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实蝇类昆虫利用视觉和嗅觉定位寄主的 分子基础及应用

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摘要 在昆虫与植物协同进化过程中,昆虫成功定位寄主植物决定其食性及生态位。实蝇类昆虫是世界范围内分布的重要果蔬害虫,在定位寄主植物过程中,实蝇视觉和嗅觉发挥重要作用,利用寄主颜色和气味模拟的诱捕装置能够有效诱杀实蝇,但诱杀效果参差不齐。因此,本文对实蝇类昆虫视觉、嗅觉定位寄主植物的行为和相关分子基础进行了阐述,介绍了有关的应用成果,并对未来的方向进行了展望,以期建立实蝇类害虫可持续的绿色防控技术奠定基础。

关键词 实蝇; 寄主定位; 视觉; 嗅觉; 绿色防控

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实蝇类昆虫(双翅目Diptera:实蝇科Tephritidae)是双翅目昆虫中具有重要经济影响的一个大的类群。据报道,在全球范围内已有超过1400多种实蝇类害虫,严重为害多种果蔬^[1];实蝇将卵产于寄主植物内,幼虫孵化后蛀食为害果实、叶、花等部位,造成重大经济损失,如橘小实蝇*Bactrocera dorsalis*、地中海实蝇*Ceratitis capitata*、昆士兰实蝇*Bactrocera tryoni*等是果蔬上的重大害虫。随着气候变暖、贸易往来的频繁及种植结构的调整,实蝇类害虫入侵速度快,危害日趋严重,迫切需要建立高效、环境友好型绿色防控策略。

昆虫的寄主选择行为对其取食、交配和产卵等生命活动至关重要,成虫定位寄主决定其食性和生态位^[2]。研究发现,实蝇类昆虫通过视觉和嗅觉系统快速识别周围环境中的各种复杂信息并做出行为反应,其视觉和嗅觉在定位寄主过程中发挥着重要作用^[3-4]。本文综述了实蝇类昆虫视觉和嗅觉定位寄主的分子基础及应用,并对未来的研究方向进行了展望。

1 实蝇类昆虫视觉定位寄主

昆虫视觉定位寄主需要完整的视觉系统,包括

视觉器官、前脑和神经构成的复杂通路^[5]。复眼、单眼是昆虫主要的视觉器官,复眼直接与前脑左右两侧突出的视叶(optic lobe)相连,负责视觉成像,单眼与前脑背侧相连,负责运动识别。昆虫复眼中的小眼通常含8或9个感光细胞^[6],是光信号转导的主要场所;感光细胞接收到视觉信号,通过G蛋白偶联受体(G protein-coupled receptors, GPCRs)信号级联通路将光信号转变为电信号,由感光轴突直接传递到脑视叶,经过处理传递到中枢神经系统^[7-8]。昆虫感光细胞包含大量视色素(visual pigment),又称视紫红质(rhodopsin);视紫红质由视蛋白(opsin)和发色团(chromophore)组成,可接收特定波长光信号,决定昆虫视觉的感光范围^[9]。不同目的昆虫,其视蛋白种类和数量不同^[10-13];亲缘关系较近的昆虫,由于受到栖息地、行为、形态特征等因素的影响,其视蛋白基因种类和数量会有所不同^[14];昆虫在幼虫和成虫期光感受器表达的视蛋白种类、数量也会有差异^[15]。

实蝇类昆虫的视叶由视神经节层(lamina, LA)、视髓(medulla, ME)、副视髓(accessory medulla, AME)和视小叶复合体(lobula complex, LOX)组成。橘小实蝇视叶中可以进行运动识别的神经元有15个,每个视叶中包含12个对视觉和嗅觉有调节作用

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的5-羟色胺能(5-hydroxytryptaminergic, 5-HTergic)神经元细胞体^[16-17]。实蝇类昆虫有1对复眼和3个单眼^[18]。柑橘大实蝇成虫的复眼是其主要的视觉器官,其复眼有3 600~4 600个小眼,单个小眼中含有8个感光细胞(R1-8),R7和R8垂直排列,R1-6环绕R7和R8^[19-21]。

实蝇视觉系统的解剖结构同其他双翅目、鳞翅目昆虫相似,其视小叶复合体进一步被分为视小叶(lobula, LO)和视小叶板(lobula plate, LOP)^[17, 22]。此外,其小眼中感光细胞的数量同其他双翅目、直翅目、蜻蜓目和鞘翅目昆虫一样^[6],排列形式同黑腹果蝇相近,但其感光细胞的类型尚未报道。实蝇类昆虫有5种视蛋白,目前NCBI的Gene数据库中有52条实蝇视蛋白基因*Rh1*、*Rh2*、*Rh3*、*Rh4*、*Rh6*的数据,与果蝇科(Drosophilidae)、丽蝇科(Calliphoridae)、蝇科(Muscidae)等双翅目昆虫相比,实蝇类昆虫缺少*Rh5*基因。

实蝇类昆虫视觉定位寄主的研究以探索其对寄主颜色、形状、大小等视觉信号的行为反应为主,这些研究表明视觉发挥着重要作用。瓜实蝇*Zeugodacus cucurbitae*利用颜色和形状等视觉信号定位寄主植物,偏好黄绿色,其视觉在寻找与利用新寄主植物过程中起到主要作用^[23-24]。苹果绕实蝇*Rhagoletis pomonella*雌虫在搜寻寄主植物的过程中,主要依赖视觉,偏好红色球体,寻找到红色球体所用时间和距离均短于透明球体^[25]。柑橘大实蝇雌、雄成虫具有趋绿习性,且对绿色球体较为偏好;对柑橘大实蝇视蛋白基因*Rh6*进行RNAi功能验证和行为生测的结果表明*Rh6*是其偏好绿色柑橘的关键基因^[26]。橘小实蝇对直径7.5或9.5 cm的黄色球体比白色、绿色和红色的球体更加敏感^[27]。番茄实蝇*Neoceratitis cyanescens*对橙色球体具有强烈趋性^[28]。也有研究表明,实蝇在不同生理状态下,会对环境中不同的视觉信号产生不同的反应^[29-30],如沙棘绕实蝇*Rhagoletis batava*产卵时期对橙色趋性最强^[29]。橘小实蝇在取食和产卵时对不同颜色的选择有一定差异,如黄色与绿色比较,取食时更偏向于绿色,而产卵时更偏向于黄色^[30]。这些研究反映了实蝇视觉系统的复杂性和可塑性。

2 实蝇类昆虫嗅觉定位寄主

昆虫主要的嗅觉器官是触角和下颚须,嗅觉器官部分体壁上皮细胞经过演变形成毛状结构的嗅觉

感器,感器与神经系统结合形成嗅觉的神经信号传导通路^[31]。气味物质通过昆虫嗅觉感器的多孔角质层进入感器淋巴液,与气味结合蛋白(odorant binding proteins, OBPs)和化学感受蛋白(chemosensory proteins, CSPs)等水溶性分子相互作用,最终被运输到嗅觉感觉神经元,通过激活嗅觉受体(odorant receptors, ORs)、离子型受体(ionotropic receptors, IRs)、嗅觉受体共受体(odorant receptor co-receptor, Orco)和感受二氧化碳的味觉受体(gustatory receptors, GRs),将化学信号转变为电信号传递到触角叶,随后向更高级神经中枢传递,从而调控昆虫的嗅觉行为^[8, 32-33]。

实蝇的嗅觉行为和嗅觉系统的感器形态等方面研究较多,但嗅觉神经系统以及嗅觉信号传递通路相关研究较为缺乏。实蝇的嗅觉感器和果蝇类似,触角和下颚须上有毛形感器、锥形感器、腔锥形感器等多种嗅觉感器,其中毛形感器分布数量最多,从触角柄节到鞭节上均有分布,锥形感器通常集中分布于触角鞭节和下颚须,腔锥形感器主要在触角鞭节表面分布^[34-36]。实蝇的嗅觉共受体基因以及大约一半的嗅觉受体基因和果蝇科昆虫直系同源,且亲缘关系相近的实蝇对同一气味物质的触角电位(electroantennogram, EAG)的绝对响应振幅相似;不同实蝇的EAG响应振幅会受到感觉器官上的感器类型、分布、密度的影响,亲缘关系远的实蝇其EAG响应差异较大^[34, 37]。此外,实蝇类昆虫的嗅觉会受到性成熟和衰老等生理状态的影响,随成虫日龄增长而变化。昆士兰实蝇雌虫对番石榴汁气味的搜寻活动会随年龄的增长而下降,活动能力的降低使其对气味物质的反应持续减弱;而雄虫的嗅觉反应在羽化后12周内无明显变化,第15周时显著降低^[38]。

目前实蝇类昆虫嗅觉定位寄主的研究主要集中在寄主植物挥发物筛选和嗅觉相关蛋白的鉴定等方面。寄主植物挥发物会影响实蝇类昆虫的产卵行为,以及其他触角和下颚须电位(electropalpogram, EPG)响应。不同寄主植物的气味对橘小实蝇、地中海实蝇和瓜实蝇产卵定位有显著影响,橘小实蝇偏好在有橙汁的收卵装置处产卵,地中海实蝇偏好在水和咖啡处产卵,瓜实蝇偏好在南瓜汁处产卵^[39]。柑橘大实蝇雌虫在产卵过程中对柑橘果皮挥发物壬醛(nonanal)、柠檬醛(citral)、D-柠檬烯(D-limonene)和芳樟醇(linalool)具有强烈趋性,而对柑橘果皮挥发物糠醇(furfuryl alcohol)和愈创木酚(guaiastil)有

驱避作用^[40]。此外,具条实蝇 *Zeugodacus scutellata* 对寄主植物挥发物3-辛酮(3-octanone)的EAG响应显著高于诱蝇酮(cue lure)、覆盆子酮(raspberry ketone)和姜酮(zingerone);EPG响应则相反,对诱蝇酮、覆盆子酮和姜酮的响应显著高于3-辛酮^[34]。目前,实蝇类昆虫的嗅觉相关蛋白研究还处于初步鉴定阶段,其分子机制有待深入研究。柑橘大实蝇气味结合蛋白OBP9可以和11种柑橘挥发物进行结合^[41],化学感受蛋白基因CSP和气味结合蛋白基因OBP21参与调控柑橘大实蝇感受柑橘寄主挥发物D-柠檬烯^[42]。柑橘大实蝇气味受体OR24在雌、雄成虫触角中高表达,当与嗅觉受体共受体Orco在非洲爪蟾卵母细胞中共表达时,细胞对芳樟醇反应强烈^[43]。橘小实蝇Orco、OBP2、OR88a参与调控性成熟雄虫对植物源诱剂甲基丁香酚(methyl eugenol, ME)的感知过程^[44-46]。OR82a和OR13a分别参与调节橘小实蝇雌虫对植物挥发物乙酸香叶酯(geranyl acetate)和1-辛烯-3-醇的识别,促进其交配后定位产卵寄主^[47]。这些研究表明,实蝇在寄主定位过程中,嗅觉发挥重要作用,且触角和下颚须上的嗅觉相关蛋白感受不同寄主挥发物时具有特异性,反映了实蝇类昆虫在复杂的农业生态系统中与寄主植物互作的适应性。

3 基于实蝇视觉、嗅觉定位寄主的应用

植食性昆虫整个生命周期的完成离不开寄主,不同种昆虫有相对固定的寄主植物谱,因此其对寄主植物的准确定位尤为重要。植食性昆虫具有视觉和嗅觉等多种感受机制,可以将植物产生的化学信号(气味物质)、物理信号(颜色、形状和质地)等转变为电信号后传递到中枢神经系统进行整合,最终实现对寄主植物的定位^[48]。

实蝇类昆虫主要利用视觉和嗅觉发现、识别、定位寄主植物^[23-26]。实蝇被植物释放的脂肪醛、醇类、酯类、烯类化合物、虫果中微生物发酵产生的挥发物以及寄主植物特异性挥发物所吸引。对于偏好果实上产卵的实蝇,当其接近寄主时,会根据果实的形状、大小和颜色来识别和接近单个果实;对于偏好未成熟果实上产卵的实蝇,由于果实和叶片颜色相近,果实产生的化学信号和物理信号会帮助实蝇在叶片间寻找靶标寄主。为此,可模拟相关视觉、嗅觉以及味觉信号对实蝇进行诱杀。

视觉信号的应用,是利用实蝇对寄主植物特定物理性状的趋性,设计诱捕装置。比如,实蝇对诱捕装置的颜色、大小偏好不同。以黄色为主反射光波的诱捕装置对橘小实蝇、樱桃绕实蝇 *Rhagoletis cerasi* 和西部樱桃绕实蝇 *Rhagoletis indifferens* 等多种实蝇具有良好的诱捕效果,红色球形诱捕器对苹果绕实蝇诱捕效果十分显著^[49-52]。不同性别或不同羽化日龄的同种实蝇对颜色的偏好也可能存在差异。黄色和橙色诱蝇球诱捕到的橄榄实蝇 *Bactrocera oleae* 雄虫最多,红色和黑色诱蝇球诱捕到的雌虫最多,白色和蓝色诱蝇球诱捕效果最差^[53]。羽化5~7日龄的南亚实蝇 *Zeugodacus tau* 偏好黄色(595 nm),羽化30~32日龄的南亚实蝇偏好黄绿色(568 nm),反射光谱在515~604 nm范围的粘虫板可以有效诱捕南亚实蝇^[54]。

嗅觉信号的应用,则是针对实蝇对寄主植物特殊挥发物或人工合成类似物的偏好性研发诱剂。例如,单一组分或复配组分诱剂对实蝇均有一定引诱效果:白柿挥发物对墨西哥按实蝇 *Anastrepha ludens* 有很好的田间诱捕效果^[55];甲基丁香酚、诱蝇酮和覆盆子酮在监测实蝇发生动态和灭雄(male annihilation technique, MAT)过程中非常有效^[56];使用含乙酸铵(ammonium acetate)和腐胺(putrescine)的人工合成诱饵可诱捕多种实蝇^[57]。

将实蝇类昆虫的视觉和嗅觉引诱信号结合使用,会增强诱捕效果。含有玉米蛋白水解物和玉米浆的黄色粘虫板诱杀的西部樱桃实蝇数量是用单面黄色粘虫板的3倍^[58];在诱捕地中海实蝇过程中,地中海实蝇雌性引诱剂(trimedlure, TML)结合黄色诱捕装置比结合配有蓝色盖子的透明桶型诱捕装置的效果好^[59];蛋白诱剂(NuLure)和诱捕装置(Ladd trap)结合使用,诱捕到的橘小实蝇数量是单一使用Ladd trap诱捕装置的2倍^[60];将甲基丁香酚同黄色诱捕器结合使用,对橘小实蝇雄虫的诱捕效果优于红色、绿色和透明诱捕器^[61]。有证据表明,绿色诱蝇球诱捕到的柑橘大实蝇数量比糖醋酒液、蛋白诱剂、2组分固体缓释剂(含有乙酸铵和腐胺)、3组分固体缓释剂(含有乙酸铵、腐胺和三甲胺)的引诱数量多^[62]。若将柑橘大实蝇视觉和嗅觉信号结合利用,可能会进一步提高柑橘大实蝇诱蝇球的诱捕效果。综上,在自然条件下,综合考虑昆虫视觉和嗅觉在定位寄主过程中的作用,将视觉信号和嗅觉信号联合运用,有助于研制出引诱效果更好的诱捕装置,能更安全高效地防治害虫。

4 展 望

动物的视觉和嗅觉,是近年来发育生物学、分子生物学、神经生物学以及生理学等学科的研究热点。近年来组学和生物信息学技术的快速发展,为深入探索昆虫视蛋白和嗅觉相关蛋白的功能及调控网络提供了分子基础。

前人研究表明,实蝇视觉和嗅觉在定位寄主植物过程中具有重要作用^[23,25,47],但二者发挥作用的调控机制尚不清楚。实蝇类昆虫如何将感(受)器获得的视觉或嗅觉信号通过神经传递到中枢神经系统,是未来该领域研究的一个重要方向。目前,昆虫视觉信号在前脑的整合编码受到广泛关注,但昆虫视觉研究现主要集中于复眼结构和光转导方面,对视觉定位的生理学、神经回路的研究有限。实蝇类昆虫视蛋白在识别寄主颜色、形状等视觉信号过程中的作用虽已有初步研究,但对于实蝇视紫红质感光波长范围、视蛋白结构和小眼类型等方面还需进一步探索。未来可通过异源表达系统,纯化实蝇类昆虫的视紫红质,揭示视蛋白的分子水平变异如何导致实蝇间的光谱敏感差异;通过视网膜电位(electroretinogram, ERG)检测实蝇不同小眼的敏感光谱。同时,实蝇类昆虫如何通过视觉中光-电信号转导以及神经系统中信号传递将视觉信号与定位寄主的行为联系起来,也需进一步研究。相较视觉,实蝇类昆虫嗅觉定位寄主的分子机制研究较多,已鉴定出大量识别寄主挥发物中特殊物质的嗅觉相关蛋白。昆虫嗅觉相关基因家族通过基因复制和分化而演变,不同实蝇类昆虫的嗅觉受体基因存在差异,可以通过受体结构研究实蝇嗅觉的进化与起源,通过嗅觉相关基因家族分析实蝇嗅觉与食性的关系,进一步揭示嗅觉在实蝇定位寄主过程中的作用。自然界中的挥发物通常以混合物形式存在,且动物对物质的感知并不总由含量最高的挥发物主导^[63],对实蝇类昆虫嗅觉的深入研究可利用液相色谱-串联质谱分析其寄主挥发物的组成,借助气相色谱-触角电位联用技术、EAG和EPG等电生理技术寻找能特异且强烈激活嗅觉受体的化合物。同时,需要利用双光子钙成像、基因标记和微电极记录等技术,对实蝇类昆虫中脑神经元对不同气味物质的响应进行记录,鉴定相关行为所对应的神经元,进一步阐明实蝇类昆虫嗅觉定位寄主的神经传导机制。另外,昆虫不同的视觉神经元在脑部神经髓的相互作用较为复杂,嗅觉神经元的相互作用可能也不仅发生在触角

叶,昆虫神经中枢对多感官信息的处理方面研究较为薄弱,未来可对实蝇神经中枢对视觉信号和嗅觉信号的整合编码和协同调控进行研究。

目前,实蝇诱捕器、引诱剂已能商业化生产,但诱捕装置的实际诱杀效果参差不齐,导致野外防治靶标性较弱,主要由于:(1)实蝇类昆虫特定的光敏感波谱研究不够明确;(2)实蝇对寄主大小、形状的识别机制研究不够深入;(3)不同植物源引诱剂对专食性、多食性实蝇的作用机制尚不清楚;(4)实蝇是否具有学习行为不得而知。针对昆虫视觉和嗅觉研发的诱杀技术,其目标是利用实蝇类昆虫对寄主关键信号所产生的行为反应来达到高效专一的诱杀效果。若进一步从寄主植物本身出发,阻断昆虫关键定位信息,可能会显著提高防治效果。因此,未来应结合实蝇类昆虫敏感波长、寄主形状、大小、不同寄主植物挥发性气味等多角度,改进和完善实蝇诱捕装置。同时,随着分子技术的不断进步,昆虫基因组、转录组、蛋白组等组学数据的不断丰富,可利用RNAi和CRISPR/Cas9等技术,在深入理解昆虫视觉定位和嗅觉定位寄主机制的基础上,结合新型纳米核酸农药技术,干扰或阻断实蝇定位寄主植物,从而进行有效防治。

在植食性昆虫与寄主植物长期进化过程中,昆虫定位寄主是极其精细和复杂的过程,除视觉、嗅觉以外,味觉、触觉、昆虫自身的学习行为、体内微生物、表观遗传等是否也会影响寄主定位,有待深入研究。综合考虑,从基因到蛋白,从神经元到整个神经回路层面来阐明实蝇类昆虫定位寄主植物的机制具有重要意义,这些新的认知将为推动实蝇类害虫的绿色防控提供理论依据。

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Molecular basis and application of host location by vision and olfaction in tephritid fruit flies

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Abstract During the process of coevolution between insects and plants, insects successfully localize host plants to determine their feeding habits and niche. Nevertheless, the molecular mechanism of host localizing of insects remains largely unknown. The true fruit flies (Diptera: Tephritidae) are important pests infesting fruits and vegetables all over the world. Research shows that vision and olfaction of tephritid fruit flies play critical roles in host location. Currently, the trapping device which simulates color and odor can trap and kill the tephritid fly effectively, but the effect of trapping and killing is uneven. This paper reviews the progress of the host location behavior through vision and olfaction by fruit flies as well as related molecular basis, and the application effects. Finally, the future perspective is discussed in order to pave the way for developing eco-friendly control measures against fruit fly pests.

Keywords tephritid fruit flies; host location; vision; olfaction; environmental-friendly control

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