

水稻锯齿叶矮缩病毒对褐飞虱生长发育和生殖的影响

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摘要: 为明确水稻锯齿叶矮缩病毒(rice ragged stunt virus, RRSV)对褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 生长发育和生殖的影响, 分别比较带毒褐飞虱与未带毒褐飞虱的若虫发育历期、成虫寿命、性比、翅型及产卵量, 并利用实时荧光定量PCR(real-time quantitative PCR, RT-qPCR)技术分析RRSV感染后褐飞虱体内卵黄原蛋白(vitellogenin, Vg)与其受体(vitellogenin receptor, VgR)以及海藻糖代谢途径中相关基因表达量的情况。结果显示, 带毒褐飞虱的若虫发育历期显著高于未带毒褐飞虱的若虫发育历期, 分别为17.56 d和15.90 d; 带毒褐飞虱的成虫寿命、雌虫比例和短翅比例均高于未带毒褐飞虱的, 但两者间均无显著差异; 带毒褐飞虱较未带毒褐飞虱单雌日产卵量显著提升, 分别为11.26粒和6.45粒; 带毒褐飞虱的Vg、VgR和海藻糖转运蛋白基因(trehalose transporter, TRET)表达量均显著高于未带毒褐飞虱的。表明RRSV感染会显著延长褐飞虱若虫发育历期, 同时可能通过上调Vg、VgR以及TRET的表达量以促进褐飞虱生殖。

关键词: 水稻锯齿叶矮缩病毒; 褐飞虱; 生长发育; 繁殖力

Effects of rice ragged stunt virus on the growth, development and reproduction of the brown planthopper *Nilaparvata lugens*

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Abstract: To clarify the effects of rice ragged stunt virus (RRSV) on the growth, development, and reproduction of the brown planthopper *Nilaparvata lugens*, we conducted laboratory breeding experiments to assess various growth and life table parameters, including larval duration, adult longevity, egg production, sex ratio, and brachypterous ratio of *N. lugens*. Additionally, we measured the expression levels of vitellogenin (Vg), vitellogenin receptor (VgR), and genes involved in the trehalose metabolic process using real-time quantitative PCR (RT-qPCR) between viruliferous and non-viruliferous *N. lugens*. The results showed that the nymphal duration of viruliferous *N. lugens* was significantly prolonged compared to non-viruliferous *N. lugens*, with durations of 17.56 d and 15.90 d, respectively. Moreover, viruliferous *N. lugens* displayed slightly higher adult longevity, female ratio, and brachypterous ratio compared to their non-viruliferous counterparts. The fecundity of viruliferous *N. lugens* was significantly elevated, with an average of 11.26 eggs per female compared to 6.45 eggs per female for non-viruliferous

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individuals. Furthermore, significantly higher expression levels of *Vg*, *VgR*, and the trehalose transporter gene (*TRET*) were observed in viruliferous *N. lugens* compared to non-viruliferous individuals. These results indicated that RRSV invasion could significantly prolong the nymphal duration and increase *N. lugens* fecundity, potentially attributed to the up-regulated expression levels of *Vg*, *VgR*, and *TRET*.

Key words: rice ragged stunt virus; *Nilaparvata lugens*; growth and development; fecundity

褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 是水稻上的重要害虫,具备较强的繁殖及迁飞能力,广泛分布于水稻产区,已被国际应用生物科学中心(Center for Agriculture and Bioscience International, CABI)列为世界十大害虫之一(康奎等,2022),在我国长江以南地区发生较重(丁识伯等,2012)。同时,褐飞虱是重要的水稻病毒病的传播载体,其可传播水稻锯齿叶矮缩病毒(rice ragged stunt virus, RRSV)与水稻草矮缩病毒(rice grass stunt virus, RGSV),褐飞虱的发生及其传播的水稻病毒病严重影响了水稻生产(李慕雨等,2023)。其中,RRSV是呼肠孤病毒科水稻病毒属 *Oryzavirus* 中的一个重要成员,是由褐飞虱传播的一类持久增殖型病毒,但不经卵传播(赖坤龙等,2021)。因其可以较长时间存在介体昆虫中,相较于其他类型的病毒,其与介体昆虫之间有着更为复杂的互作关系(Wei et al., 2018; Huang et al., 2022)。

植物病毒对介体昆虫生长发育、产卵量和翅型分化等生命参数存在显著影响(何海芳,2015;万贵钧,2015;张彤和周国辉,2017),如番茄黄化曲叶病毒(tomato yellow leaf curl virus, TYLCV)能显著缩短Q型烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* 雌虫寿命(Pusag et al., 2012)。TYLCV与番茄褪绿病毒(tomato chlorosis virus, ToCV)可显著降低B型烟粉虱的繁殖力,而木薯花叶病毒(cassava mosaic virus, CMV)可显著促进B型烟粉虱的繁殖(Colvin et al., 2006; Polston & Toapanta, 2008)。水稻东格鲁病毒(rice tungro spherical virus, RTSV)显著延缓黑尾叶蝉 *Nephotettix cincticeps* 生长速率,降低其繁殖力(Khan & Saxena, 1985)。而水稻矮缩病毒(rice dwarf virus, RDV)可显著缩短黑尾叶蝉若虫发育历期,促进其繁殖力(王前进等,2019)。由此可见,植物病毒对介体昆虫的生长发育存在影响,但不同病毒对不同介体的影响存在特异性(李盼等,2020)。相较于其他水稻病毒与其介体的互作研究,关于RRSV与褐飞虱之间的互作关系研究较少(李盼等,2020; Jia et al., 2023; Kil & Kim, 2023)。

本课题组前期研究发现,RRSV侵染可促进褐飞虱生殖相关基因的显著上调(Li et al., 2023),为深入探究RRSV与褐飞虱的互作关系,本研究测定

带毒前后对褐飞虱若虫发育历期、成虫寿命、性比、翅型及产卵量等的影响,并利用实时荧光定量PCR(real-time quantitative PCR, RT-qPCR)技术测定卵黄原蛋白(vitellogenin, Vg)与其受体(vitellogenin receptor, VgR)以及海藻糖代谢途径中海藻糖酶(trehalase, TRE)、海藻糖合成酶(trehalose-6-phosphate synthase, TPS)和海藻糖转运蛋白(trehalose transporter, TRET)基因的表达情况,以明确RRSV对褐飞虱生长发育和生殖的影响,以期深入揭示该病害流行规律和制订科学防控策略提供参考。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

供试毒株及水稻: RRSV水稻毒株由福建农林大学媒介病毒研究中心吴建国教授馈赠,根据其外部症状,采用逆转录聚合酶链式反应(reverse transcriptase-PCR, RT-PCR)方法进行检测(Zhang et al., 2018),检测阳性植株为感病水稻,用于后续试验。供试水稻品种为台中1号(TN1),为感虫感病敏感品系,由福建省农业科学院农业遗传工程重点实验室提供;水稻种子浸种1 d,室温催芽48 h待种子露白后撒播在装有营养土的20 cm×30 cm育苗盆里,秧苗在温度为(26±1) °C、相对湿度(70±1)%、光照周期为14 L: 10 D的人工气候箱中培养,苗龄30 d时进行供试。

供试昆虫及带毒褐飞虱:褐飞虱于2016年采自福建农林大学植物病毒研究所,并于福建农林大学应用生态研究所人工气候室中长期饲养,培养条件为温度(26±1) °C、光周期14 L: 10 D、相对湿度(70±1)%,在TN1水稻上连续饲养10代以上;取孵化24 h内的初孵褐飞虱若虫至TN1水稻毒株上,饲毒2 d后移至健康水稻植株上,获得带毒褐飞虱,以对应的饲养在健康TN1水稻上的未带毒褐飞虱为对照。待其发育至所需龄期供试。

试剂及仪器: DNA Marker, 日本 TaKaRa 公司; PCR 试剂、Hiscript® 反转录试剂盒、2×Taq Pro Universal SYBR qPCR Master Mix, 南京诺唯赞生物科技股份有限公司; 胶回收试剂盒, 美国 Omega 公司; 其余试剂均为国产分析纯。S1000™ Thermal Cycler PCR 仪、ABI QuantStudio6 型实时荧光定量

PCR仪、Nanodrop2000核酸蛋白浓度测定仪,美国Thermofisher公司;MDF-U54V -80℃低温冰箱,日本Panasonic公司;DYY-6C型电泳仪,北京六一科技仪器有限公司;TissueLyser II组织破碎仪,德国Qiagen公司;Fusion Fx5凝胶成像系统,日本Keyence公司;Leica DMI8体视显微镜,德国Leica公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 RRSV对褐飞虱生长发育的影响

分别将初孵的带毒褐飞虱和未带毒褐飞虱若虫接入至长势一致的30日龄秧苗盆中进行群体饲养,每盆秧苗20株,分别接种30头,每次接3盆,每日观察褐飞虱若虫的生长发育情况,待羽化至成虫,记录每个处理的若虫发育历期,计算成虫性比和翅型比例。之后分别将初羽化成虫单管单头饲养,每日观察记录存活情况,以明确RRSV对褐飞虱成虫寿命的影响。每个处理重复3次。

1.2.2 RRSV对褐飞虱繁殖力的影响

分别选取带毒和未带毒的初羽化褐飞虱雌雄成虫10对接种至20株健康的秧苗盆里,7d后去除褐飞虱雌雄成虫,统计不同处理的单雌日产卵量,每个处理设3个生物学重复。单雌日产卵量为每头褐飞

虱雌成虫7d的平均产卵量。

1.2.3 基因表达量测定

分别取带毒和未带毒的初羽化雌成虫10头,经PBS缓冲液清洗体表后晾干,液氮速冻后放入-80℃冰箱保存备用,每个处理设3个生物学重复。

采用Trizol法提取褐飞虱的总RNA,经核酸蛋白浓度测定仪及2%琼脂糖凝胶检测RNA质量,将质检合格的RNA用于后续试验。按照Hiscript[®]反转录试剂盒参照说明书反转获得cDNA。本研究采用DANMAN 6软件设计特异性引物(表1),引物均由福州尚亚生物技术有限公司合成。以褐飞虱*actin*基因为内参基因、以cDNA为模板,采用RT-qPCR技术测定带毒褐飞虱与未带毒褐飞虱体内*Vg*、*VgR*、*TRE*、*TPS*以及*TRET*基因的表达式。20 μL反应体系:2×*Taq* Pro Universal SYBR qPCR Master Mix 10 μL、上下游引物各0.4 μL、Phanta[®] Max Super-Fidelity DNA Polymerase 0.5 μL、cDNA 2 μL、RNA-free ddH₂O补足至20 μL。反应程序:95℃预变性30 s;95℃变性10 s;60℃退火30 s,95℃延伸15 s,循环40次;60℃再延伸1 min。采用2^{-ΔΔCt}法进行基因相对表达量进行分析(Livak & Schmittgen, 2001)。

表1 本研究中所用的引物

Table 1 Primers used in this study

基因名 Gene	基因登录号 Accession no.	引物名称 Primer name	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequence (5'-3')
<i>Vg</i>	AB353856.1	q-Vg-F	GTGGCTCGTTCAAGGTTATGG
		q-Vg-R	GCAATCTCTGGGTGCTGTTG
<i>VgR</i>	XM_039439358.1	q-VgR-F	AGGCAGCCACACAGATAACCCGC
		q-VgR-R	AGCCGCTCGCTCCAGAACATT
<i>TRE</i>	FJ790319.1	q-TRE-F	TACAAGCAGTGGATGATCGA
		q-TRE-R	CGGT ATGAACGAAT AGAGCC
<i>TPS</i>	GQ397450.1	q-TPS-F	AAGACTGAGGCGAATGGT
		q-TPS-R	AAGGTGGAAATGGAATGTG
<i>TRET</i>	XM_022332024.2	q-TRET-F	GGGTTATGCAGTCAGTGT
		q-TRET-R	GGCGTTTACTTCATAGGAG
<i>actin</i>	XM_022345417.2	q-actin-F	TGGACTTCGAGCAGGAAATGG
		q-actin-R	ACGTCGCACTTCATGATC

1.3 数据分析

采用Microsoft Excel 2016和SPSS 26.0进行数据处理和统计分析,利用独立样本*t*检验法进行差异性显著性检验,使用GraphPad Prism 9.3.0软件作图。

2 结果与分析

2.1 RRSV对褐飞虱生长发育的影响

带毒褐飞虱的若虫发育历期显著高于未带毒褐飞虱的若虫发育历期($t=-4.046$, $df=4$, $P=0.016$),分别为17.56 d和15.90 d;带毒褐飞虱的成虫寿命略高于未带毒褐飞虱的($t=-1.242$, $df=4$, $P=0.282$),但差异不显著,分别为29.10 d和26.31 d。带毒褐飞虱雌

虫比例略高于未带毒褐飞虱的($t=-2.500$, $df=4$, $P=0.067$),但差异不显著,分别为60.00%和54.44%。带毒褐飞虱短翅的比例为89.66%,相对于未带毒褐飞虱短翅比例升高了11.88个百分点,但未达显著水平($t=1.591$, $df=4$, $P=0.187$)(表2)。

2.2 RRSV对褐飞虱繁殖力的影响

褐飞虱羽化7d后,带毒褐飞虱单雌日产卵量为11.26粒,而未带毒褐飞虱单雌日产卵量仅为6.45粒,带毒褐飞虱较未带毒褐飞虱平均多产卵4.81粒,且差异显著($t=-5.832$, $df=4$, $P=0.004$)(图1)。

2.3 RRSV对褐飞虱*Vg*及*VgR*表达量的影响

未带毒褐飞虱雌成虫体内的*Vg*表达量显著低于

带毒褐飞虱雌成虫体内的 *Vg* 表达量 ($t=-8.464, df=4, P=0.001$), 仅为带毒褐飞虱的 12.61% (图 2), 带毒褐飞虱雌

成虫体内 *VgR* 表达量较未带毒褐飞虱雌成虫的表达量显著降低了 85.74% ($t=-16.738, df=4, P<0.001$) (图 2)。

表 2 水稻锯齿叶矮缩病毒对褐飞虱生长发育的影响

Table 2 Effects of rice ragged stunt virus on the growth and development of *Nilaparvata lugens*

生物学参数 Biological parameter	未带毒褐飞虱 RRSV-free <i>N. lugens</i>	带毒褐飞虱 RRSV-carrying <i>N. lugens</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>P</i>
若虫发育历期 Larval duration/ d	15.90±0.24 b	17.56±0.33 a	4	0.016
成虫寿命 Adult longevity/ d	26.31±1.95 a	29.10±1.12 a	4	0.282
雌虫比例 Female percentage/%	54.44±1.93 a	60.00±3.33 a	4	0.067
短翅比例 Brachypterous percentage/%	77.78±6.94 a	89.66±8.65 a	4	0.187

表中数据为平均数±标准误。同行不同小写字母表示经独立样本 *t* 检验法检验差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。Data are mean±SE. Different lowercase letters in the same row indicate significant difference by independent samples *t* test ($P<0.05$).

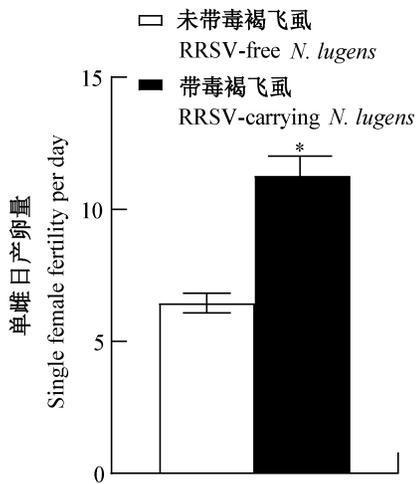


图 1 RRSV 对褐飞虱繁殖力的影响

Fig. 1 Effects of rice ragged stunt virus on the fecundity of *Nilaparvata lugens*

图中数据为平均数±标准误。*表示经独立样本 *t* 检验法检验差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。Data are mean±SE. * indicates significant difference by independent samples *t* test ($P<0.05$).

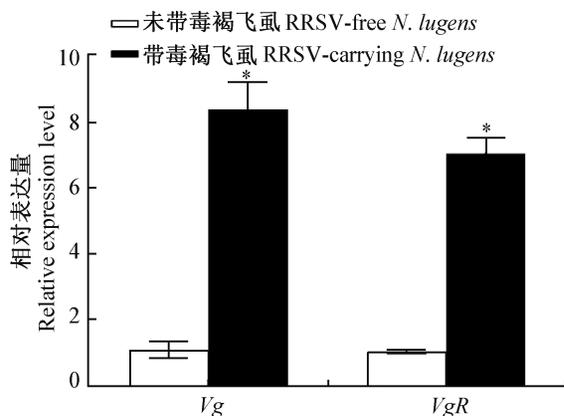


图 2 RRSV 对褐飞虱 *Vg* 及 *VgR* 表达量的影响

Fig. 2 Effects of rice ragged stunt virus on the relative expression level of *Vg* and *VgR* in *Nilaparvata lugens*

图中数据为平均数±标准误。*表示经独立样本 *t* 检验法检验差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。Data are mean±SE. * indicate significant difference by independent samples *t* test ($P<0.05$).

2.4 RRSV 对海藻糖代谢通路中相关基因表达量的影响

未带毒褐飞虱体内海藻糖代谢通路中相关基因的相对表达量均低于带毒褐飞虱, 且 *TRET* 的表达量在带毒褐飞虱体内显著提升, 约为未带毒褐飞虱的 1.91 倍 ($t=-2.948, df=4, P=0.042$) (图 3)。

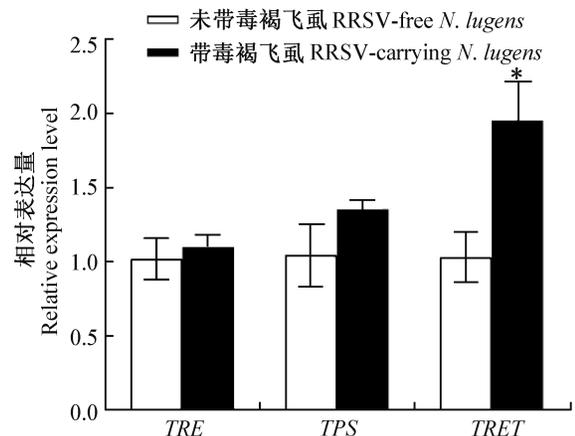


图 3 RRSV 对褐飞虱海藻糖代谢途径中相关基因表达量的影响

Fig. 3 Effects of rice ragged stunt virus on the genes involved in the trehalose metabolic process in *Nilaparvata lugens*

图中数据为平均数±标准误。*表示经独立样本 *t* 检验法检验差异显著 ($P<0.05$)。Data are mean±SE. * indicates significant difference by independent samples *t* test ($P<0.05$).

3 讨论

在植物病毒中, 约有 80% 是由介体昆虫进行传播的, 病毒病暴发通常认为是由本地越冬虫源过多以及长距离昆虫迁飞引起的 (Hibino, 1996; Huang et al., 2022)。在长期的协同进化过程中, 植物病毒与介体昆虫形成了复杂的互作关系 (关桂静等, 2017; Wei et al., 2018; 傅意茗等, 2022)。植物病毒会对其介体昆虫的生长发育产生影响。本研究结果显示, RRSV 侵染后, 褐飞虱若虫发育历期显著延

长,这与He et al.(2012)研究结果相一致,即南方黑条矮缩病毒(southern rice black-streaked dwarf virus, SRBSDV)可显著延长白背飞虱 *Sogatella furcifera* 若虫的发育历期。本研究发现褐飞虱带毒后,其若虫发育延迟,最终可延长其对RRSV的传播时间,进而有利于RRSV在田间的传播。

植物病毒对其介体昆虫的繁殖力也存在一定的影响,如ToCV可显著提升Q型烟粉虱的产卵量,而显著降低B型烟粉虱的产卵量(Polston & Toapanta, 2008; 刘国霞等, 2021); 水稻条纹花叶病毒(rice stripe mosaic virus, RSMV)可显著提升电光叶蝉 *Recilia dorsalis* 的产卵量(陈彪, 2018); 水稻瘤矮病毒(rice gall dwarf virus, RGDV)可显著提高褐飞虱的繁殖力(苗鑫等, 2022)。繁殖力的提高有利于种群增长,从而提高其对病毒的传播。但也有报道,媒介昆虫在带毒后其繁殖力下降,如水稻条纹病毒(rice stripe virus, RSV)降低了灰飞虱的繁殖力(万贵钧, 2015); 黄瓜花叶病毒(cucumber mosaic virus, CMV)与烟草花叶病毒(tobacco mosaic virus, TMV)均可显著降低烟蚜 *Myzus persicae* 的繁殖力(马丽娜等, 2007; 陈茜等, 2021)。本研究发现,RRSV可显著提高褐飞虱的产卵量,该研究结果与课题组Li et al.(2023)前期转录组数据的分析结果一致,即RRSV侵染可促进褐飞虱生殖相关基因的显著上调。

许多研究表明,Vg与VgR在昆虫生殖过程中发挥着重要的作用(Ullah, 2019; Dong et al., 2021; Huang et al., 2021),VgR通过将血淋巴中Vg吸收并运输到卵母细胞中,参与昆虫卵巢发育过程,进而调控昆虫的生殖发育(Han et al., 2022; 闫欣, 2022)。此外,卵母细胞的发育还需要碳水化合物为其提供能量(Ziegler & Ibrahim, 2001),而海藻糖是卵母细胞用于生长发育的主要循环糖,其在体内的分布主要由TRET调节(Tanaka et al., 1998; Thompson, 2003)。本研究结果表明,RRSV处理后褐飞虱体内Vg、VgR以及TRET基因的相对表达量显著升高,带毒褐飞虱Vg与VgR基因的升高有利于卵母细胞的发育,同时TRET基因的表达水平升高有利于卵母细胞获得更多的碳源。因此上述3个基因表达量的升高可能是带毒褐飞虱繁殖力升高的主要因素。

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