

植物病毒在媒介昆虫体内的垂直传播研究进展

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摘要: 对于多数植物病毒而言, 其在田间的自然扩散主要依赖昆虫等介体生物, 而媒介昆虫的垂直传播是植物病毒长期存在并发生的重要原因。对媒介昆虫垂直传播病毒机制的研究不仅可以为未来开发高效低毒农药奠定基础, 更可为植物病毒与昆虫的互作和病毒病的预测预报提供新的视野及角度。媒介昆虫在植物病毒传播过程中的具体作用在近几年被广泛研究。该文综述了近年来植物病毒在昆虫体内垂直传播的研究进展, 包括昆虫传播植物病毒的方式、植物病毒在昆虫体内的垂直传播方式以及虫媒病毒垂直传播的可能机制等。在整个垂直传播的过程中, 植物病毒的衣壳蛋白、磷蛋白和媒介昆虫唐氏综合症细胞黏附分子、硫酸乙酰肝素糖蛋白、热激蛋白以及卵黄原蛋白, 甚至共生菌都有参与。最后, 基于媒介昆虫和植物病毒的关系对未来植物病毒病的绿色防控和生物防控进行了展望。

关键词: 植物病毒; 媒介昆虫; 垂直传播; 病毒受体; 分子生物学

Research advances in vertical transmission of plant viruses in vector insects

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Abstract: The natural spread of most plant viruses in the field mainly depends on mediator organisms such as insects. The vertical transmission from insects to their offspring is a leading reason for the long-standing problem of plant virus. Studies on the vertical propagation mechanisms of the virus in vectors not only lay the foundation for future development of high-efficient and low toxic pesticides, but also provide a new research field for the prediction of virus disease and the interaction between plant viruses and insects. The vertical propagation of plant viruses in insects and its mechanisms have studied extensively during recent years. This paper reviewed research advances in this field, including the characteristics of virus transmitted by insects, the vertical propagation of plant viruses in insects, and the possible mechanism of the vertical propagation. Throughout the vertical propagation of plant viruses, the participants include: capsid proteins, phosphoproteins of plant viruses; down syndrome cell adhesion molecule, heparan sulfate glycoproteins, heat shock proteins, and vitellogenin of the medium insect; and symbiotic bacteria. Finally, based on the relationship between vector insects and plant viruses, the future green and biological approaches to prevention and control of plant virus diseases were prospected.

Key words: plant virus; vector insect; vertical transmission; virus receptor; molecular biology

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植物病毒病的流行依赖于介体传播,这其中近80%依赖于特定的媒介昆虫传播(Hohn, 2007; Ng & Zhou, 2015; Huo et al., 2018)。这些媒介昆虫大部分为刺吸式口器昆虫,如半翅目的粉虱、飞虱、木虱、介壳虫、蚜虫和叶蝉,蝶形纲蜱螨目的瘿螨,以及具有锉吸式口器的缨翅目蓟马(陈健文和韦绥概, 2002)。对于多数植物病毒而言,其在田间的自然扩散依赖昆虫等介体生物,如菜豆金黄花叶病毒属 *Begomovirus* 病毒,一般认为由烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* 进行传播(Zhang et al., 2020);水稻条纹病毒(rice stripe virus, RSV)是由灰飞虱 *Laodelphax striatellus* 传播;番茄斑萎病毒(tomato spotted wilt virus, TSWV)可由烟蓟马 *Thrips tabaci* 和西花蓟马 *Frankliniella occidentalis* 进行传播(廖倩等, 2015; Macharia et al., 2016; Zawirska et al., 2015)。这种物种间的互利互惠关系在生物入侵中同样发挥着重要作用(Bruno et al., 2003)。外来媒介昆虫与植物病毒之间通过寄主植物建立了间接的互惠关系,促进了生物入侵的发生发展(Jiu et al., 2007; Nogia et al., 2014)。目前,许多病毒及其媒介昆虫已成为重要的入侵生物,而植物病毒在媒介昆虫中的垂直传播能力更是植物病毒传播能力的体现。

目前,随着国际贸易的频繁开展以及全球气候的变暖均可能导致更多媒介昆虫的入侵、扩散或者暴发,使得植物病毒病的发生也日趋加剧(Kovacs et al., 2014; Liu et al., 2016; Chakraborty, 2019)。近10年来,我国农业有害生物总体处于严重发生状态,2006—2015年各类病虫草害年均发生面积达到4.603亿~5.075亿hm²次,是1980—1989年10年间均值的2.84倍,各类作物年均减产量高达1.2亿t(刘万才等, 2016),对我国粮食安全生产构成巨大威胁。另外,根据全国农作物病虫测报网监测调查分析,预计2020年我国农作物重大病虫害总体将偏重发生,累计发生面积约3亿公顷次。同时全球已有120多个国家和地区参与了由我国发起的“一带一路”倡议,参与“一带一路”倡议的国家和地区所在区域与全球35个生物多样性保护热点区域中的27个热点区域有部分重叠。而沿线各国财力和应对能力的差异以及面对入侵种的敏感性不同,使得在共同防控生物入侵风险方面也面临着巨大挑战(Liu et al., 2019)。可见,与入侵害虫和植物病毒有关的病害发生率在未来会有所增加(Hogenhout et al., 2008)。

近几年,媒介昆虫在植物病毒传播过程中的作

用机制也被广泛研究。其中,植物病毒的垂直传播是植物病毒病发生周期及严重程度的重要决定因素。同时,垂直传播产生的天然带毒昆虫更是增加了植物病害的防治难度。因而,对昆虫体内植物病毒垂直传播的研究,不仅有助于深入了解植物病毒的传播途径,还能为病毒在公共医疗卫生中的传播研究提供理论依据,同时为切断植物病毒通过媒介昆虫的传播扩散、定殖路径和开发干预害虫与植物病毒的新型防控技术奠定基础,具有极大的研究价值和实际生产意义。

1 昆虫传毒方式

昆虫传播病毒的方式分为3类,分别为口针携带式的非持久性传毒、前肠保留式的半持久性传毒和体内循环式的持久性传毒(Hohn, 2007)。昆虫获取这3类病毒的时间、病毒在昆虫体内的存留位置以及昆虫传播病毒的时间阶段也各不相同(表1)(田晓等, 2013; 赵婉等, 2017; Pan et al., 2020)。

1.1 口针携带式传毒

口针携带式传毒,又称为非持久性传毒。昆虫用口针刺吸取食带毒植株后,立即获得传毒的能力,病毒不进入昆虫体内(Hohn, 2007)。这种传毒方式传播速度快,但并不持久,待昆虫口腔内的病毒排完后,便随之失去了传毒能力,该方式最为简单快捷(Nanayakkara et al., 2012; Boquel et al., 2013)。如蚜虫可传播马铃薯Y病毒(potato virus Y, PVY)、黄瓜花叶病毒(cucumber mosaic virus, CMV)和马铃薯奥古巴花叶病毒(potato aucuba mosaic virus, PAMV)等(Manoussopoulos, 2000; Jossey et al., 2013; Shi et al., 2021)。

1.2 前肠保留式传毒

前肠保留式传毒,又称为半持久性传毒。昆虫吸取带毒的汁液后不能立即传毒,要经过一段时间才具有传毒能力(Romba et al., 2018)。这类病毒在虫体内保留的时间较长,通常保留在前肠(Nagata et al., 2002),一旦病毒排完后,传毒能力即告结束(Lu et al., 2017)。如蚜虫可传播花椰菜花叶病毒(cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV)(Jiménez et al., 2017),叶蝉可传播玉米褪绿矮缩病毒(maize chlorotic dwarf virus, MCDV)、水稻东格鲁球状病毒(rice tungro spherical virus, RTSV)和水稻东格鲁杆状病毒(rice tungro bacilliform virus, RTBV)等(Akhtar et al., 2011; Zarreena et al., 2018),烟粉虱可传播莴苣感染性黄化病毒(lettuce infectious yellows

virus, LIYV)和长线形病毒属 *Crinivirus* 的一些病毒 (Rubio et al., 1999; Kaur et al., 2017)。

表1 媒介昆虫传播病毒的特性

Table 1 Transmission characteristics of plant viruses by insect vectors

条目 Item	传毒方式(传播持久性) Ways of virus transmission (Persistence of transmission)			
	口针携带式(非持久性) Stylet-borne (Non-persistent)	前肠保留式(半持久性) Foregut-borne (Semi-persistent) ^b	体内循环式(持久性) Circulative (Persistent)	非增殖型 ^b Non-propagative ^b
	增殖型 ^b Propagative ^b			
获毒时间 Acquisition access period	数秒到数分钟 ^a Several seconds to several minutes ^a	数分钟到数小时 ^b Several minutes to several hours ^b	数小时到数天 ^b Several hours to several days ^b	数小时到数天 ^b Several hours to several days ^b
传毒时间 Inoculation access period	数秒到数分钟 ^a Several seconds to several minutes ^a	数分钟到数小时 ^b Several minutes to several hours ^b	数小时到数天 ^b Several hours to several days ^b	数小时到数天 ^b Several hours to several days ^b
滞留位点 Stranded site	口针 Stylet	前肠或口针 Headgut or stylet	唾液腺 Salivary glands	唾液腺 Salivary glands
潜伏期 Latent period	无 None	无或短的间隔 None or short intervals	数小时到数天 Several hours to several days	数天到数周 Several days to several weeks
在昆虫体内保留时间 Retention time in vector	数分钟, 蜕皮后消失 Several minutes, disappearing after molting	数小时, 蜕皮后消失 Several hours, disappearing after molting	数天到数周 Several days to several weeks	整个生命期 Whole life time
昆虫血淋巴中是否存在 Presence in vector's hemolymph	否 No	否 No	是 Yes	是 Yes
是否增殖 Proliferation	否 No	否 No	否 No	是 Yes
跨龄传播 Spread across age	否 No	否 No	是 Yes	是 Yes
是否经卵巢传播 Tranovarian transmission	否 No	否 No	否 No	经常 Usual
病毒与媒介昆虫的专化性 Specialization of viruses and vector insects	较差 Poor	一般 Average	强 Strong	强 Strong
举例 Example	媒介昆虫 Vector insect	桃蚜 <i>Myzus persicae</i>	豌豆蚜 <i>Acyrthosiphon pisum</i>	烟粉虱 <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>
	病毒 Virus	马铃薯 Y 病毒 <i>Potato virus Y</i>	花椰菜花叶病毒 <i>Cauliflower mosaic virus</i>	稻飞虱 <i>Laodelphax striatellus</i>
				番茄黄曲叶病毒 <i>Tomato yellow leaf curl virus</i>
				水稻条纹叶枯病毒 <i>Rice stripe virus</i>

a: 昆虫从获毒并传毒到植物表皮细胞的时间; b: 昆虫获毒和传毒时间取决于获取病毒的位置, 即从植物韧皮部获取病毒比从表皮或叶肉细胞获取病毒的时间要长。a: The time period during which virus can be acquired from and inoculated into plant epidermal cells; b: acquisition access period and inoculation access period depend on the location of the virus in the plant, i.e., acquisition of the virus from the phloem of plants takes longer time than from the epidermis or mesophyll cells.

1.3 体内循环式传毒

体内循环式传毒, 又称为持久性传毒。这类病毒能在昆虫的体内循环, 通过口器进入肠道, 与中肠或后肠上皮细胞相互作用并被吸入, 穿过肠道释放到血淋巴, 最后回到唾液腺。随着昆虫取食, 病毒从昆虫唾液腺释放出来后侵染寄主植物, 使其致病(Blanc et al., 2014; Wei & Li, 2016)。病毒能在体内保持很长时间, 可终身传播, 有的昆虫甚至还可以通过卵把病毒传给后代(Ng & Zhou, 2015)。如灰飞虱传播的 RSV(Huo et al., 2018)、烟粉虱传播的番茄黄曲叶病

毒(tomato yellow leaf curl virus, TYLCV)以及西花蓟马传播的番茄斑萎病毒属 *Tospovirus* 病毒等(de Vries et al., 2001; Shrestha et al., 2017)。其中持久性传毒还分为非增殖型和增殖型2种类型。非增殖型传播的植物病毒进入昆虫淋巴液, 潜伏期为数小时到数天, 在昆虫体内的保留时间也仅为数天到数周; 而增殖型传播的植物病毒, 其潜伏期相对较长, 在昆虫整个生命周期都可保留(Hogenhout et al., 2018)。

持久性病毒在昆虫体内的侵染循环过程中需要突破媒介昆虫体内的多重组织和膜的屏障, 具体包

括:一是消化道侵入屏障,这一屏障决定了病毒能否进入昆虫体内,是决定昆虫带毒的关键;二是扩散屏障,包括消化道释放屏障和唾液腺侵入屏障等,是病毒侵入后在昆虫体内扩散,最后到达唾液腺过程的关键环节;三是唾液腺释放屏障,这是病毒从昆虫进入植物的最后一道屏障,是决定昆虫能否传毒的关键(陆承聪,2015;Hogenhout et al.,2018)。

此外,一些可通过昆虫持久性传播的病毒还能突破垂直传播屏障,由亲代传递至子代,从而增加了病毒传播扩散的范围,增大了病害的防治难度(Hogenhout et al.,2008;Wei et al.,2017)(图1)。其中除了组织和膜屏障外,昆虫的天然免疫屏障也极大地

影响着媒介昆虫和病毒之间的亲和性,即昆虫利用RNA干扰抵御病毒等病原物侵染的免疫防御机制(Lan et al.,2016)。同时,媒介昆虫的整个传毒过程还受到昆虫的性别和龄期、寄主植物、环境条件、昆虫体内共生菌以及植物病毒种类等多种因素的共同影响。如病毒的衣壳蛋白(coat protein, CP)、次要衣壳蛋白(minor capsid protein, CPm)、共生菌产生的分子伴侣蛋白GroEL、辅助因子(helper component, HC)和昆虫的下颚口针蛋白等(史晓斌等,2012;赵婉等,2017)。病毒在媒介昆虫体内的垂直传播主要通过前肠保留式和持久循环式进行,同样也与这些蛋白因子密切相关(表2)。

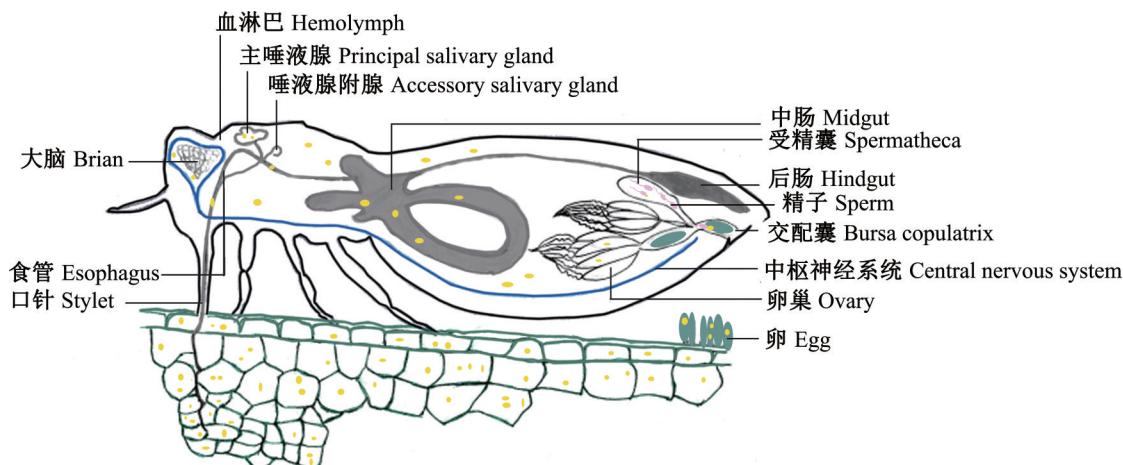


图1 植物病毒在媒介昆虫传播过程中的感染途径

Fig. 1 Infection route of plant viruses in an insect vector during transmission

媒介昆虫取食带病植物,病毒通常随着植物汁液通过昆虫口针进入肠腔,穿过中肠后肠的细胞屏障依次到达血淋巴、唾液腺,从唾液腺中分泌,随着昆虫取食新的寄主植物,完成水平传播;或进入生殖系统,感染子代,完成垂直传播。The virus usually enters the intestinal cavity along with the sap through the insect stylet during vector insects feeding on plants. The virus crosses the cell barrier of the midgut and hindgut to reach the hemolymph, then enters the salivary glands, is secreted from the salivary glands, and infects new host plants as the insects feed on it, completing horizontal transmission. Or enter the reproductive system, infect offspring insects, and complete vertical transmission.

2 植物病毒的垂直传播

植物病毒的垂直传播主要发生在持久性传毒昆虫中。同时,垂直传播也是一些昆虫致病性病毒的共同特征。通常,节肢动物传播的病毒如虫媒病毒可垂直传播给病媒后代,特别是当水平传播的机会缺少时,垂直传播可能对病毒生存至关重要,以确保在不利于水平传播的条件下生存(廖倩等,2015; Macharia et al.,2016;任春梅等,2016)。因此,垂直传播是自然界中虫媒病毒重要的地方性维持机制,把病毒更多的留在了原生地,没有水平传播的范围大。此外,病毒在媒介昆虫体内的垂直传播意味着昆虫可以在没有感病寄主植物的条件下携带病源,

从而促进病毒进行远距离传播(Accotto & Sardo, 2009)。可见,病毒在媒介昆虫体内的垂直传播具有重要的病害流行学意义。然而到目前为止,涉及病毒垂直传播的机制大部分尚不清楚。自然界中通过媒介昆虫传播的垂直病毒可能包括母系或父系传播(廖倩等,2015;Zawirska et al.,2015;Macharia et al., 2016)。

2.1 植物病毒经母系垂直传播

母系垂直传播通常情况下指病原物从感染的母体传递至子代,即母系传播(Mims,1981;Ebert,2013)。病毒从感染的母体传至子代一般有2种方式,经卵巢传播和经卵传播。经卵巢传播是指病毒在卵的发

育阶段通过侵染卵巢进而侵入卵中传至子代; 经卵传播是指病毒在卵发育成熟, 在排经输卵管的过程进入卵中传至子代(Wei et al., 2017)。此外, 还有一

些病原物是通过污染卵表面并使昆虫幼虫在孵化时取食卵壳而感染, 一般称为卵表传播(Virto et al., 2013)。

表2 媒介昆虫传播病毒的相关蛋白

Table 2 Proteins associated with the transmission of viruses by vectors

病毒 Virus			媒介昆虫 Vector insect	传毒方式 Ways of virus transmission	传毒相关蛋白 Proteins related to spread virus
科 Family	属 Genus	种 Species			
双生病毒科 <i>Geminiviridae</i>	纤细病毒属 <i>Tenuivirus</i>	水稻条纹病毒 <i>Rice stripe virus</i>	灰飞虱 <i>Laodelphax striatellus</i>	体内循环式 Circulative	RSV的糖蛋白NSvc2(Lu et al., 2019) RSV glycoprotein NSvc2 (Lu et al., 2019)
	菜豆金色花叶病毒属 <i>Begomovirus</i>	中国番茄黄化曲叶病毒 <i>Tomato yellow leaf curl virus</i>	烟粉虱 <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	体内循环式 Circulative	次生内共生菌 <i>Hamiltonella</i> 产生的GroEL蛋白(Czosnek & Ghanim, 2011; Xie et al., 2012) The GroEL protein produced by the secondary endosymbiont <i>Hamiltonella</i> (Czosnek & Ghanim, 2011; Xie et al., 2012)
马铃薯Y病毒科 <i>Potyviridae</i>	马铃薯Y病毒属 <i>Potyvirus</i>	大豆花叶病毒 <i>Soybean mosaic virus</i>	大豆蚜 <i>Aphis glycines</i>	前肠保留式 Foregut-borne	SMV的CP与辅助蛋白HC-Pro(Jossey et al., 2013) CP and HC-Pro of SMV (Jossey et al., 2013)
花椰菜花叶病毒科 <i>Caulimoviridae</i>	花椰菜花叶病毒属 <i>Caulimovirus</i>	花椰菜花叶病毒 <i>Cauliflower mosaic virus</i>	蚜虫 Aphid	前肠保留式 Foregut-borne	CaMV的P2、P3和P4蛋白(Drucker et al., 2002; Martinière et al., 2009; Hoh et al., 2010) P2, P3 and P4 of CaMV (Drucker et al., 2002; Martinière et al., 2009; Hoh et al., 2010)
长线形病毒科 <i>Closteroviridae</i>	长线形病毒属 <i>Closterovirus</i>	柑橘衰退病毒 <i>Citrus tristeza virus</i>	蚜虫 Aphid	前肠保留式 Foregut-borne	CTV的P20蛋白抗体(Herron et al., 2006) P20 protein antibody of CTV (Herron et al., 2006)
长线形病毒科 <i>Closteroviridae</i>	毛形形病毒属 <i>Crinivirus</i>	莴苣侵染性黄化病毒 <i>Lettuce infectious yellows crinivirus</i>	烟粉虱 <i>Bemisia tabaci</i>	前肠保留式 Foregut-borne	LIYV的CP和小衣壳蛋白(minor capsid protein, CPm)(Ng & Falk, 2006; Whitfield et al., 2015; Agranovsky, 2021) CP and minor capsid protein (CPm) of LIYV (Whitfield et al., 2015; Ng & Falk, 2006; Agranovsky, 2021)
黄症病毒科 <i>Xanthomiviridae</i>	马铃薯卷叶病毒属 <i>Poerovirus</i>	马铃薯卷叶病毒 <i>Potato leaf roll virus</i>	桃蚜 <i>Myzus persicae</i>	前肠保留式 Foregut-borne	PLRV可与桃蚜肠道膜上受体作用, 由共生菌产生的GroEL同族蛋白传播(Kotzampigakis et al., 2010; de Blasio et al., 2018) PLRV can interact with the receptors on the intestinal membrane of <i>Myzus persicae</i> , GroEL homologous protein produced by symbiotic bacteria (Kotzampigakis et al., 2010; de Blasio et al., 2018)

在雌性昆虫中, 卵巢由几个卵巢管组成, 每个卵巢管从先端到基部含端丝、卵管和管柄。由生殖器产生的卵母细胞在卵泡囊内呈线性排列, 并被滤泡细胞层包围(Szklarzewicz et al., 2007)。病毒为了完成垂直传播, 必须通过卵泡细胞进入卵巢卵母细胞。病毒本身无法直接进入卵母细胞, 它们需要通过搭载现有的其他蛋白进入卵母细胞, 如卵黄原蛋白(Huo et al., 2018)。植物病毒在受感染的雌虫及其子代之间通过跨卵通道垂直传播的机制已得到证实(Liu et al., 2016; Jiménez et al., 2017; Carr et al., 2019)。例如, 纤细病毒属 *Tenuivirus* 的 RSV、双生病毒属

Geminivirus 的 TYLCV 均利用卵黄原蛋白进入卵母细胞, 克服了灰飞虱和烟粉虱的跨膜传播障碍(Liu et al., 2016; Jiménez et al., 2017)。RSV 在媒介昆虫灰飞虱体内经卵巢传播可以持续传播达 40 代(Huo et al., 2014)。植物呼肠孤病毒属 *Phytoreovirus* 水稻矮缩病毒(rice dwarf virus, RDV)的经卵传播由病毒 CP 与媒介昆虫稻叶蝉专性共生细菌外膜蛋白之间的特异性相互作用介导(Nanayakkara et al., 2012)。一般来说, 病毒经卵巢传播的效率要远高于经卵传播(Mims, 1981; Ebert, 2013; Lequime & Lambrechts, 2014)。早期通过免疫电镜技术观察到 RSV 在

灰飞虱卵巢的滤泡细胞、卵壳以及卵内均有分布(Suzuki et al., 1992; Wu et al., 2001; Deng et al., 2013),之后利用免疫荧光标记技术发现RSV侵染卵巢时先在卵巢管顶端的生殖区进行侵染并大量积累,进而再在滤泡细胞之间扩散,最终侵入卵中(吴维等,2012)。

2.2 植物病毒经父系垂直传播

卵母细胞积累了大量的细胞质,为病毒感染提供了空间,而精子则在形成过程中将其细胞质丢弃,并转化为流线型形状,其由短小的头部和细长的尾巴组成,头部含高度浓缩的细胞核,尾部由微管束组成,保证其运动活力(Liu et al., 2016)。因此,如果虫媒病毒可以通过昆虫的精子在父系中传播,其靶标可能是精子的外膜。考虑到精子的结构极为精简,预测病毒感染精子头部就可能会影响精子的正常功能(Nagata et al., 2002; He et al., 2018; Romba et al., 2018)。例如,人类精子中存在的艾滋病病毒(human immunodeficiency virus, HIV)和小鼠精子中存在的寨卡病毒(Zika virus, ZIKV)都会损害精子的正常功能(Nagata et al., 2002; He et al., 2018; Romba et al., 2018)。因此,精子介导的父系病毒传播难度更大,鲜有发生。如雄性蚊子可以通过父系垂直传播拉克罗斯病毒(La Crosse virus, LAC)和ZIKV等虫媒病毒,但效率较低,且在精子中未观察到病毒抗原,因此蚊子体内的LAC和ZIKV是通过雄性副性腺液而非精子进行传播(Kovacs et al., 2014; Zawirska et al., 2015; He et al., 2018)。家蚕*Bombyx mori*也可通过父系垂直传播核多角体病毒(nuclear polyhedrosis virus, BdNPV),但其子代存活率和孵化率极低(Khurad et al., 2004)。果蝇西格马病毒(*Drosophila sigma virus*, D σ V)侵染的雌性果蝇与无毒的雄性果蝇交配后,后代的带毒比例很高,而无毒的雌性果蝇与D σ V侵染的雄性果蝇交配后,其后代的带毒比例很低,因此推测D σ V可以通过侵染雄虫精子垂直传播至子代(Longdon et al., 2011; 2017)。

关于植物病毒在媒介昆虫中的父系传播研究很少。呼肠孤病毒科 *Reoviridae* 植物呼肠孤病毒属的水稻瘤矮病毒(rice gall dwarf virus, RGDV)在亚洲稻作国家引起流行病暴发,并导致水稻产量损失严重,长期以来被认为是通过稻叶蝉经卵巢机制传播的(Hogenhout et al., 2008; Liu et al., 2016; Wei & Li, 2016)。但是近期研究发现,RGDV的父系传播才是其主要垂直传播方式(Mao et al., 2019)。RGDV可

以通过母系传播进入雌性媒介的卵母细胞,但是会遇到强大的障碍(Boquel et al., 2013),而RGDV以持久增殖型方式有效地从雄性昆虫传播给后代,不影响雄性昆虫及其后代的健康,也不损害精子功能,且父系传播效率约为母系传播的3倍(Mao et al., 2019),在RGDV越冬过程中起着关键作用。

3 与病毒垂直传播相关的蛋白及受体

虫媒病毒传播的机制已经被广泛研究(Zawirska et al., 2015; Liu et al., 2016),特别是母系传播机制(Chakraborty, 2019; Zhang et al., 2020)。媒介昆虫体内的一些蛋白及媒介昆虫的共生菌为植物病毒的垂直传播提供了多种方式。但植物病毒克服跨膜障碍的策略具有一致性,皆为通过媒介昆虫口器刺入植株表面,进入维管束并吸取植株韧皮部汁液的同时被昆虫获取,并随着汁液进入肠道,与媒介昆虫中肠或后肠肠道上皮受体识别,并成功感染上皮细胞,病毒在上皮细胞中复制产生大量的子代病毒继续扩散到淋巴液,再通过体液循环,突破生殖系统的屏障进入卵巢或者精巢,完成垂直传播。在此过程中主要有4种途径:一是利用卵黄原蛋白进入卵母细胞(Huo et al., 2018);二是利用寄主昆虫的共生菌,分别克服2个跨细胞传播障碍,即穿过卵巢生殖道和卵巢上皮栓,再进入卵母细胞(Huo et al., 2014; Wei et al., 2017; Jia et al., 2017);三是通过卵泡细胞之间的连接处,或者经微绒毛从卵泡细胞通过病毒诱导的小管进入昆虫载体的卵母细胞(Liao et al., 2017);四是植物病毒附着在雄性昆虫的精子表面,在受精过程中通过“搭便车”的方式进入卵子(Mao et al., 2019)。

昆虫卵黄原蛋白的表达与发育影响植物病毒的垂直传播。郭琦(2019)研究发现部分菜豆金黄花叶病毒属病毒可以通过卵黄原蛋白侵染烟粉虱循环路径以外的组织,从而完成垂直传播。TYLCV通过与卵黄原蛋白相同的路径进入烟粉虱卵母细胞中,并且主要依赖于烟粉虱的发育阶段(Wei et al., 2017)。Huo et al.(2014)研究发现灰飞虱的卵黄原蛋白可以与RSV的核衣壳蛋白PC3互作形成结合体,介导病毒侵染卵巢管生殖区,且RSV随着卵黄原蛋白沿着运输该蛋白的营养索侵入卵中,传至子代。RGDV侵入电光叶蝉 *Inazuma dorsalis* 卵巢的过程也与RSV相似(Liao et al., 2017)。

大多数专性共生细菌是植物病毒在雌性昆虫中

能否成功完成垂直传播的关键。黑尾叶蝉 *Nephrotettix cincticeps* 的共生细菌 *Sulcia* 外膜蛋白(outer membrane protein, OMP)可以与 RDV 衣壳蛋白 P2 直接发生相互作用,使得共生细菌外膜凹陷形成包含病毒的椭圆形小泡,通过上皮组织进入卵母细胞,从而帮助病毒经卵垂直传播给黑尾叶蝉的后代;或者 RDV 粒子直接附着在 *Sulcia* 外壳上,利用 *Sulcia* 穿过上皮栓进入卵细胞,最终完成垂直传播(Jia et al., 2017)。由昆虫体内初生内共生菌产生的 GroEL 蛋白,对病毒进入昆虫体内起着保护病毒免遭酶降解的作用,帮助其经过昆虫血体腔并专一性地在植物间传播(Gorovits & Czosnek, 2013)。循环传播的植物病毒可以利用内胚体产生大量的 GroEL 蛋白,保护其在进入昆虫体内时免遭降解酶降解,使病毒颗粒安全地穿过昆虫的血液淋巴系统,同时从消化道转移到唾液系统(Gorovits & Czosnek, 2013; Pinheiro et al., 2015)。次生共生菌 *Hamiltonella* 也能产生伴侣 GroEL 蛋白,该蛋白与棉花曲叶病毒(cotton leaf curl virus, CLCuV)颗粒结合,保护其免受肠道和血淋巴的降解,顺利在昆虫体内复制增殖,间接参与植物病毒在昆虫体内的垂直传播(Rana et al., 2012)。沃尔巴克氏体 *Wolbachia* 同灰飞虱的唐氏综合症细胞黏附分子(Down syndrome cell adhesion molecules, Dscam)发生直接介导,参与 RSV 的入侵与垂直传播(Zhang et al., 2016; 赵婉等, 2017)。

父系传播是 RGDV 在电光叶蝉中的主要垂直传播方式,其主要衣壳蛋白 P8 与电光叶蝉精子头部表面的硫酸乙酰肝素糖蛋白(heparin sulfate proteoglycan, HSPG)相结合,附着在精子上,在精子进入卵子的过程中顺带进入昆虫卵细胞,完成垂直传播给子代(Mao et al., 2019)。

综合几种垂直传播的方式,发现病毒自身的蛋白是决定其能否突破媒介昆虫卵巢屏障保证垂直传播效率的关键因素,包括病毒 CP 和非结构蛋白(non-structural protein, Nsp)。通过酵母双杂交技术测定发现, TYLCV 的 CP 第 47~66 位核苷酸区域与 MED 型烟粉虱体内的小热激蛋白家族的热激蛋白(heat shock protein, HSP)16 之间存在互作。同时,使用基因芯片、免疫共沉淀、病毒铺覆蛋白印迹以及荧光共定位等生物技术研究发现, MEAM1 型烟粉虱中肠的 HSP70 与 TYLCV 的 CP 在烟粉虱体内和体外都发生互作,且使用抗 HSP70 抗体和 TYLCV 病毒粒子喂食烟粉虱后, TYLCV 的传播能力增强,

表明 HSP70 在病毒传播中具有抑制作用(Götz et al., 2012)。但是 HSP 等蛋白如何参与到植物病毒在媒介昆虫体内的垂直传播还需要进一步深入研究。再者,菜豆金黄花叶病毒属瓜曲叶病毒(papaya leaf curl China virus, PaLCuCNV)本来无法进入卵巢,但是 PaLCuCNV 的 CP 被 TYLCV 的 CP 替换后,突变病毒能够与烟粉虱卵黄原蛋白特异性作用,从而使得子代烟粉虱具有了传播 PaLCuCNV 的能力(Wei et al., 2017)。RSV 的 PC3 蛋白与核 CP 中的核酸形成核蛋白复合体(ribonucleoprotein complex, RNP),与卵黄原蛋白结合,通过营养素进入卵母细胞,再使用与卵黄原蛋白运输相同的途径,介导 RSV 侵入灰飞虱卵巢,为后期病毒的垂直传播打下基础(Huo et al., 2014)。同时,病毒的 CP 还可以利用共生菌的协助完成垂直传播(Jia et al., 2017)。病毒的非结构蛋白同样在垂直传播中直接起着关键作用,如 RGDV 可以利用自身编码的 PnsII 蛋白形成小管结构,包裹病毒粒体使其在卵巢细胞间扩散并穿过滤泡细胞进入卵中(郑立敏等, 2014)。

4 展望

媒介昆虫对植物病毒的传播是一个昆虫、病毒、寄主植物互作的过程,历经获毒、持毒和传毒等多个阶段,昆虫体内一系列病毒受体或蛋白参与了这个过程。媒介昆虫能否成功传播病毒,受媒介昆虫的性别和龄期、寄主植物、环境条件和昆虫体内共生菌等多种因素影响。

随着国际贸易的日益频繁,国家合作的日益增多,特别是“一带一路”倡议的提出,在带来良好经济金融效益的同时,我国面临的生物入侵风险也随之提高。在促进农产品贸易和投资的过程中,海关、检验检疫部门应该重视并加强检疫工作,从源头上降低外来有害生物入侵的可能。同时,对侵害虫和植物病毒有关的病害预测预报也是当前的研究热点。全球气候的变化,特别是温室效应、海水酸化以及土壤酸化等改变了昆虫和病毒的适生区,提高了生物入侵的风险。

这些都需要明确媒介昆虫与病毒之间的作用机制和媒介昆虫的传毒机制。找到植物或者昆虫体内参与病毒传播过程中的特定受体,包括媒介昆虫获毒过程,病毒粒子增殖复制过程,垂直传播过程,通过取食水平传播过程。通过阻断这些受体,切断病毒的传播途径,这将是未来控制植物病毒病发生的

一个主要方面。还有就是新型小RNA农药的开发,通过激活植物体内RNA干扰途径,进而激活媒介昆虫体内RNA干扰途径以减少植物病毒的丰度,削弱昆虫的获毒率与传毒率。再者,植物病毒的垂直传播也强调了大田经济作物轮作的重要性,垂直传播是一个连续的过程,合理轮作有利于减少害虫的发生量,间接降低植物病毒病的发生率。但无论是病毒的水平传播还是垂直传播,在感染寄主植物前都要经过最后一道屏障,即昆虫的唾液腺。一般来说,病毒粒子与昆虫唾液一起从分泌区分泌到唾液腔,然后通过丝支管,在进食时从口针传播出去。但是,目前昆虫持续传播的植物病毒如何克服唾液腺屏障的机制尚不清楚,并且媒介昆虫传播植物病毒与昆虫的免疫系统也密切相关,近几年已有大量关于昆虫与植物病毒互作转录组、蛋白组的测序结果,发现植物病毒持续传播感染可激活昆虫体内重要的细胞机制或途径,如自噬、siRNA抗病毒途径、c-Jun N-末端激酶途径、Toll通路以及NF-kappa-B通路(Badillo-Vargas et al., 2012; Whitfield et al., 2015; Lindsey et al., 2021)。这些也将是未来昆虫与植物病毒互作的主要研究方向,且基础性研究有利于从根本上防控植物病毒以及其传毒昆虫。只有弄清其中的基础生物学问题,才能更好地研发新型高效低毒农药,构建绿色防控技术体系。

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