P450基因 *CYP9M10*,导致基因敲除个体对苄氯菊酯的抗性显著降低。

CRISPR/Cas9技术还可用于修饰害虫的基因组,使抗性种群重获敏感等位基因。如在转基因作物中利用苏云金芽孢杆菌(*Bacillus thuringiensis*, Bt)来表达杀虫毒素,是防治鳞翅目害虫的常用方法(Tabashnik et al., 2013)。在鳞翅目昆虫中,中肠类钙黏蛋白(cadherin-like protein, CaLP)和三磷酸腺苷结合盒转运体C2(ATP-bonding cassette transporters C2, ABCC2)的突变导致对隐花色素(cryptochromes 1, Cry1)型毒素的抗性,而CaLP和ABCC2是Cry1蛋白的受体(Vadlamudi et al., 1995; Atsumi et al., 2012; 吴超等, 2019), Wang et al.(2016)利用CRISPR/Cas9技术对棉铃虫敏感品系中 *CaLP* 基因的敲除,导致棉铃虫敏感品系出现高抗性表型,表明CaLP作为一种Cry1蛋白受体起着重要作用, Stevens et al.(2017)在黑腹果蝇中使用GAL4/UAS技术验证了ABCC2作为Cry1蛋白受体的重要作用。

棉铃虫另一种ABC转运蛋白ABCA2的功能缺失,会导致对Bt毒素Cry2Ab的高抗性,采用CRISPR/Cas9技术敲除ABCA2基因 $HaABCA2$ 可导致对Bt毒素Cry2Ab和Cry2Aa都产生高抗性(Wang et al., 2017)。Guo et al.(2019)通过CRISPR/Cas9技术敲除小菜蛾的 $PxABCC2$ 和 $PxABCC3$ 基因,导致对Cry1Ac毒素表现了高水平抗性,证实了ABCC2和ABCC3蛋白作为昆虫中肠功能受体影响对Bt毒素Cry1Ac抗性。CRISPR/Cas9技术由于它的灵活性和普适性,将在昆虫抗性机制领域发挥着重要作用,并能进一步在植物保护领域中得到应用。

4 展望

在昆虫抗药性分子机制研究中,基因突变或基因表达量的改变与抗药性表型存在相关性。昆虫的抗药性机制是一个复杂的系统,随着功能基因组技术的发展,可以利用其对昆虫基因组和转录组中的基因进行功能分析,检测与抗药性表型之间存在的关联性,进而能够对昆虫特定基因在抗药性表型中的功能进行分析。

本文介绍了3种功能基因组技术,这3种技术各有其优势和局限。双元基因表达技术——GAL4/UAS技术的主要优点:在没有启动子特异性激活时,不会发生目的基因的表达;可以过表达基因也可使基因功能缺失;还可携带致死基因并通过致死基因如HSP基因帮助筛选。在黑腹果蝇基因功能验证试验中得到普遍应用,可获转基因品系量大,但其也有很大的局限性,主要是物种的局限,因为需要通过生殖完成靶标基因的激活,繁殖和饲养的效率不高且非模式生物的基因组数据不足,故并不适用于每种昆虫(Homem & Davies, 2018)。但GAL4/UAS技术仍不失为一种较为高效、简洁的功能基因组技术。GAL4/UAS技术也在不断进步,已在家蚕(Imamura et al., 2003)、褐飞虱(Schinko et al., 2010)、埃及伊蚊(Kokoza & Raikhel, 2011)、赤拟谷盗(Pang et al., 2016)中建立稳定的GAL4/UAS技术。另外,还可通过系统地改变启动子、操纵子、转录激活结构域等更精细、准确地调控基因表达(Pfeiffer et al., 2010)。

基因沉默技术——RNAi技术是现在更普遍应用的功能基因组技术,因为没有GAL4/UAS技术的局限处,该技术原则上可以靶向沉默昆虫中的任何基因。但RNAi也有缺陷,RNAi只能用于基因沉默,而且它的效率高度依赖于物种,鳞翅目的RNAi效率不高(Terenius et al., 2011),递送方式也会影响

效率,在一些昆虫中通过喂食递送会使dsRNA在其肠降解,进而影响沉默效果,所以需要更好地了解不同昆虫之间分子和生理基础的显著差异对外源dsRNA反馈的影响(Zhang et al., 2013)。需要注意的是RNAi有可能会发生脱靶效应,所以dsRNA的设计尤为重要(Li et al., 2013)。dsRNA可以靶向沉默害虫的抗性基因或必需基因使其抗药性降低或直接致死,因此RNAi在植物保护方面有着巨大的潜力,在未来植物保护领域将扮演重要角色(Zhang et al., 2013)。值得思考的是昆虫是否也会对dsRNA产生抗性——通过靶基因的突变使siRNA无法有效识别靶基因的mRNA;RNAi效率的影响机制还有待探究以及提出解决方法,如dsRNA的不稳定性、dsRNA进入细胞的不完全、核心RNAi酶的缺失和全身系统扩散的阻碍都可能限制其效率(Cooper et al., 2019);dsRNA的递送方式也可以改进,比如使用亲脂性转染试剂(Taning et al., 2016)或纳米颗粒(Zhang et al., 2010)或基因工程改造过的共生菌(Whitten & Dyson, 2017)帮助递送。

CRISPR/Cas9技术是近年来的热门技术,相较于前两者,该技术的优势是Cas9酶的商业性使成本降低以及丰富的在线资源使其操作更简易。它的精确性使研究者可以更灵活地编辑基因,可以敲除或插入基因,还可以加入标记基因帮助筛选(Ceasar et al., 2016; Adli, 2018),可以更高效地在RNAi不适宜的昆虫物种中验证候选基因功能。在昆虫中可以利用CRISPR/Cas9技术对杀虫剂抗性相关基因进行编辑来研究其抗药性表达机制,但是由于缺乏先进的分子工具,大多数非模式昆虫还是基于RNAi方法(Sun et al., 2017)。同样为了避免脱靶效应,CRISPR/Cas9技术需要设计有效的sgRNA(Bier et al., 2018),另外,对编辑的品系进行多代回交以及突变体筛选会增加试验操作成本(Kotwica-Rolinska et al., 2019),因此,避免脱靶效应、优化Cas蛋白和设计更有效的sgRNA是未来CRISPR/Cas9技术的发展方向(Adli, 2018)。CRISPR/Cas9技术在DNA水平对靶标基因进行敲除,而RNAi技术主要在mRNA水平上沉默目标基因表达,因此,对靶标生物来说CRISPR/Cas9技术造成的基因功能缺失是永久性的,而由RNAi引起的缺失是可逆的。GAL4/UAS、RNAi和CRISPR/Cas9技术在模式物种如黑腹果蝇的抗药性机制研究中已得到广泛应用。而随着非模式物种昆虫生殖细胞系转化技术的发展和基因测序的完备,以及基于转录组数据检测的害虫抗药

性检测方法的建立(陈龙飞等,2020),以上3种功能基因组技术在其它害虫抗药性机制研究中的应用也将得到发展。

利用功能基因组技术对害虫抗药性机制中的关键过程进行调控能够应用于未来害虫抗药性控制的发展方向,如干扰或敲除杀虫剂作用位点可以降低靶标与杀虫剂的亲和力,过表达细胞色素P450酶系和谷胱甘肽转移酶系基因能够增加杀虫剂的降解,表皮结构成分的变化和ABC转运蛋白基因表达量升高能够有效阻挡杀虫剂的渗入。由于昆虫抗药性机制复杂,对其调控机制和调控网络的研究还有许多空白,在今后研究中,期望更多地通过功能基因组技术对抗性机制的关键步骤进行调控,从多基因的相互作用去解析昆虫抗药性的进化及机制。因此,需要充分发展功能基因组技术,克服现在的技术难点和补充不足,如将GAL4/UAS技术引入更多非模式昆虫中或建立新的遗传表达系统,改进dsRNA构建体的设计和增强稳定性,提高RNAi的效率,改善sgRNA特异性。这3种强大的功能基因组技术能帮助理解和阐明昆虫的抗药性机制,从而指导治理昆虫抗药性,为害虫的综合防治提供更好的监测和治理方法。另外,也可为设计不易产生抗性的化合物开辟新的思路,对新农药的研制与开发提供新的理论依据。

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