

草地贪夜蛾潜在RNAi靶标致死基因及纳米载体 介导RNAi技术的应用和展望

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摘要: 草地贪夜蛾 *Spodoptera frugiperda* 是一种世界性重大农业害虫, 在全球多个国家普遍发生, 其幼虫可为害玉米、水稻等多种农作物。该虫于 2019 年初入侵我国, 对我国农业生产构成了严重的威胁, 防控形势严峻。为寻求一种草地贪夜蛾的绿色防控方法, 本文对草地贪夜蛾潜在 RNA 干扰 (RNA interference, RNAi) 靶标致死基因、RNAi 传统双链 RNA (double-stranded RNA, dsRNA) 递送技术的瓶颈以及纳米载体介导的 RNAi 技术应用进行概括, 并对纳米载体介导的 RNAi 技术应用前景进行展望。

关键词: 草地贪夜蛾; 基因; 基因干扰; 纳米载体; 防控

Potential RNAi target lethal genes of fall armyworm *Spodoptera frugiperda* and the application and prospect of nanocarrier-mediated RNAi technology

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Abstract: The fall armyworm *Spodoptera frugiperda* is a major agricultural pest in many countries, which leads to the loss of many crops, such as corn and rice. *Spodoptera frugiperda* invaded China in early 2019 and has posed a serious threat to agricultural production, and the situation for its prevention and control is grim. In order to find an environment-friendly prevention and control measure for *S. frugiperda*, the potential RNA interference (RNAi) target lethal genes of *S. frugiperda*, the bottleneck of traditional double-stranded RNA delivery method were summarized, and the application of nanocarrier-mediated RNAi technology and the prospect of its application were forecasted in this review.

Key words: *Spodoptera frugiperda*; gene; gene interference; nanocarrier; control

草地贪夜蛾 *Spodoptera frugiperda* 又称秋行军虫、秋黏虫、伪黏虫, 属鳞翅目夜蛾科灰翅夜蛾属, 是一种杂食性害虫, 寄主广泛, 以啃食作物幼嫩部分为主, 具有严重的危害性(孔德英等, 2019; 唐运林等, 2019)。根据寄主植物类型, 可将草地贪夜蛾分为水稻型和玉米型 2 种亚型, 其中水稻型草地贪夜蛾偏爱水稻和多种牧草, 而玉米型草地贪夜蛾则多取食玉米、花生、棉花、大豆等作物(Perotti et al., 2001; 张磊等, 2019)。草地贪夜蛾原产于美洲热带和亚热带

地区, 其具有迁飞快、适应力强、繁殖力强等特点(卢辉等, 2019), 已从原产地迁飞入侵至世界各地, 截至 2019 年初, 草地贪夜蛾已在 100 多个国家广泛分布。我国于 2019 年 1 月在云南省玉米上首次发现草地贪夜蛾, 截至 10 月 8 日, 该虫已经在我国 26 个省区 1 538 个县(市、区)玉米上被发现, 为害面积已达 104.27 万 hm²(姜玉英等, 2019), 同时部分地区还发现该虫为害小麦(徐丽娜等, 2019)、马铃薯(赵猛等, 2019)、花生(何莉梅等, 2020)、甘蔗(廖永林等,

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2019)、甘蓝(刘银泉等, 2019)等作物。随着草地贪夜蛾的扩散定殖, 其发生面积和为害寄主范围有进一步扩大趋势, 它很可能成为我国常发的重大入侵害虫, 其防控形势不容乐观。草地贪夜蛾在我国入侵时间短, 国内无防治该虫的经验, 也无登记在册的农药, 目前只能借鉴其它国家的经验(杨普云等, 2019)。虽然化学防治方法快速高效, 使用简便, 但容易引起人、畜中毒, 环境污染, 杀伤天敌, 并且长期使用同一种农药, 可使草地贪夜蛾产生不同程度抗药性, 因此一些绿色防控措施应运而生(卢辉等, 2019; 杨普云等, 2019)。

RNA干扰(RNA interference, RNAi)是由内源或外源的双链RNA(double-stranded RNA, dsRNA)导致同源序列基因沉默的现象(Gregory et al., 2005)。利用RNAi技术干扰草地贪夜蛾生长、发育、繁殖相关的基因, 可实现生物防控该害虫的目的。与鞘翅目昆虫相比, 鳞翅目昆虫的基因更难被干扰(Christiaens et al., 2020), 而鳞翅目昆虫缺乏胞内体释放的dsRNA是导致其对RNAi敏感性低的主要原因(Shukla et al., 2016)。本文对草地贪夜蛾潜在RNAi靶标致死基因、RNAi传统dsRNA递送技术的瓶颈以及纳米载体介导的RNAi技术应用进行概括, 并对纳米载体介导的RNAi技术应用前景进行展望, 以期为草地贪夜蛾防控提供新思路。

1 草地贪夜蛾潜在RNAi靶标致死基因

1.1 草地贪夜蛾生长发育相关基因

昆虫的生长、发育、变态、繁殖受保幼激素和蜕皮激素的共同调控。昆虫头部的咽侧体负责保幼激素的合成和释放。在鳞翅目昆虫中, 烟草天蛾 *Man-duca sexta* 体内的抑咽侧体神经肽(allatostatin, AS)和促咽侧体神经肽(allatotropin, AT)是首次被鉴定出的咽侧体调控神经肽, 这两者主要控制鳞翅目昆虫保幼激素的合成(Griebler et al., 2008)。为了验证草地贪夜蛾体内抑咽侧体神经肽的功能, 采用RNAi方法对其allatostatin-*A*型多肽基因进行干扰, 如Meyering-Vos et al.(2006)将2.5 μg dsRNA注射到刚蜕皮的草地贪夜蛾5龄幼虫体内, 与正常饲喂的幼虫相比, 注射dsRNA的幼虫死亡率增加了80%, 同时在蛹期存活幼虫的死亡率增加了58%。

液泡三磷酸腺苷酶(vacuolar adenosine triphosphatase, V-ATPase)是一种存在于各种动植物细胞膜上的多亚基质子泵, 有调节pH、水解ATP和产生电势梯度等功能。昆虫中肠的V-ATP在吸收氨基酸

能量和碱化原生质膜方面发挥着重要作用(刘瑶等, 1999)。对草地贪夜蛾幼虫V-ATP进行基因干扰后, 其体内V-ATPase基因被有效抑制, 致使幼虫中肠显著肥大, 对营养吸收减少, 最终导致幼虫死亡率明显增加, RNAi对基因表达的抑制是短暂的, 可以通过连续多次喂食dsRNA来降低幼虫的存活率(Parsons et al., 2018)。

昆虫的围食膜是由中肠细胞分泌形成的一种半透性膜状结构, 该结构具有协助肠道吸收和消化食物的功能。围食膜还能通过排出苏云金芽孢杆菌 *Bacillus thuringiensis*(Bt)毒素(Rees et al., 2009)和植物化感物质(Barbehenn, 2001)来保护中肠上皮细胞。Rodríguez-de la Noval et al.(2019)在草地贪夜蛾体内发现了一种新型蛋白质PER, 该蛋白质是昆虫围食膜的重要组成部分; 将草地贪夜蛾PER基因的dsRNA注射到草地贪夜蛾3龄幼虫体内后, 与正常饲喂的幼虫相比, 其中肠组织中的PER信使RNA(messenger RNA, mRNA)水平降低了70%, 幼虫化蛹时间推迟了7 d, 同时蛹质量和成虫羽化率也显著降低, 表明PER含量的改变会影响围食膜的功能, 进而影响对食物的消化效率, 最终影响草地贪夜蛾的生长和发育。因此, PER可能会成为防治草地贪夜蛾的新靶点。

Abdominal-A(*abd-A*)基因在昆虫腹部发育、脂肪体合成、心管和神经系统形成及心脏细胞命运分化等过程中发挥着重要作用(Sánchez-Herrero et al., 1985; Foronda et al., 2006)。经CRISPR/Cas9系统诱导后, 草地贪夜蛾胚胎*abd-A*基因发生突变, 致使85%卵不能正常孵化, 而在已孵化的幼虫中, 部分幼虫出现腹部节段融合和前肢畸形, 表明*abd-A*基因功能的完全丧失将严重影响胚胎的发育(Wu et al., 2018)。

黄粉虫 *Tenebrio molitor* 中肠内含有β-1,3-葡聚糖酶, 该酶可以消化食物中的真菌(Genta et al., 2006)。草地贪夜蛾体内也存在编码β-1,3-葡聚糖酶的基因, 该基因主要也在中肠中表达, 但该酶在鳞翅目昆虫中无抗菌作用, 仅对消化胼胝体起作用, 胰胝质的沉积会影响草地贪夜蛾幼虫对营养物质的消化效率, 若对β-1,3-葡聚糖酶基因进行干扰, 可能造成幼虫发育不良, 无法正常生长和化蛹(Bragatto et al., 2010)。

Dim1是一种15 kD的小蛋白, 最初在酵母中发现, 在进化过程中一直保持着保守性, 对有丝分裂中的染色体分离至关重要(Berry & Gould, 1997; Gott-

schalk et al., 1999)。Mehrabadi et al.(2013)通过对草地贪夜蛾 *Dim1* 基因进行功能分析发现,蛋白 *Dim1* 可以使草地贪夜蛾 *Sf9* 细胞增殖,而草地贪夜蛾 *Dim1* 基因的沉默导致细胞数量明显减少,进一步表明 *Dim1* 蛋白在有丝分裂和细胞分裂中起着重要作用。

1.2 草地贪夜蛾Bt蛋白抗性相关基因

近年来,Bt蛋白在害虫防控中发挥着重要作用,一些Cry1和Cry2家族的Bt蛋白可以有效控制草地贪夜蛾,特别是Cry1Fa、Cry1A.105和Cry2AB2(Buntin et al., 2001)。但随着Bt作物的大规模推广,在不断增加的选择压力下,靶标害虫对Bt蛋白产生了抗性。Gahan et al.(2001)研究结果发现,烟芽夜蛾 *Heliothis assulta* 对Cry1Ac的抗性与钙黏蛋白的突变有关,钙黏蛋白存在于昆虫肠道膜中,与Bt蛋白相互作用后,其有毒性。相似的是,草地贪夜蛾体内的ATP结合盒转运蛋白也可以与Cry1家族的蛋白质结合,ABCC2基因编码的蛋白是Cry1Fa和Cry1A.105的受体,ABCC2基因功能的丧失是草地贪夜蛾对Bt蛋白产生抗性的主要原因(Flagel et al., 2018)。草地贪夜蛾肠道中存在一系列以丝氨酸蛋白酶为主的蛋白消化酶,同时丝氨酸蛋白酶也是影响Bt蛋白杀虫效果的重要因素(Opert, 1999),该酶可将130~140 kD的Bt蛋白原毒素转化为55~65 kD的活化毒素(Schnepf et al., 1998),活化毒素会穿过昆虫围食膜,与上皮细胞特定膜受体结合从而发挥作用(Bravo et al., 2002)。Rodríguez-Cabrera et al.(2010)利用RNAi技术干扰了草地贪夜蛾丝氨酸蛋白酶基因 *T6*,发现幼虫中肠组织 *T6* 基因表达水平明显降低,再对草地贪夜蛾幼虫敲除 *T6* 基因后,该基因表达量的降低导致草地贪夜蛾幼虫对Cry1Ca1毒素的敏感性降低。

1.3 草地贪夜蛾几丁质合成与降解相关基因

几丁质又称壳多糖,是N-乙酰葡糖胺通过 β 连接聚合而成的结构,在昆虫甲壳中广泛存在,主要功能是支撑昆虫身体骨架,对其身体起保护作用。草地贪夜蛾几丁质合成酶基因 *CHSB* 参与几丁质的合成,而几丁质酶基因 *CHI* 则控制几丁质的降解,这2种基因均在草地贪夜蛾中肠内表达,前者在草地贪夜蛾摄食阶段表达,而后者在草地贪夜蛾6龄幼虫阶段和蛹阶段表达(Bolognesi et al., 2005)。围食膜主要由蛋白质和几丁质组成,在进食阶段,昆虫通过围食膜来保护肠道内壁的细胞,进而提高对营养物质的消化效率。而在草地贪夜蛾6龄幼虫和蛹中肠中

未检测到几丁质,表明这2个时期围食膜缺失; *CHSB* 基因的mRNA分别在草地贪夜蛾5龄幼虫中高水平表达和在蛹中低水平表达,表明 *CHSB* 蛋白可能控制着围食膜的合成;而 *CHI* 基因在取食阶段无表达,但是在草地贪夜蛾蛹的肠道和表皮组织中存在 *CHI* 基因编码的蛋白质,表明该基因可能控制着草地贪夜蛾蛹期围食膜中几丁质的降解(Bolognesi et al., 2005)。此外,由于植物和微生物体内存在几丁质酶,当害虫取食植物或者接触微生物后,几丁质酶可能会分解其围食膜,降低对食物的消化效率,增加病原体感染的概率(Rao et al., 2004)。

1.4 草地贪夜蛾脂质相关基因

脂动激素(adipokinetic hormone, AKH)由一组结构相关的八肽和十肽组成。在昆虫体内,AKH由位于大脑后部的神经内分泌腺体合成(Weaver et al., 2012)。AKH的生理作用包括调节昆虫运动所需的各种能量来源,抑制脂肪体内RNA、脂肪酸和蛋白质的合成,刺激免疫系统发挥作用(Gäde, 2004)。AKH缺失可能会导致昆虫运动能力丧失,从而导致其死亡。Abdel-Latif & Hoffmann(2007)在草地贪夜蛾中鉴定出了 *Spofr-AKH-1* 和 *Spofr-AKH-2* 两种与脂类相关的基因,同时还发现 *Spofr-AKH* 基因可能在雌虫卵母细胞的形成过程中发挥着重要作用。同时草地贪夜蛾体内还存在另外2种AKH基因家族的成员——*Vanca-AKH* 和 *Manse-AKH*,其中 *Manse-AKH* 基因编码的十肽在鳞翅目昆虫中广泛存在,而 *Vanca-AKH* 基因编码具有脂肪活性的肽,它是AKH神经肽家族中第1个十一肽和第1个未进行酰胺化的肽(Köllisch et al., 2003)。

1.5 草地贪夜蛾防御解毒相关基因

富含半胱氨酸的肽家族是昆虫防御细菌和真菌感染的基础(Dimarcq et al., 1998),昆虫防卫素就属于该家族,通常是由34~46个氨基酸残基组成的阳离子肽段。大多数昆虫防卫素对革兰氏阳性菌有抗菌作用,但对革兰氏阴性菌和真菌几乎没有作用(Dimarcq et al., 1998)。草地贪夜蛾体内有 *Sf-gallerimycin*、*Sf-cobatoxin* 和 *spodoptericin* 三种防卫素基因,接种大肠杆菌 *Escherichia coli* 和枯草杆菌 *B. subtilis* 后,草地贪夜蛾幼虫脂肪体细胞中 *Sf-gallerimycin* 基因表达量上调;注射细菌后,草地贪夜蛾幼虫脂肪体细胞中 *Sf-cobatoxin* 基因表达量上调,而 *spodoptericin* 基因表达量较低(Volkoff et al., 2003),表明这3种基因均与草地贪夜蛾的天然免疫系统有关,若天然免疫系统遭到破坏,草地贪夜蛾会因无法

及时清除体内病菌而死亡。

草地贪夜蛾食性杂,其体内细胞色素P450(cytochrome P450, CYP)等多种解毒酶帮助代谢食物中有毒的植物代谢物,进而适应周围环境。草地贪夜蛾体内有42个编码CYP的序列,分别分布在14个家族中,绝大多数是CYP3和CYP4的家族成员,主要参与代谢,大部分转录产物在其幼虫的中肠、马氏管和脂肪体中表达。Giraudo et al.(2015)将草地贪夜蛾幼虫暴露于几种植物次生代谢产物和杀虫剂后,中肠中CYP最有效的诱导剂是花椒毒素,可以诱导CYP6B家族中的CYP6B39基因和CYP321A家族中的CYP321A7、CYP321A8和CYP321A9基因;与植物次生代谢产物相比,杀虫剂诱导的CYP相对较少,甲氧虫酰肼可以有效地诱导草地贪夜蛾中肠的CYP9A59基因表达,表明不同CYP可能参与不同杀虫剂的解毒作用。为提高杀虫剂的效率,可以在施药同时对解毒酶基因进行干扰,增强杀虫剂的毒杀效果。

2 RNAi传统dsRNA递送技术的瓶颈

dsRNA分子被递送至靶标的效率很大程度上决定了RNAi技术效果。目前, RNAi技术已开发了饲喂法、转基因介导法、微量注射法、浸泡法、病毒介导法等多种dsRNA的递送方法,但这些递送方式并不能满足实际生产需求。饲喂法操作简便,创伤小,耗时少,可以有效控制害虫的种群数量,但是鳞翅目昆虫肠道dsRNA的降解能力强,饲喂法无法稳定地发挥作用(March & Bentley, 2006; Sivakumar et al., 2007; Mon et al., 2012)。利用转基因植物表达dsRNA防治害虫是一个很好的应用方向,但致死效果不稳定(Pitino et al., 2011; Zha et al., 2011; Thakur et al., 2014),且目前国内转基因作物的推广存在诸多困难(Yan et al., 2015; 2018; 2020a)。微量注射法虽然容易对昆虫肠道、脂肪体和血淋巴实现有效干扰,但是这种方法对操作人员的技术以及仪器设备的精度有着较高的要求,不适合田间实际应用。浸泡法是直接将昆虫细胞浸泡在dsRNA溶液中进行RNAi,目前已在果蝇S2细胞、草地贪夜蛾Sf21卵巢细胞和大豆尺蠖*Pseudoplusia includens*等细胞系中实现了RNAi,这种方法操作简单,创伤小,但对于体壁较厚的活体昆虫干扰效果较差(Wang et al., 2011)。病毒介导法能高效率的转染核酸,但因为安全问题难以大规模生产(Evans et al., 2008)。因此,在生产上迫切需要开发一种高效、经济、简便、无创

的dsRNA递送方式。

3 纳米载体介导的RNAi技术应用

纳米载体介导的RNAi技术对昆虫基因的干扰效率较高,可用于防控害虫。如用加有纳米载体与 $CHT10$ -dsRNA基因混合物的食物饲喂亚洲玉米螟*Ostrinia furnacalis*幼虫后,其体内目的基因 $CHT10$ 表达被有效抑制,生长受阻,蜕皮出现严重缺陷,最终导致幼虫死亡(He et al., 2013);用加有纳米载体和dsRNA混合物的食物饲喂小地老虎*Agrotis ipsilon*幼虫4 d后,其体长比正常生长的小地老虎幼虫大大减少,ATP基因表达量显著下调(Li et al., 2019);将纳米载体和dsRNA混合液滴在大豆蚜*Aphis glycines*体壁上48 h后,其体内 $hemocytin$ 基因表达量显著下调,干扰效率高达95.4%(Zheng et al., 2019);用几丁质合成酶基因 $AgCHSI$ 的dsRNA和壳聚糖混合物饲喂冈比亚按蚊*Anopheles gambiae*后,其体内 $AgCHSI$ 基因表达量和几丁质含量分别降低了62.8%和33.8%(Zhang et al., 2010);中国农业大学沈杰团队构建了一种基于纳米载体制剂的递送系统,通过纳米载体运载dsRNA进入昆虫细胞,通过干扰昆虫发育的关键基因影响其正常生长发育(Li et al., 2019)。纳米载体可以作为一种农药助剂,提升植物源农药的毒力和持效期,如将纳米载体-苦参碱复合物滴于蚜虫背板上后,其死亡率比单独滴苦参碱溶液的蚜虫死亡率显著增加(Yan et al., 2020b)。

在生产实践中纳米载体的成本和安全性是一个备受关注的问题。Li et al.(2019)通过去掉高成本的荧光核,简化合成过程,将纳米载体的生产成本降至田间应用可接受的价格(11元/g)。将纳米载体和果蝇S2细胞混合,48 h后细胞死亡率为1%,与正常生长果蝇的细胞死亡率相近(Zheng et al., 2019),说明纳米载体在细胞水平上无毒;将纳米载体滴于蚜虫背板上3 d后,蚜虫存活率达95%以上,说明纳米载体在活体水平上也无毒(Yan et al., 2019)。

4 展望

以工程菌大批量合成靶向害虫关键基因的dsRNA,以纳米载体为递送工具,高效干扰草地贪夜蛾关键基因的表达,从而控制草地贪夜蛾;同时纳米载体还可以大幅度改善化学农药的理化特性,将化学农药高效递送到草地贪夜蛾细胞,提升农药效率,降低农药用量;还可以将二者结合,通过双载

dsRNA 和农药,发挥双效作用,如果靶向抗药性基因,还可以专门治理草地贪夜蛾的抗药性。

纳米载体-dsRNA 喷雾剂操作简便,基因干扰效率高。与传统化学农药相比,纳米载体-dsRNA 喷雾剂毒杀效果相近,但特异性强;与其它生物制剂相比,纳米载体-dsRNA 喷雾剂也对非靶标安全,但应用简便,受田间因素影响小,效果更加稳定。通过去掉荧光核和工程菌高效合成 dsRNA 分别降低纳米材料和合成 dsRNA 的成本,进而降低纳米载体-dsRNA 喷雾剂成本,便于批量生产。

在今后,可以基于纳米载体介导的 RNAi 技术建立一种全新的草地贪夜蛾绿色防控技术,该技术首先对草地贪夜蛾皮肤生长因子(decapentaplegic, DPP)、ATP、Notch、Hunchback、几丁质合成酶基因和卵黄原蛋白基因等多种生长发育相关基因进行筛选,选取致死效果较好的基因,其次利用大肠杆菌大批量合成 dsRNA,将同时携带农药和 dsRNA 的纳米载体制成水剂和诱饵颗粒剂来防治草地贪夜蛾(图 1,未发表)。

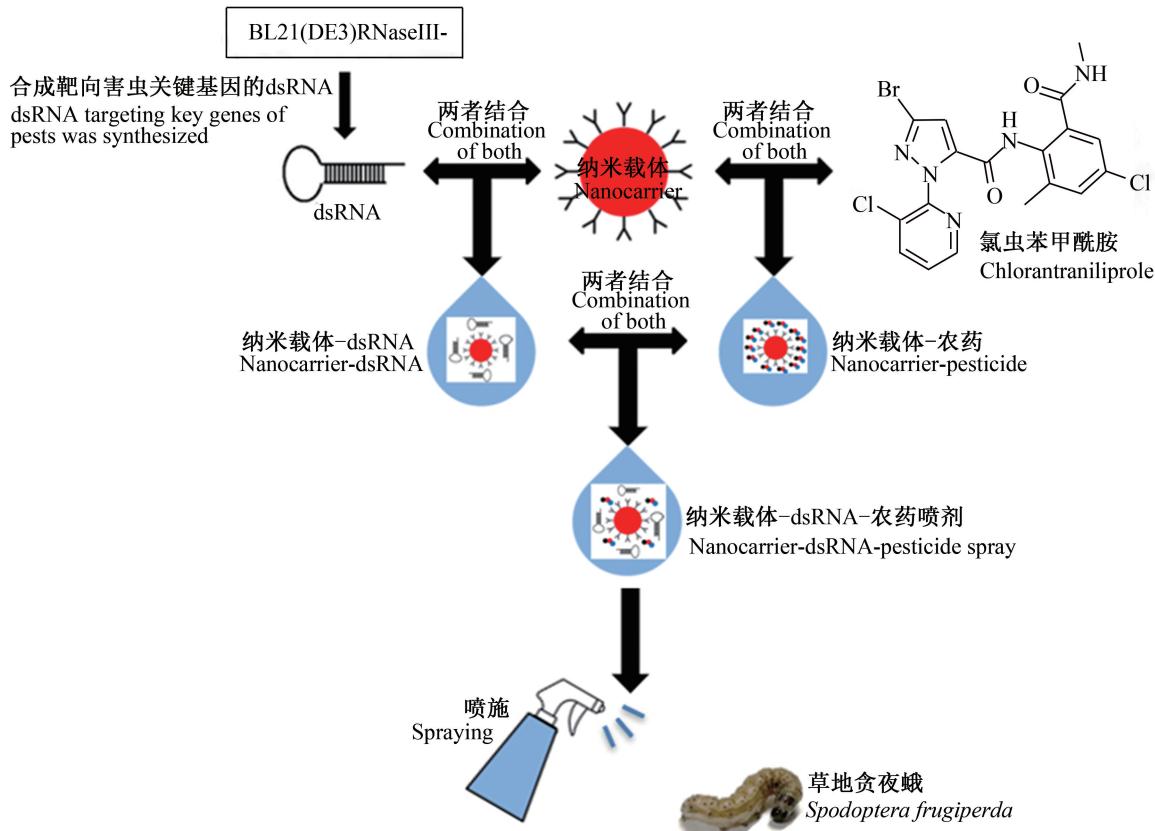


图 1 纳米载体介导的草地贪夜蛾防控新策略

Fig. 1 A new strategy for control of *Spodoptera frugiperda* mediated by nanocarriers

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