

荻草谷网蚜体内杀虫剂抗性相关基因的分析 及其功能验证



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摘要: 为了解荻草谷网蚜 *Sitobion miscanthi* 体内与杀虫剂靶标和代谢抗性相关的基因信息及其在不同发育阶段的表达情况, 通过转录组测序选出不同发育阶段差异性表达的抗药性相关基因, 并采用荧光定量 PCR 和 RNA 干扰技术对选取的 5 个抗药性相关基因进行功能验证。结果显示, 共获得与杀虫剂靶标和代谢相关基因 374 个, 其中在 3 龄若蚜体内上调表达基因有 129 个。*CAT-3*、*CYP6A13-2*、*CYP4g15-2* 和 *nAChR α2-3* 基因在 3 龄若蚜、无翅成蚜和有翅成蚜体内的表达量比在 1 龄若蚜体内的表达量均显著上调。*GSTI-1* 基因在 3 龄若蚜和有翅成蚜体内的表达量比在 1 龄若蚜体内的表达量显著上调。荻草谷网蚜 3 龄若虫经吡虫啉处理后, *CAT-3*、*CYP6A13-2*、*CYP4g15-2* 和 *GSTI-1* 的表达量均显著上调, 而 *nAChR α2-3* 的表达量显著下调。沉默 *CAT-3*、*CYP6A13-2*、*CYP4g15-2* 及 *GSTI-1* 后蚜虫对吡虫啉的敏感度增加, 而沉默 *nAChRa2-3* 后蚜虫对吡虫啉的敏感度降低, 表明 *CAT-3*、*CYP6A13-2*、*CYP4g15-2*、*nAChR α2-3* 和 *GSTI-1* 这 5 个基因均可能与荻草谷网蚜对吡虫啉的抗性相关。

关键词: 荻草谷网蚜; 转录组; 杀虫剂靶标相关基因; 解毒酶相关基因; 荧光定量 PCR; RNA 干扰

Analysis and functional verification of the genes related to insecticide resistance in Indian grain aphid *Sitobion miscanthi*

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Abstract: In order to understand the genes related to insecticide targets and metabolic resistance in Indian grain aphid *Sitobion miscanthi* and their expression changes at different developmental stages, the genes related to insecticide resistance and differentially expressed among different developmental stages based on transcriptome sequencing were selected, and the functions of five selected genes were verified with fluorescence quantitative real-time PCR and RNA interference techniques. The results showed that 374 genes related to insecticide targets and metabolism were obtained, and 129 genes were up-regulated in the 3rd-instar nymph. The expressions of *CAT-3*, *CYP6A13-2*, *CYP4g15-2* and *nAChRa2-3* were significantly up-regulated in the 3rd-instar nymph, apterous adult and winged adult compared with in the 1st-instar nymph. The expression of *GSTI-1* was significantly up-regulated in the 3rd-instar nymph and winged adult compared with in the 1st-instar nymph. In addition, the expression levels of *CAT-3*, *CYP6A13-2*, *CYP4g15-2*, and *GSTI-1* were significantly up-regulated, while *nAChRa2-3* was significantly down-regulated in the 3rd-instar nymph under imidacloprid treatment. Silencing *CAT-3*, *CYP6A13-2*, *CYP4g15-2* and *GSTI-1* resulted in increased sensitivity of aphids to imidacloprid, while silencing *nAChRa2-3* resulted in decreased sensitivity of aphids to imidacloprid. These results indicated

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that the five selected genes are most likely related to imidacloprid resistance.

Key words: *Sitobion miscanthi*; transcriptome; insecticide target related genes; detoxification enzyme related genes; fluorescence quantitative real-time PCR; RNA interference

目前,世界上为害麦类作物的蚜虫有32种,我国主要有荻草谷网蚜 *Sitobion miscanthi*、禾谷缢管蚜 *Rhopalosiphum padi*、麦长管蚜 *Sitobion avenae*、麦二叉蚜 *Schizaphis graminum* 和麦无网长管蚜 *Acyrtosiphon dirhodum* 等,狄草谷网蚜是我国各麦区的蚜虫优势种,在我国曾被误定为麦长管蚜(董文阳等,2019; Jiang et al., 2019; Zhang et al., 2020)。麦蚜是为害小麦的主要害虫,不仅通过直接取食汁液为害作物,还能传播黄矮病毒(barley yellow dwarf virus, BYDV),引起小麦黄矮病流行(王美芳等,2006),导致小麦植株早衰、千粒重下降,甚至全株死亡,造成小麦减产,而且影响小麦品质(Zhou et al., 2013)。

长期以来,我国麦蚜的防治方法以化学防治为主,杀虫剂主要包括新烟碱类、拟除虫菊酯类和氨基甲酸酯类等化学杀虫剂(Chen et al., 2007; Lu & Gao, 2009)。但杀虫剂的大量、持续不合理使用,造成麦蚜产生抗药性,而且麦蚜繁殖量较大,世代交替速度快,造成麦蚜对常用杀虫剂产生了较高的抗性(成惠珍等,2004; Zhang et al., 2020)。昆虫抗药性机制主要包括代谢抗性、靶标抗性、表皮抗性和行为抗性4种,其中代谢抗性与靶标抗性在昆虫中普遍存在且尤为重要(Dang et al., 2017)。杀虫剂可以影响昆虫体内抗药性相关基因的表达,从而影响昆虫对杀虫剂的抗性。研究表明,有些昆虫的抗药性与细胞色素P450基因的过量表达相关,如桃蚜 *Myzus persicae* 对吡虫啉和噻虫嗪等烟碱类杀虫剂产生抗性是由其体内 *CYP6CY3* 基因过表达所导致(Puinian et al., 2010; Peng et al., 2016);谷胱甘肽-S转移酶家族基因活性的上升也能导致害虫对杀虫剂抗性的产生(Vontas et al., 2002; Lumjuan et al., 2005; Cheng et al., 2018);桃蚜 *Myzus persicae*、麦二叉蚜和褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 中羧酸酯酶基因过量表达则分别跟这些害虫对有机磷药剂、氨基甲酸酯类药剂和拟除虫菊酯类药剂的抗性产生有关(Hemmingway, 2000; Kwon et al., 2009; Li et al., 2016);乙酰胆碱受体亚基中氨基酸的突变与昆虫对新烟碱类和多杀菌素杀虫剂的抗性相关(郭金梦等,2018)。

对害虫抗药性相关基因分子机理的深入研究,有可能为害虫抗药性治理提供有效的途径和技术。

转录组测序技术能够同时鉴定和定量高丰度转录本和低丰度转录本,且单次运行产出序列数据量大(刘俊杰等,2019; 张赞等,2021)。Zhu JY et al.(2012)利用高通量转录组测序技术对与重大害虫云南切梢小蠹 *Tomicus yunnanensis* 抗药性相关的基因进行了鉴定,共得到219个基因。Zhang YH et al.(2012)通过转录组测序发现,经杀虫剂处理后孟氏隐唇瓢虫 *Cryptolaemus montrouzieri* 体内共有993个基因发生显著变化。随着基因组和转录组测序的发展,挖掘出了大量的杀虫剂抗性相关基因,对于理解杀虫剂抗性相关基因参与昆虫生理和毒理过程具有重要作用。

昆虫抗药性相关基因表达模式与其发育阶段密切相关,基于此可鉴定到大量与耐药性相关的基因家族(李亦松等,2021)。根据转录组数据分析结果探索参与昆虫生理活动、解毒代谢等关键性基因,有针对性的对目标靶标基因进行干扰(Wang et al., 2011),这将为荻草谷网蚜等刺吸性害虫的防治带来新思路。本研究采用高通量测序技术对荻草谷网蚜不同发育阶段的转录组进行测序,通过荧光定量PCR (fluorescence quantitative real-time PCR, qRT-PCR) 和 RNA 干扰(RNA interference, RNAi)技术对选取的抗药性相关基因进行功能验证,以期为科学防治荻草谷网蚜提供靶标基因数据资源。

1 材料与方法

1.1 材料

供试蚜虫及作物:荻草谷网蚜由中国农业大学昆虫毒理与分子生物学实验室提供,饲养条件为温度18~25℃、相对湿度50%~70%、光周期L 17 h:D 7 h,利用水培麦苗大量饲养于养虫笼中(鲁艳辉和高希武,2007)。小麦品种为周麦18,由河南科技学院小麦研究所提供,通过水培方式培养至2叶期备用。

药剂、试剂及仪器:95.3% 吡虫啉(imidacloprid),深圳诺普信股份有限公司。TRIzol 试剂、荧光定量PCR 染料 Platinum SYBR Green qPCR Super-Mix-UDG Kit、Dyna Beads Oligo (dT) 25 和 MEGA script RNAi 试剂盒,美国 Invitrogen 公司;LA *Taq* 聚合酶、DNase I、反转录试剂盒 PrimeScript 1st Strand cDNA Synthesize Kit、核酸染料 Genecolour™,北京金博益生物技术有限公司;parafilm 膜,深圳德固赛

诺技术有限公司;其他试剂均为国产分析纯。Applied Biosystems 7500 qPCR System, 美国 Applied Biosystems 公司; Mastercycler Personal PCR 仪, 德国 Eppendorf 公司, Power/PAC 3000 型电泳仪, 美国 Bio-Rad 公司; NanoDrop 2000 分光光度计, 美国 Thermo Scientific 公司; Agilent Technologies 2100 Bioanalyzer, 上海亚晶生物科技有限公司。

1.2 方法

1.2.1 总 RNA 的提取

将荻草谷网蚜 1 龄若蚜、3 龄若蚜、无翅成蚜和有翅成蚜 4 个发育阶段的处理样本浸入液氮, 每个虫态处理 30 头, 重复 3 次, 于 -80 °C 保存。将样本参照 TRIzol 试剂说明书提取总 RNA, 将所得总的 RNA 溶解于经 DEPC 处理的水中, 当 RNA 完整性数值位于 6.7~7.6 之间, OD_{260 nm}/OD_{280 nm} 值在 1.85~1.99 之间时则达到转录组测序要求。委托北京诺禾致远科技股份有限公司对样品进行测序和分析, 利用 Agilent Technologies 2100 Bioanalyzer 检测 RNA 样品的质量。

1.2.2 测序数据的组装

使用短 Reads 组装软件 Trinity 对转录组从头组装。首先采用 Trinity 软件将具有一定长度 Overlap 的 Reads 连成更长的片段, 这些通过 Reads Overlap 关系得到组装片段(Contig)。然后, 将 Reads 比对回 Contig, 通过 Paired-end Reads 确定来自同一转录本的不同 Contig 以及这些 Contig 之间的距离, 然后利用 Trinity 软件将这些 Contig 连在一起, 得到两端不能再延长的序列, 称之为 Unigene (Grabherr et al., 2011)。将组装得到的 Unigene 去冗余和进一步拼接, 然后再对这些序列进行同源转录本聚类, 得到最终的 Unigene。

1.2.3 生物信息学分析

通过 NCBI 中 BLASTx 将 Unigene 序列与蛋白数据库 Nr、Swiss-Prot、KEGG 和 COG 进行比对(*E*-value<1×10⁻⁵), 并通过 BLASTn 将 Unigene 与核酸数据库 Nt 进行比对(*E*-value<1×10⁻⁵), 得到跟给定 Unigene 具有最高序列相似性的蛋白, 从而得到该 Unigene 的蛋白功能注释信息(Pertea et al., 2003; Ye et al., 2006; Kanehisa et al., 2008)。根据 Nr 注释信息, 使用 Blast2GO 6.0 软件得到 Unigene 的 GO 注释信息(Conesa et al., 2005)。得到每个 Unigene 的 GO 注释后, 用 WEGO 软件对所有 Unigene 进行 Go 功能分类统计, 从宏观上认识该物种的基因功能分布特征。同时计算 Q20 和 Q30 值, Q 为 Phred 数值, 是用

来衡量测序过程中碱基识别质量的参数, Q20 和 Q30 分别表示 Phred 数值大于 20、30 的碱基占总体碱基的百分比(刘俊杰等, 2019)。

1.2.4 抗性相关基因筛选

通过 Bowtie 工具将所有样品测序获得的 Reads 与单基因序列库进行比对(Langmead et al., 2009), 获得比对结果 Mapped reads, 然后进行表达量水平估算, 用 FPKM(fragments per kilo base of transcript per million mapped reads) 表示对应的单基因序列表达丰度。通过 EBSeq 软件对每个 Unigene 差异性表达进行分析, 采用 Benjamini-Hochberg 方法将原有假设检验获得的显著性(*P*<0.05) 差异值进行校正, 最后获得校正后的显著性 *P* 值, 即 FDR(false discovery rate), 并作为筛选差异表达基因(differentially expressed gene, DEG) 的关键指标(Finn et al., 2013)。在显著差异性筛选过程中, 将两样品间 FPKM 值的比值大于等于 2 作为筛选标准。

1.2.5 吡虫啉对 5 个杀虫剂抗性相关基因表达的影响

在转录组中搜索差异性显著与细胞色素 P450、谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶、NADH 脱氢酶、羧酸酯酶、烟碱型乙酰胆碱受体、超氧化物歧化酶、Na⁺通道、过氧化氢酶和乙酰胆碱酯酶相关的基因, 选取 *CAT-3*、*CYP6a13-2*、*CYP4g15-2*、*GST1-2* 和 *nAChRa2-3* 五个差异性较为显著基因, 并采用浸叶法用 LC₁₀ 的吡虫啉分别处理 1 龄若蚜、3 龄若蚜、无翅成蚜和有翅成蚜 4 个发育阶段的荻草谷网蚜, 检测吡虫啉对这 5 个差异性较为显著基因在不同发育时期荻草谷网蚜体内表达的影响。

用 TRIzol 试剂提取上述不同样品的总 RNA, 按 PrimeScript™ 1st Strand cDNA Synthesis Kit 反转录试剂盒操作说明合成第一链 cDNA。以 *Actin* 作为内参基因(Zhang et al., 2019), 对选取的 5 个基因表达水平进行测定, 具体引物信息如表 1 所示, 所有引物均委托深圳华大基因股份有限公司合成。以 cDNA 为模板进行 qRT-PCR 验证。20 μL qRT-PCR 反应体系:cDNA 1 μL、SYBR Premix Ex Taq™ 10 μL、10 μmol/L 上下游引物各 0.4 μL、50×Rox Reference Dye II 0.4 μL、ddH₂O 7.8 μL。qRT-PCR 反应条件: 95 °C 预变性 30 s; 95 °C 变性 5 s, 60 °C 退火 30 s, 72 °C 延伸 2 min; 循环 40 次; 72 °C 延伸 10 min。用 ABI 7500 实时荧光定量 PCR 系统对荧光定量数据进行分析, 采用 2^{-ΔΔCt} 法分析荻草谷网蚜不同发育阶段抗性相关基因的相对表达量(Pfaffl et al., 2001; Zhang et al., 2019)。

表1 本试验所用的引物
Table 1 Primers used in this study

基因名 Gene name	引物名称 Primer name	退火温度 Annealing temperature	引物序列(5'-3') Primer sequence (5'-3')	产物 产物 长度 Expected size/bp		用途 Purpose
				T _m /℃		
<i>CAT-3</i>	CAT-3-F	58.97	TGAAGTTGGAGTGCTTC	110	qRT-PCR	
	CAT-3-R	59.03	TCAACCATAAACCGCACACT			
<i>CYP6a13-2</i>	CYP6a13-2-F	58.70	GAGCCCAGATCATTTGACG	95		
	CYP6a13-2-R	58.49	CTGCCCTTACCATAACCCCTCA			
<i>CYP4g15-2</i>	CYP4g15-2-F	59.13	GTCGATGAAAGCCGTTGTGT	147		
	CYP4g15-2-R	59.11	GGTCTTCTGTCTCTGGTCGA			
<i>GST1-2</i>	GST1-2-F	58.77	ACTTCACATGCACCGACAAG	150		
	GST1-2-R	59.62	TGGCCAGGCAGCAAATACT			
<i>nAchRa2-3</i>	nAchRa2-3-F	59.04	ACTAGCACGGACAAGAACGA	114		
	nAchRa2-3-R	58.90	CGAGGAACCGTATCTGGACA			
<i>Actin</i>	Actin-F	57.45	CCGAAAAGCTGTCTATAATGAAGACC	231		
	Actin-R	55.80	TAGTATGGGTGGTCATGGAGC			
<i>GFP</i>	GFP(T7)-F	69.70	taatacgactcaataggTGACCACCTGACCTAC	288	dsRNA 沉默 dsRNA-medi-	
	GFP(T7)-R	68.80	taatacgactcaataggTTGATGCCGTTCTCTGC			
<i>CAT-3</i>	CA-3T(T7)-F	60.18	taatacgactcaataggCAGTGTGCCGTCTATGGTG	490	ated silencing	
	CAT-3(T7)-R	60.00	taatacgactcaataggGCTGATCCACTCTCCACC			
<i>CYP6a13-2</i>	CYP6a13-2(T7)-F	60.50	taatacgactcaataggTCACCTTCTGGGGCACCTA	499		
	CYP6a13-2(T7)-R	59.95	taatacgactcaataggCTGCCCTACCATAACCCCTCA			
<i>CYP4g15-2</i>	CYP4g15-2e(T7)-F	60.21	taatacgactcaataggTTCAGCCCTGAAAATAACGC	398		
	CYP4g15-2(T7)-R	60.32	taatacgactcaataggACCTACAGCAGAGTGTGCGG			
<i>GST1-2</i>	GST1-2(T7)-F	59.46	taatacgactcaataggTTTAACGGCCATAATGCCT	500		
	GST12(T7)-R	60.18	taatacgactcaataggGTAGCCTGTTGGCTGTTGGT			
<i>nAchRa2-3</i>	AChRa2-3(T7)-F	59.74	taatacgactcaataggGCGATCTACGTGGCTTAC	489		
	AChRa2-3(T7)-R	60.33	taatacgactcaataggTACCTATCGGTGGAGTGGGA			

表中小写字母是 T7 启动子序列。Lowercase letters in the table are the sequence of T7 promotor.

1.2.6 荨草谷网蚜抗性相关基因的 dsRNA 合成

根据 *CAT-3*、*CYP6a13-2*、*CYP4g15-2*、*GST1-2* 和 *nAchRa2-3* 基因片段序列, 利用在线引物软件 E-RNAi (<http://www.dkfz.de/signaling/e-rnai3/idseq.php>) 设计 dsRNA 引物, 并分别在引物 5' 端添加 T7 启动子序列, 以绿色荧光蛋白(green fluorescent protein, GFP) 基因为阴性对照, 各基因所对应的引物如表 1 所示。20 μL PCR 扩增体系: 2×Talent qPCR PreMix 10 μL、正反向引物各 0.4 μL、cDNA 1 μL、ddH₂O 8.2 μL。反应条件: 94 °C 预变性 5 min; 94 °C 变性 30 s, 按照不同引物的退火温度(表 1)退火 30 s, 72 °C 延伸 2 min, 35 个循环; 72 °C 继续延伸 10 min。用浓度 1% 的琼脂糖凝胶电泳检测扩增产物。PCR 产物回收纯化后, 参照 MEGA Script RNAi 试剂盒说明合成 dsRNA。

1.2.7 dsRNA 饲喂荻草谷网蚜及其敏感度测定

荻草谷网蚜饲养于两端开口的长 4 cm、直径 2.5 cm 的玻璃管中。玻璃管一端先覆盖一层 parafilm 膜, 置于洁净工作台的紫外灯下照射 15 min, 然后在 parafilm 膜面上加入 100 μL 含 dsRNA 的 25% 的蔗糖溶液, dsRNA 浓度为 60 ng/μL, 再覆上一层 parafilm 膜封住蔗糖, 形成小液滴。用小毛笔轻轻从麦苗上挑取健康的荻草谷网蚜成虫接入玻璃管中, 每管 30 头。接虫后用透气性良好的宣纸封住玻璃管的另一端, 防止逃逸。将接入成虫的玻璃管放到小瓷盘中, 置于温度 18~25 °C、相对湿度 50%~70%、光周期 L 17 h:D 7 h 条件下于养虫笼中饲养 (Zhang et al., 2019)。饲喂 24 h 后收集活虫, 并通过 qRT-PCR 技术检测差异性较为显著基因的表达量变化, 方法参照 1.2.5, 计算基因沉默效率。以 dsGFP

作为对照,每个处理设置3个生物学重复。

为评估RNAi沉默目的基因后,荻草谷网蚜对吡虫啉的敏感性,采用带虫浸滞法测定RNAi处理24 h后的活虫对吡虫啉的敏感性变化(Zhang et al., 2020)。吡虫啉处理浓度为2.812 mg/L(LC₅₀浓度),挑取30头健康的荻草谷网蚜成虫于麦苗上,将其浸于药液中10 s,然后吸干麦苗上多余药液,以Triton X-100处理的麦蚜作为对照,每个处理3次重复,24 h后检查记录麦蚜死亡情况,用细毛刷轻触蚜虫只有1条腿动或完全不动者视为死亡,并计算死亡率。

1.3 数据分析

采用SPSS 20.0软件对试验数据进行统计分析,用Duncan氏新复极差法进行差异显著性检验。

2 结果与分析

2.1 荻草谷网蚜测序数据的结果分析

转录组测序结果显示,荻草谷网蚜1龄若蚜、3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜和有翅成蚜分别获得41 408 186、45 434 524、46 031 088和44 128 310 clean reads(表2),数据已提交到NCBI SRA数据库,登录号为SRP182781。功能注释结果显示,在NR数据库中荻草谷网蚜转录组Unigenes与豌豆蚜 *Acyrthosiphon pisum*、赤拟谷盗 *Tribolium castaneum*、内华达白蚁 *Zootermopsis nevadensis*、斑纹鱼 *Danio rerio*、人类 *Homo sapiens*和其他物种的相似度分别为84.6%、12.2%、1.4%、0.6%、0.6%和0.6%。

表2 转录组测序质量评估

Table 2 Quality evaluation of transcriptome sequencing data

样品 Sample	原始序列数 No. of raw reads	过滤后序列数 No. of clean reads	过滤后序列长度 Clean bases/G	碱基错误率 Error/%	Q20/%	Q30/%	GC含量 GC content/%
1龄若虫 1st-instar nymph	43 391 678	41 408 186	6.21	0.01	97.69	94.06	39.61
3龄若蚜 3rd-instar nymph	46 529 906	45 434 524	6.82	0.01	97.57	93.92	40.46
无翅成蚜 Apterous adult	48 024 928	46 031 088	6.90	0.02	96.52	91.73	42.29
有翅成蚜 Winged adult	45 807 088	44 128 310	6.62	0.01	97.81	94.33	38.05

Q20、Q30分别表示Phred数值大于20、30的碱基占总体碱基的百分比。Q2 and Q30 represent the percentage of bases with Phred values greater than 20 and 30 of the total bases, respectively.

2.2 相关基因在不同发育阶段的表达量变化

荻草谷网蚜转录组测序分析结果显示,与细胞色素P450、谷胱甘肽S-转移酶和羧酸酯酶相关基因分别有185、60和10个。与1龄若蚜和无翅成蚜相比,这些基因在3龄若蚜中大多表现为上调表达,而在1龄若蚜、无翅成蚜和有翅成蚜之间,这些基因的

表达量差异较小。如与无翅成蚜相比,在3龄若蚜体内的细胞色素P450基因上调表达的有60个,下调表达的为21个。其中,部分在3龄若蚜表达量较高的P450基因涉及外源化学物代谢通路,相关的P450基因在3龄若蚜体内都有高表达(表3)。

表3 荻草谷网蚜中与杀虫剂靶标和代谢相关的部分基因

Table 3 The genes related to insecticide targets and metabolism in *Sitobion miscanthi*

基因类型 Gene type	基因 总数 Total no.	3龄若蚜 vs 1龄若蚜		无翅成蚜 vs 3龄若蚜		无翅成蚜 vs 1龄若蚜		有翅成蚜 vs 1龄若蚜		有翅成蚜 vs 无翅成蚜	
		Third instar nymph vs 1st instar nymph		Apterous adult vs 3rd instar nymph		Apterous adult vs 1st instar nymph		Winged adult vs first instar nymph		Winged adult vs apterous adult	
		上调 Up	下调 Down	上调 Up	下调 Down	上调 Up	下调 Down	上调 Up	下调 Down	上调 Up	下调 Down
过氧化氢酶Catalase	5	3	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	0
乙酰胆碱酯酶Acetylcholinesterase	6	1	2	2	0	3	1	0	1	3	1
超氧化物歧化酶Superoxide dismutase	12	4	0	0	5	3	6	1	2	4	0
羧酸酯酶Carboxylesterase	10	3	1	3	2	3	3	0	1	0	3
NADH脱氢酶NADH dehydrogenase	51	24	33	10	13	8	26	5	13	18	9
乙酰胆碱受体Acetylcholine receptor	28	6	7	11	5	9	3	5	6	4	9
Na ⁺ 通道Na ⁺ channels	11	0	2	3	0	0	5	2	4	4	0
谷胱甘肽S-转移酶Glutathione S-transferase	60	18	18	7	23	10	24	8	21	11	8
细胞色素P450 Cytochrome P450	185	70	49	21	60	40	44	33	43	30	40

2.3 与抗性相关基因表达差异及功能鉴定

将上述各类基因序列与核酸数据库进行 BLASTx 比对分析, 并对 1 龄若蚜中表现为上调表达的抗药性相关基因进行分析(表 4)。可以看出, 与 1 龄若蚜相比, 3 龄若蚜上调表达的基因最多, 在

上调表达的 129 个基因中, 与荻草谷网蚜基因序列同源匹配度最高的基因多来源于豌豆蚜, 达到了 117 个基因, 而其他基因与生物种匹配度高的除豌豆蚜外, 分别是麦长管蚜、桃蚜和棉蚜 *Aphis gossypii* 等(表 4)。

表 4 荻草谷网蚜中与杀虫剂抗性相关基因的表达信息

Table 4 Information of genes expression related to insecticide resistance in different development stages in *Sitobion miscanthi*

基因类型 Gene type	基因名 Gene name	期望值 Expected value	生物种 Species	与 1 龄若虫相比基因上调表达的发育阶段 Developmental stage of up-regulated gen expression compared to 1st instar nymph
过氧化氢酶	<i>CAT-1</i>	1.40×10^{-45}	豌豆蚜 <i>Acyrthosiphon pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
Catalase	<i>CAT-2</i>	1.70×10^{-181}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CAT-3</i>	1.70×10^{-95}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
乙酰胆碱酯酶	<i>ACE2</i>	0.00×10^0	麦长管蚜 <i>Sitobion avenae</i>	3 龄若蚜, 无翅成蚜
Acetylcholinesterase				Third instar nymph, apterous adult
超氧化物歧化酶	<i>SOD-1</i>	2.70×10^{-25}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
Superoxide dismutase	<i>SOD-2</i>	4.10×10^{-17}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>SOD1</i>	1.30×10^{-75}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>SOD-3</i>	2.50×10^{-87}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
羧酸酯酶	<i>CarE6-1</i>	1.90×10^{-132}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
Carboxylesterase	<i>CarE6-2</i>	2.90×10^{-293}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>CarE6-3</i>	8.60×10^{-81}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
NADH 脱氢酶	<i>Ndufa4-1</i>	1.90×10^{-61}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
NADH dehydroge- nase	<i>Ndufa9</i>	1.10×10^{-78}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>Ndufa4-2</i>	1.10×10^{-39}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>Ndufb2</i>	8.70×10^{-14}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>Ndufb9-1</i>	1.50×10^{-43}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>Ndufa3</i>	2.70×10^{-101}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, winged adult
	<i>ND4</i>	4.10×10^{-42}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>Ndufa5</i>	1.10×10^{-59}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>Ndufs4</i>	1.60×10^{-101}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>Ndufb8-1</i>	1.60×10^{-30}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>Ndufb8-2</i>	3.50×10^{-97}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>ND3</i>	7.30×10^{-7}	麦长管蚜 <i>S. avenae</i>	3 龄若蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, winged adult
	<i>Ndufb9-2</i>	5.50×10^{-193}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>Ndufb5</i>	1.90×10^{-60}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>Ndufv1-1</i>	4.60×10^{-233}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>Nduf3</i>	8.40×10^{-45}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>ND5</i>	5.40×10^{-12}	荻草谷网蚜 <i>S. avenae</i>	3 龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>Ndufv1-2</i>	5.00×10^{-22}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>Ndufaf7</i>	2.00×10^{-159}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>Ndufa10</i>	1.30×10^{-142}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>Ndufs5</i>	2.80×10^{-48}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>Ndufaf6</i>	1.80×10^{-53}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3 龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph

续表4 Continued

基因类型 Gene type	基因名 Gene name	期望值 Expected value	生物种 Species	与1龄若虫相比基因上调表达的发育阶段 Developmental stage of up-regulated gen expression compared to 1st instar nymph
乙酰胆碱受体	<i>nAChRa4</i>	2.50×10^{-96}	桃蚜 <i>Myzus persicae</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
Acetylcholine receptor	<i>nAChRa2-1</i>	1.30×10^{-49}	麦长管蚜 <i>S. avenae</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>nAChRa2-2</i>	2.00×10^{-123}	大豆蚜 <i>Aphis glycines</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>nAChRaL1</i>	8.50×10^{-234}	桃蚜 <i>M. persicae</i>	3龄若蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, winged adult
	<i>nAChRa2-3</i>	2.20×10^{-71}	桃蚜 <i>M. persicae</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜, 有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>nAChRa3</i>	4.20×10^{-106}	桃蚜 <i>M. persicae</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
谷胱甘肽S-转移酶	<i>GSTcd-1</i>	5.80×10^{-102}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
Glutathione S-transferase	<i>GSTI-1</i>	2.70×10^{-110}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>GSTcd-2</i>	3.30×10^{-99}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>GSTo1-1</i>	1.80×10^{-115}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>GSTcd-3</i>	3.70×10^{-305}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>GSTI-2</i>	9.40×10^{-116}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>GSTI-3</i>	2.20×10^{-124}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>GST</i>	2.30×10^{-47}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>GSTI-4</i>	4.90×10^{-56}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>GSTcd-4</i>	3.50×10^{-65}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>GSTo1-2</i>	1.70×10^{-115}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>GSTo1-3</i>	6.40×10^{-92}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>GSTcd-5</i>	4.50×10^{-132}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>GSTcd-6</i>	4.60×10^{-95}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
细胞色素P450	<i>CYP305a1-1</i>	1.30×10^{-12}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
Cytochrome P450	<i>CYP4C1-1</i>	1.10×10^{-6}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP6j1</i>	2.90×10^{-89}	棉蚜 <i>Aphis gossypii</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4C1-2</i>	3.80×10^{-244}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP6a13-1</i>	6.90×10^{-153}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP305a1-2</i>	1.50×10^{-51}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, winged adult
	<i>CYP302a1-1</i>	9.00×10^{-146}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP305a1-3</i>	2.10×10^{-249}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4C1-3</i>	2.20×10^{-107}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP6a13-2</i>	2.00×10^{-120}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP6a13-3</i>	1.80×10^{-277}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP4C1-4</i>	1.00×10^{-141}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4C1-5</i>	3.70×10^{-119}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP6a13-4</i>	7.60×10^{-169}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP6a13-5</i>	1.80×10^{-289}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP305a1-4</i>	1.90×10^{-192}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP6k1-1</i>	1.30×10^{-107}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph

续表4 Continued

基因类型 Gene type	基因名 Gene name	期望值 Expected value	生物种 Species	与1龄若虫相比基因上调表达的发育阶段 Developmental stage of up-regulated gen expression compared to 1st instar nymph
	<i>CYP302a1-2</i>	9.00×10 ⁻¹⁰⁷	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP18a1-1</i>	1.30×10 ⁻⁵⁹	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP305a1-5</i>	7.30×10 ⁻¹¹⁸	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP315a1</i>	8.80×10 ⁻²⁵⁴	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4C1-6</i>	1.20×10 ⁻¹⁶⁰	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP6a14</i>	3.70×10 ⁻²⁵⁵	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>CYP4g15-1</i>	2.10×10 ⁻⁸⁹	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4g15-2</i>	9.90×10 ⁻³⁹	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP4C1-7</i>	7.20×10 ⁻¹⁴⁹	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>CYP6k1-2</i>	1.40×10 ⁻¹⁰⁸	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP18a1-2</i>	2.30×10 ⁻¹⁶²	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP18a1-3</i>	2.20×10 ⁻²⁵⁶	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP18a1-4</i>	8.20×10 ⁻¹⁷⁰	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP6a2-1</i>	4.10×10 ⁻²⁴⁸	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, winged adult
	<i>CYP6k1-3</i>	1.10×10 ⁻¹¹⁸	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4C1-8</i>	2.00×10 ⁻⁶⁷	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP4C1-9</i>	2.10×10 ⁻²⁸⁸	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP4g15-3</i>	0.00×10 ⁰	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>CYP4g15-4</i>	2.90×10 ⁻³⁰³	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP6k1-4</i>	1.80×10 ⁻²⁰⁴	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP4C1-10</i>	3.60×10 ⁻¹⁰	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP4C1-11</i>	1.10×10 ⁻²³⁷	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP4C1-12</i>	5.40×10 ⁻¹⁶⁴	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>CYP4C1-13</i>	4.00×10 ⁻¹²⁷	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP4C1-14</i>	1.60×10 ⁻¹⁴¹	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>CYP4C1-15</i>	8.70×10 ⁻⁸⁵	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>CYP4C1-16</i>	1.20×10 ⁻⁷⁴	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>CYP6a13-6</i>	5.00×10 ⁻¹⁴²	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>CYP4C1-17</i>	1.60×10 ⁻⁹²	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4C1-18</i>	2.20×10 ⁻¹⁶²	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4C1-19</i>	1.50×10 ⁻²³⁸	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4C1-20</i>	3.60×10 ⁻²³⁷	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult

续表4 Continued

基因类型 Gene type	基因名 Gene name	期望值 Expected value	生物种 Species	与1龄若虫相比基因上调表达的发育阶段 Developmental stage of up-regulated gen expression compared to 1st instar nymph
	<i>CYP4CI-21</i>	4.10×10^{-122}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4CI-22</i>	1.70×10^{-82}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4CI-23</i>	2.70×10^{-283}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult
	<i>CYP4g15-5</i>	1.70×10^{-12}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP301a1</i>	1.80×10^{-130}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP303a1</i>	1.80×10^{-55}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4CI-24</i>	3.20×10^{-128}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4CI-25</i>	1.00×10^{-62}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, apterous adult, winged adult
	<i>CYP4CI-26</i>	1.90×10^{-153}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜、有翅成蚜 3rd instar nymph, winged adult
	<i>CYP6k1-5</i>	2.10×10^{-239}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4CI-27</i>	5.00×10^{-42}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP6k1-6</i>	4.90×10^{-95}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP6k1-7</i>	5.00×10^{-27}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP4CI-28</i>	1.70×10^{-16}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP6a22</i>	7.00×10^{-234}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph
	<i>CYP307a1</i>	1.00×10^{-159}	豌豆蚜 <i>A. pisum</i>	3龄若蚜 3rd instar nymph

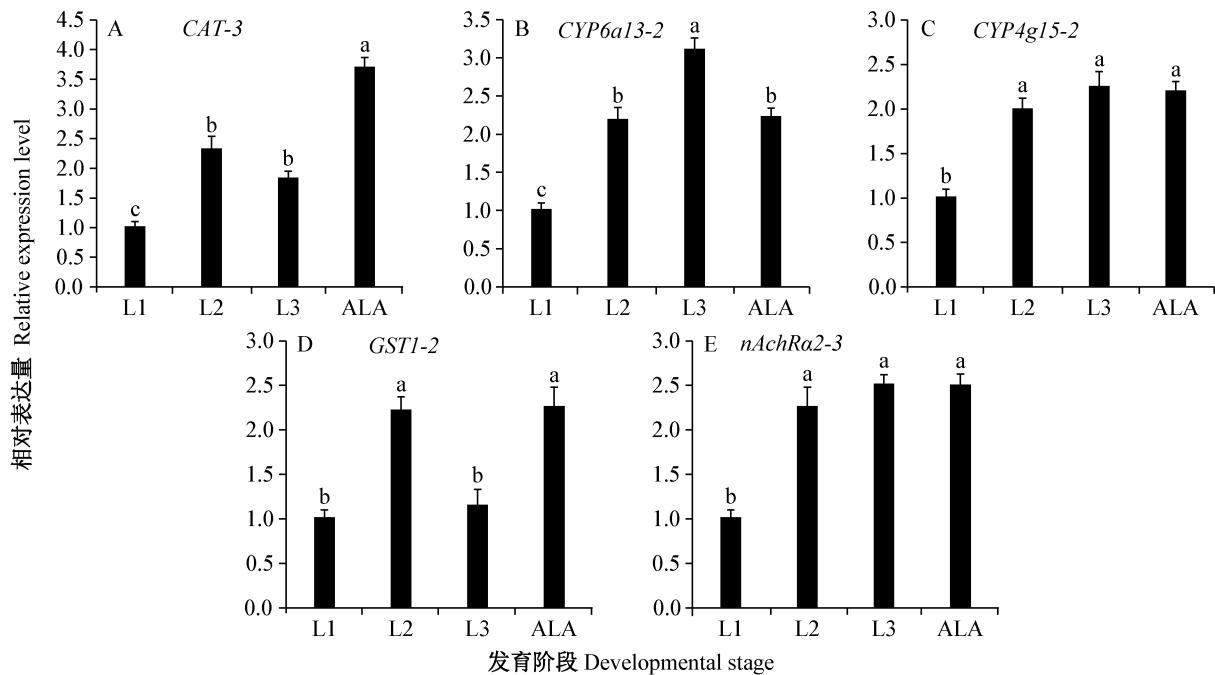
qRT-PCR结果显示,CAT-3在1龄若蚜体内的表达量最低,在3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜和有翅成蚜体内的表达量较高,分别是1龄若蚜体内表达量的2.32倍、1.83倍和3.70倍($P<0.05$)(图1-A)。*CYP6A13-2*在1龄若蚜体内的表达量最低,在3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜和有翅成蚜体内的表达量较高,分别是1龄若蚜体内表达量的2.19倍、3.11倍和2.23倍($P<0.05$)(图1-B)。*CYP4g15-2*在1龄若蚜体内的表达量较低,在3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜和有翅成蚜体内的表达量较高,分别是1龄若蚜体内表达量的2.00倍、3.25倍和2.20倍($P<0.05$)(图1-C)。*GSTI-2*在1龄若蚜和无翅成蚜体内的表达量较低,在3龄若蚜和有翅成蚜体内的表达量较高,分别是1龄若蚜体内表达量的2.22倍和2.26倍($P<0.05$)(图1-D)。*nAChRa2-3*在1龄若蚜体内的表达量较低,在3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜和有翅成蚜体内的表达量较高,分别是1龄若蚜体内表达量的2.26倍、2.51倍和2.50倍($P<0.05$)(图1-E)。不同发育阶段的荻草谷网蚜经LC₁₀的吡虫啉处理后,5种基因在3龄若蚜体内的表达量均与对照差异显著($P<0.05$)(图2)。

RNAi结果显示,用CAT-3、CYP6A13-2、CYP4g15-2、GSTI-1及nAChRa2-3基因的dsRNA饲喂3龄若蚜后,转录水平比饲喂dsGFP的3龄若蚜分别降低了50.9%、52.0%、50.7%、46.7%及52.4%(图3-A)。用

LC₅₀的吡虫啉处理24 h后,以CAT-3、CYP6A13-2、CYP4g15-2、GSTI-1基因的dsRNA饲喂后3龄若蚜的死亡率为61.89%、75.05%、61.93%、58.15%及15.48%,除nAChRa2-3外,其他处理的死亡率均显著高于用dsGFP饲喂蚜虫的死亡率28.92%($P<0.05$)(图3-B)。表明RNAi介导的CAT-3、CYP6A13-2、CYP4g15-2及GSTI-1导致3龄若蚜对吡虫啉的敏感性增加,而RNAi介导的nAChRa2-3导致3龄若蚜对吡虫啉的敏感性降低。表明这5个基因与荻草谷网蚜对吡虫啉的抗性有关。

3 讨论

荻草谷网蚜是小麦上的主要害虫之一,因其世代周期较短、繁殖力强等生物学特性,特别容易在田间暴发成灾。目前对荻草谷网蚜的防治主要是化学防治,但是由于化学杀虫剂大量、持续地使用,田间麦蚜的抗药性问题日趋严重(Zhang et al., 2019; 2020; Lu et al., 2021),常规的杀虫剂剂量已不能完全有效控制抗性害虫的为害。因此,研究害虫抗药性机制对于抗药性的监测和治理、新型高效杀虫剂的开发与持续应用有重要意义。有研究表明,害虫不同发育阶段对杀虫剂的敏感度存在较大差异(王娟等,2016),比较代谢抗药性相关基因在不同生长发育阶段的差异表达,可为荻草谷网蚜抗药性机制研究奠定较好的基础。

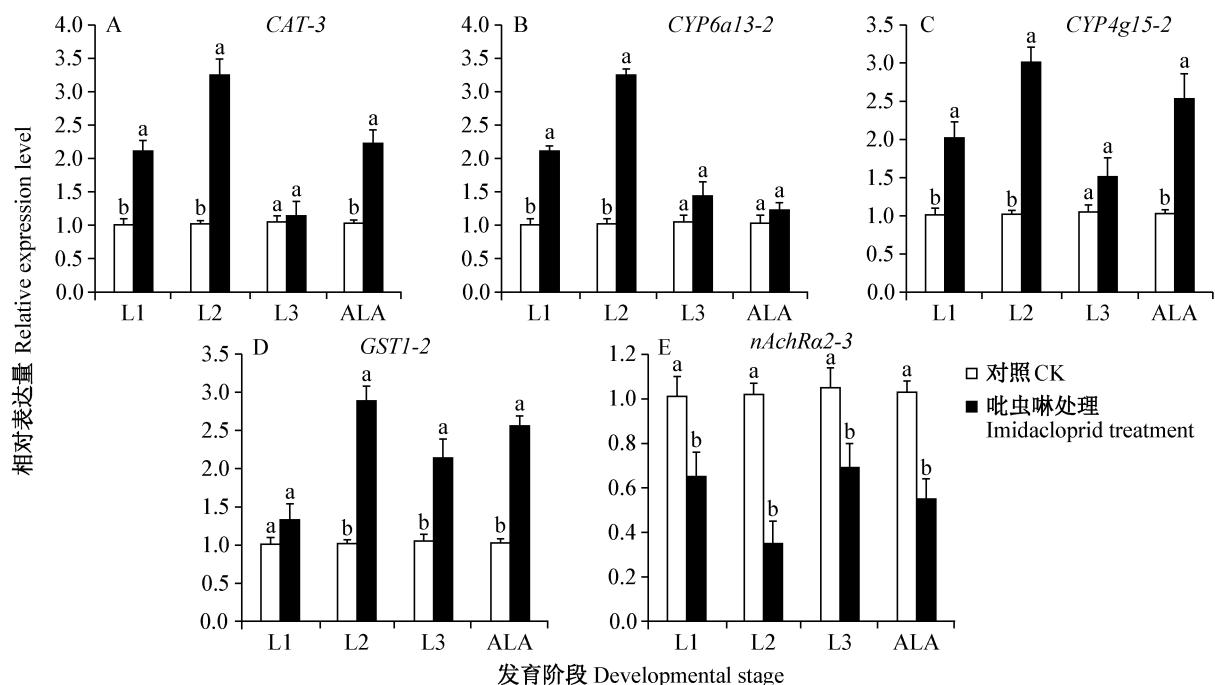


L1: 1龄若蚜; L2: 3龄若蚜; L3: 无翅成蚜; ALA: 有翅成蚜。L1: 1st instar nymph; L2: 3rd instar nymph; L3: apterous adult; ALA: winged adult.

图1 荨草谷网蚜不同发育阶段5种基因的表达模式

Fig. 1 Expression patterns of five selected genes in different developmental stage of *Sitobion miscanthi*

图中数据为平均数±标准误。柱上不同小写字母表示不同发育阶段间基因表达量经Duncan氏新复极差法检验差异显著($P<0.05$)。Data are mean±SE. Different letters on the bars indicate significant difference in the gene expression level among different developmental stages by Duncan's new multiple range test ($P<0.05$)。

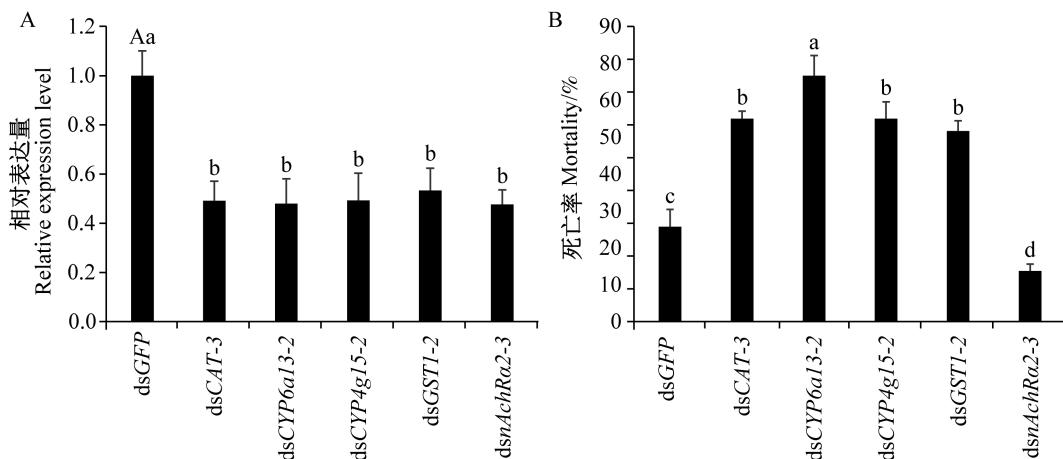


L1: 1龄若蚜; L2: 3龄若蚜; L3: 无翅成蚜; ALA: 有翅成蚜。L1: 1st instar nymph; L2: 3rd instar nymph; L3: apterous adult; ALA: winged adult.

图2 吡虫啉诱导荨草谷网蚜后5种基因的表达模式

Fig. 2 Expression patterns of five selected genes induced by imidacloprid in *Sitobion miscanthi*

图中数据为平均数±标准误。柱上不同小写字母表示不同处理间经Duncan氏新复极差法检验差异显著($P<0.05$)。Data are means±SE. Different letters indicate significant difference among different treatments by Duncan's new multiple range test ($P<0.05$)。



A: 5个目的基因的转录水平表达情况; B: 用吡虫啉处理RNAi后的蚜虫24 h的死亡率。A: The gene expression level of five selected genes; B: dsRNA-mediated mortality of aphids at 24 h after treatment with imidacloprid.

图3 荻草谷网蚜3龄若蚜5个目的基因被敲除后对吡虫啉的敏感性

Fig. 3 Sensitivity of third instar nymph of *Sitobion miscanthi* to imidacloprid after knockout of the five selected genes

图中数据为平均数±标准误。柱上不同小写字母表示不同处理间经Duncan氏新复极差法检验差异显著($P<0.05$)。Data are means±SE. Different letters indicate significant difference among different treatments by Duncan's new multiple range test ($P<0.05$).

害虫对杀虫剂产生抗性受基因调控影响,这些与抗性相关基因的表达又与害虫所处的生育期密切相关(龙楚云等,2013)。Jone et al.(2011)研究发现,在抗吡虫啉的B型和Q型烟粉虱*Bemisia tabaci*中,*CYP6CM1*基因在成虫阶段的表达量显著高于卵和若虫期。Amenya et al.(2008)研究结果表明,在非洲冈比亚按蚊*Anopheles gambiae*抗拟除虫菊酯品系中,*CYP6P9*基因在卵和成虫阶段均过量表达,而在幼虫阶段不表达,导致该抗性品系成虫对苄氯菊酯的抗性倍数是4龄若虫的47.2倍。本研究采用转录组测序技术对荻草谷网蚜在1龄若蚜、3龄若蚜以及无翅、有翅成蚜4个发育阶段的抗药性相关基因表达情况进行分析,结果表明,细胞色素P450酶、谷胱甘肽S-转移酶、NADH脱氢酶、羧酸酯酶、乙酰胆碱受体、超氧化物歧化酶、Na⁺通道、过氧化氢酶和乙酰胆碱酯酶抗药性相关基因在3龄若蚜中上调表达的最多,共有129个,其中很多抗药性相关基因在荻草谷网蚜3龄若蚜发育阶段的表达量变化较为显著,表明3龄若蚜时期可能是荻草谷网蚜应对药剂代谢合成酶的主要发育阶段。李沛蓉等(2020)研究了苹果蠹蛾*Cydia pomonella* CpCPR基因在不同发育阶段及4龄幼虫不同组织部位的表达谱,发现该基因在各个发育阶段及各部位均有表达,其中在幼虫期及中肠的表达量最高,这与本研究结果类似。

害虫解毒酶基因可被杀虫剂诱导表达(刘俊杰等,2019),利用昆虫解毒酶的可诱导性可以推测其

是否参与对外源物质的代谢(Poupardin et al., 2008)。本研究用吡虫啉杀虫剂处理荻草谷网蚜后对4个解毒基因的表达量进行测定,结果显示,4个解毒基因均能被吡虫啉显著诱导表达,表明所选取的4个解毒基因均可能参与对吡虫啉的抗性。刘俊杰等(2019)研究结果也表明氯虫苯甲酰胺和氟虫腈处理黏虫*Mythimna separata*后,在特定时间点细胞色素P450基因的表达量显著增加。王雅丽等(2022)研究认为,星豹蛛*Pardosa astrigera* PaC-YP3001U16基因对不同浓度溴氰菊酯及在不同处理时间后表现出不同程度的应答。为了进一步验证不同发育阶段差异性表达的抗药性相关基因的功能,本研究采用RNAi技术对随机挑选的4个解毒酶基因和1个靶标基因进行验证。结果表明, RNAi介导的*CAT-3*、*CYP6a13-2*、*CYP4g15-2* 及 *GSTI-1* 导致3龄若蚜对吡虫啉的敏感性增加,而RNAi介导的*nAchRa2-3* 导致3龄若蚜对吡虫啉的敏感性降低。这表明所选5个基因与荻草谷网蚜对吡虫啉的抗性有关。

本研究通过分析荻草谷网蚜抗药性相关基因在不同发育阶段的表达情况,发现大多抗药性相关基因在荻草谷网蚜整个发育阶段均有表达,但在3龄若蚜、无翅成蚜和有翅成蚜的表达量相对较高,这可能与它们对外源化合物解毒代谢能力较强相关,这对研究吡虫啉抗性机制和小麦蚜虫科学防治具有重要意义。从化学防治角度分析,荻草谷网蚜最佳用

药时期在1龄若蚜阶段,这个时期解毒基因的表达量相对较低,对药剂相对敏感,但是喷药时期也需要根据蚜虫防治指标来综合判断。

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