

棉蚜抗氧化乐果品系的羧酸酯酶基因突变

郭惠琳, 高希武*

(中国农业大学农学及生物技术学院昆虫学系, 北京 100094)

摘要: 用氧化乐果对室内敏感品系棉蚜 *Aphis gossypii* (Glover) 进行抗性选育, 经 24 代筛选, 抗性指数达到 124.7 倍。以 α -乙酸萘酚 (α -NA) 为底物, 比较了氧化乐果敏感和抗性品系棉蚜羧酸酯酶的比活力, 发现抗性品系羧酸酯酶比活力明显小于敏感品系。对这两个品系的羧酸酯酶基因进行了克隆, 通过对抗性和敏感品系羧酸酯酶基因核苷酸序列及推导的氨基酸序列比较, 发现抗性品系有 4 个氨基酸残基发生了替代 (His¹⁰⁴→Arg, Ala¹²⁸→Val, Thr³³³→Asp, Lys⁴⁸⁴→Arg)。对其蛋白质三维结构分析推测只有 His¹⁰⁴→Arg 的替代是位于其活性中心。棉蚜氧化乐果敏感和抗性品系羧酸酯酶基因 cDNA 全长的 GenBank 登录号分别为 AY485216 和 AY485214。

关键词: 棉蚜; 抗性; 羧酸酯酶基因; 克隆; 基因突变; 氧化乐果

中图分类号: Q965.9 文献标识码: A 文章编号: 0454-6296(2005)02-0194-09

The mutation of carboxylesterase gene of cotton aphid, *Aphis gossypii* associated with omethoate resistance

GUO Hui-Lin, GAO Xi-Wu* (Department of Entomology, College of Agronomy and Biotechnology, China Agricultural University, Beijing 100094, China)

Abstract: A laboratory susceptible strain (YSS) of cotton aphid, *Aphis gossypii* (Glover), was selected with omethoate in successive generations in the laboratory to develop a resistant strain (YRR). After 24 generations, the resistance ratio of YRR strain was increased by 124.7-fold compared with the omethoate-susceptible strain. Carboxylesterase activity was significantly lower in the omethoate-resistant strain than in the omethoate-susceptible strain when α -naphthyl acetate (α -NA) was used as substrate. A carboxylesterase gene had been fully cloned and sequenced from both omethoate-susceptible and resistant strains. Comparison of both nucleic acid and deduced amino acid sequences revealed four nucleotide acid differences between the omethoate-susceptible and resistant strain, which resulted in four amino acid substitutions (His¹⁰⁴→Arg, Ala¹²⁸→Val, Thr³³³→Asp, Lys⁴⁸⁴→Arg). Knowledge of the structure of a related enzyme (acetylcholinesterase) suggests that one of these substitutions (His¹⁰⁴→Arg) lies within the active site of the enzyme. The GenBank accession numbers of carboxylesterase genes of omethoate-resistant (YRRAA) and susceptible (YSSAA) *A. gossypii* are AY485216 and AY485214, respectively.

Key words: *Aphis gossypii*; resistance; carboxylesterase gene; cloning; gene mutation; omethoate

害虫抗药性的机制可以分为行为抗性、生理抗性和代谢抗性(唐振华和吴世雄, 2000)。许多昆虫如桃蚜 *Myzus persicae*、库蚊 *Culex quinquefasciatus*、褐飞虱 *Nilaparvata lugens* 等对有机磷杀虫剂产生抗性是由于羧酸酯酶(CarE, EC3.1.1.1)的过量表达导致其活性增加所致(Devonshire, 1977; Chung and Sun, 1983; Karunaratne *et al.*, 1993; Ketterman *et al.*, 1993; Jayawardena *et al.*, 1994; Karunaratne *et*

al., 1999)。基因扩增是导致酯酶过量表达的主要原因(Mouches *et al.*, 1986; Field *et al.*, 1988)。但是在有些昆虫中发现某些有机磷药剂(对硫磷、对氧磷、二嗪农、马拉硫磷)的抗性品系羧酸酯酶的活性小于敏感品系的。这种现象最初是用丁酸甲酯作为底物测定家蝇脂族酯酶时发现的(van Asperen and Oppenoorth, 1959; Bigley and Plapp, 1960); Oppenoorth 和 van Asperen(1961)认为这是由于脂族

基金项目: 国家重点基础研究发展规划“973”项目(G2000016207); 国家自然科学基金项目(30170621, 39970496)

作者简介: 郭惠琳, 女, 1973年3月生, 博士, 研究方向为昆虫毒理学, E-mail: guo-tu@sohu.com

* 通讯作者 Author for correspondence, E-mail: gaoxiwu@263.net.cn

收稿日期 Received: 2004-08-18; 接受日期 Accepted: 2004-11-08

酯酶突变为磷酸酯酶后,使有机磷药剂抗性品系羧酸酯酶以降低自身的活性为代价而获得了有机磷杀虫剂的水解能力。这就是所谓的“脂族酯酶突变”假说。随后,在其他的一些有机磷药剂抗性昆虫中,如印度谷螟 *Plodia interpunctella* (Beeman and Schmidt, 1982)、丽蝇 *Chrysomya putoria* (Townsend and Busvine, 1969) 和铜绿蝇 *Lucilia cuprina* (Hughes and Raftos, 1985) 中也发现抗性品系羧酸酯酶活性低于敏感品系的。Newcomb 等(1997a, 1997b)、Campbell 等(1998)克隆了铜绿蝇有机磷药剂抗性、敏感品系羧酸酯酶基因,用杆状病毒作载体进行体外表达并对表达的酶蛋白进行动力学常数测定,并通过定点突变的方法发现抗性品系在 Gly¹³⁷ 和 Trp²⁵¹ 两个氨基酸位点上发生的突变与抗性有关。Claudianos 等(1999)发现羧酸酯酶基因 Gly¹³⁷ → Asp 的突变也是家蝇和丽蝇对有机磷药剂产生抗性的原因。

棉蚜 *Aphis gossypii* (Glover) 是瓜类、棉花等多种农作物的重要害虫。对棉蚜的防治一直以化学防治为主,有机磷酸酯是棉蚜防治中最常用的药剂,以至于使棉蚜对有机磷药剂产生了比较强的抗性。早在上个世纪 60 年代初,棉蚜对内吸磷、对硫磷就产生了高达 23 ~ 148 倍的抗性(龚坤元等,1964)。到 70 年代棉蚜对乐果、磷胺和西维因也产生了抗性(唐振华,1983);在 80 年代、90 年代,棉蚜对有机磷类药剂抗性的生化机制得到了较广泛的研究(孙耘芹等,1987;郑炳宗等,1989;高希武和郑炳宗,1990)。多数研究表明羧酸酯酶活性的增加是棉蚜对有机磷药剂产生抗性的机制之一,但也有学者认为棉蚜对杀虫剂的抗性和酯酶活性的升高没有明显的规律可循(Silver, 1984)。孙鲁娟等(2002)发现氧化乐果抗性品系棉蚜羧酸酯酶对 α -乙酸萘酯和 α -丁酸萘酯的活性明显低于敏感品系;酯酶同工酶电泳图谱也表明敏感品系同工酶带对 α -乙酸萘酯的水解活性显著高于抗性品系的同工酶带。氧化乐果抗性棉蚜可能发生了“脂族酯酶突变”。本研究通过棉蚜抗氧化乐果品系的选育、抗性和敏感品系羧酸酯酶的比活力及其基因的克隆与三维结构分析等,对棉蚜抗性和敏感品系的羧酸酯酶进行了研究。

1 材料和方法

1.1 供试昆虫

棉蚜氧化乐果敏感品系由新疆石河子大学张东

海先生于 2000 年提供,在不接触任何药剂,22 ~ 25℃ 室温,18 h 光照条件下单独饲养。

1.2 供试药剂

α -乙酸萘酯(α -NA, 分析纯)购自上海化学试剂公司;固蓝 B 盐和考马斯亮蓝 G-250 为 Fluka 进口,上海化学试剂公司分装;RNase 购自华美生物工程有限公司;限制性内切酶购自大连宝生物公司;PCR 引物由上海博亚生物技术有限公司合成;PCR 扩增试剂及 DNA 回收纯化试剂盒购自鼎国生物工程有限公司。

1.3 毒力测定方法(叶片药膜法)

根据 Moores 等(1997)的方法,稍有改进。用含 0.05%(V/V) Triton X-100 的蒸馏水将氧化乐果母液稀释到所需要的 6 个浓度,以含 0.05%(V/V) Triton X-100 的蒸馏水作对照。将未接触过药剂的棉苗在稀释好的药液中浸 15 s 后取出,在阴凉处晾干。取顶尖嫩叶片,用沾有充足水分的脱脂棉裹住叶柄,放入透气性良好的透明塑料瓶中。用毛笔小心将蚜虫接入瓶中的棉叶上,每瓶接 25 头,重复 3 次。置于 25℃ 光照良好的恒温室内,24 h 后检查死亡虫数。用毛笔轻触蚜虫的足,不能活动的视为死亡。用 Polo 软件计算斜率 b 值和 LC_{50} 值。

1.4 抗性品系的选育

用氧化乐果处理群体饲养的棉蚜,使死亡率维持在 80% ~ 90% 左右,处理后存活的个体作为下一代筛选的虫源。每筛选 4 代即做一次毒力测定。

1.5 棉蚜羧酸酯酶比活力的测定方法

以 α -NA 测定羧酸酯酶的比活力参照 van Asperer(1962)的方法并稍加改进。反应混合液为 5.6 mL,含 0.04 mol/L pH 7.0 的磷酸缓冲液 900 μ L, 3.6 mL 3×10^{-4} mol/L 底物及 100 μ L 稀释的酶液,30℃ 水浴 30 min 后,加入 1 mL 显色剂(1% 固蓝 B 盐和 5% SDS 按 2:5 混合)终止反应。静置 15 min 后在 600 nm 下比色。

1.6 棉蚜氧化乐果敏感、抗性品系羧酸酯酶基因的克隆及序列分析

1.6.1 引物设计和合成:根据 GenBank 登记的棉蚜羧酸酯酶核苷酸序列(序列号:AB016720),结合 PCR 引物设计原则设计了一对特异性引物用于 PCR 扩增。正向引物 CS1:5'-ATGGAAGTCGTCATTGAAC AAG-3'和反向引物 CA1:5'-AAACAATGGATTTCAGAT AATTC-3'在上海博亚生物技术有限公司合成。

1.6.2 棉蚜总 RNA 的提取:称取敏感、抗性品系蚜虫各 100 mg,用 RNA 提取试剂盒(购自鼎国生物发展有限公司)按照说明书步骤提取。

1.6.3 cDNA 的合成: cDNA 合成试剂盒购自 Promega 公司,按照说明书进行合成。

1.6.4 RT-PCR: 用于 cDNA 的扩增 PCR 反应程序包括: 94℃ 5 min, 94℃ 1 min, 56℃ 1 min, 72℃ 2 min, 32 个循环,最后 72℃ 延伸 10 min。

1.6.5 PCR 产物克隆、质粒 DNA 提取及序列测定: 首先用 Winzard PCR Preps DNA purification kit (Promega) 将所获 PCR 产物进行纯化,然后与 T/A 克隆载体连接。连接产物转化受体大肠杆菌 JM109, 然后分别对每个阳性(白色)克隆培养、保种并用常规裂解法提取质粒 DNA。将敏感、抗性品系质粒 DNA 送至上海博亚生物技术有限公司测序。

2 结果与分析

2.1 棉蚜氧化乐果抗性品系选育

通过用氧化乐果处理棉蚜种群的选育方法对室内氧化乐果敏感品系棉蚜进行抗性筛选(死亡率为 80%~90%)。经 6 代选育,抗性倍数增加缓慢;但当选育到第 12 代时,抗性倍数出现了一个高峰;持续到第 15 代抗性发展平缓;在选育到第 18 代时,抗性倍数增幅显著,达到近 90 倍;随后的 3 代,抗性倍数几乎没有增加。当选育到第 24 代时抗性倍数又出现一个高峰,达到 124 倍(图 1)。在 24 代的选育过程中,当选育到 18 代后斜率升至 2 以上,表明所选育的品系对氧化乐果反应的个体间异质性较低,抗性倍数趋于稳定。

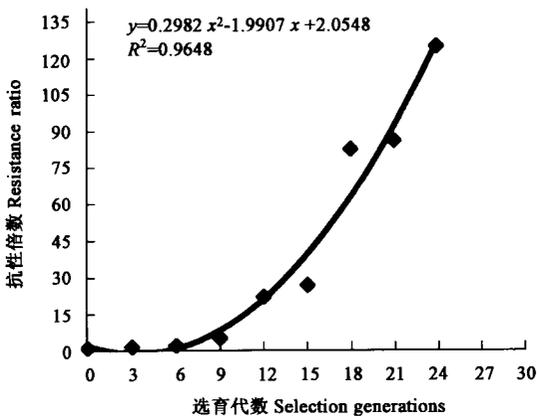


图 1 棉蚜对氧化乐果的抗性发展趋势

Fig. 1 The ascending tendency of cotton aphid resistance to omethoate

2.2 棉蚜敏感和抗性品系羧酸酯酶时间进程曲线比较

图 2 显示出棉蚜氧化乐果抗性和敏感品系羧酸

酯酶对 α -乙酸萘酯水解的时间动力学曲线。在反应的 35 min 以内,抗性品系的活性明显低于敏感品系,但是 2 个品系对 α -NA 的反应趋势是类似的。在 15 min 以前反应速度比较快,15 min 后反应趋于平缓。在 30 min 时,敏感品系羧酸酯酶的活力为 $0.664 \pm 0.0164 \text{ OD}_{600}/(\text{mg} \cdot 30 \text{ min})$,明显高于抗性品系 $0.300 \pm 0.030 \text{ OD}_{600}/(\text{mg} \cdot 30 \text{ min})$ 。

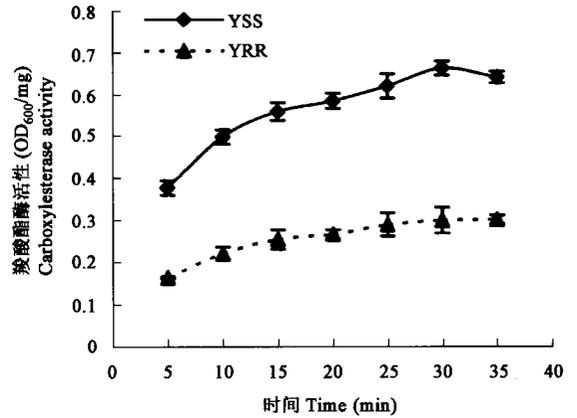


图 2 棉蚜敏感和抗性品系羧酸酯酶对 α -NA 水解的时间动力学曲线

Fig. 2 α -NA hydrolyzing carboxylesterase activity of omethoate-susceptible and resistant strains of cotton aphid in different reaction time

YSS: 氧化乐果敏感品系 Omethoate-susceptible strain;
YRR: 氧化乐果抗性品系 Omethoate-resistant strain.

2.3 氧化乐果敏感、抗性棉蚜羧酸酯酶 cDNA 序列分析

图 3、图 4 表明棉蚜氧化乐果敏感和抗性品系羧酸酯酶 cDNA 开放阅读框的全长是 1 581 bp,编码 527 个氨基酸。通过比较,抗性和敏感品系间存在 4 个核苷酸的差异,导致了 4 个氨基酸的突变。它们是 His¹⁰⁴ → Arg, Ala¹²⁸ → Val, Thr³³³ → Asp, Lys⁴⁸⁴ → Arg。表 1 比较了棉蚜氧化乐果敏感和抗性品系及铜绿蝇 (LuAE3)、家蝇 (MusAE)、桃蚜 (MyAE4) 和一种金小蜂 (AniAE) 羧酸酯酶的氨基酸序列,发现这

表 1 不同昆虫羧酸酯酶的氨基酸同源性比较 (%)

Table 1 Amino acid homology comparisons of carboxylesterases from different insects (%)

	YSSAA	YRRAA	LuAE3	MusAE	MyAE4	AniAE
YSSAA	100					
YRRAA	99.2	100				
LuAE3	21.0	21.2	100			
MusAE	21.0	21.2	76.3	100		
MyAE4	25.5	25.5	16.2	16.9	100	
AniAE	30.5	30.3	24.3	26.2	21.1	100

注 Notes: 基因名称同图 4。Gene names as Fig. 4.

```

1      ATGGAAGTCGTCATTGAACAAGGTGCTCTAAAAGGACTTAAAAAAGCGCTATTGTCAAACAAACCTTACGTC
1      M E V V I E Q G A L K G L K K K T L L S N K P Y V
76     AGTTTTCTAGGCATACCCCTACGCTCAACCACCCGTTAACGACTTAAGATTCAAGGCTCCTGTCAAACATCCCCGGA
26     S F L G I P V A Q P V N D L R F K A P V K H P G
151    TGGTCTGGAGTTTTAAATGCTGTTTCAGAAAGAGACAAATGCACGCAGTACGTTTTTATGACGAATCACATCGTT
51     W S G V L N A V S E R D K C T O Y V F M T N H I V
226    GGAAGTGAAGATTGCTTGTACCTAAATATATCGGTGCCACAGCAGAATGAATGGAAGAACTTGTGTTATG
76     G S E D C L Y L N I S V P Q Q N E L N G K L I A V M
301    ATATTCATACATGGAGGTGCCTTTAACTATGGCAGTGGGTCAATGAATGAATATTCTCCCGATTATTTTATCGAC
101    I F I H G G A F N Y G S G S M N E Y S P D Y F I D
376    GAAAACCGGATTGTCGTCACAATAAATTATCGTCTAAACGCCCTAGGATTTCTAAACTTGGATATTGACGAGTGT
126    E N A I V V T I N Y R L N A L G F L N L D I D E C
451    CCTGGAAAACGTGGGCTTGAAGATCAACTATTTGCAATCAAAATGGGTTAAAGCGAATATAGCTGCATTGGGGGT
151    P G N V G L K D Q L F A I K W V K A N I A A F G G
526    GATGTAACAATATCACCATTTCGGTGAAGTGCAGGATCAGCGTCTGTTTCATTATCACACAATATCACCACAA
176    D V N N I T I F G E S A G S A S V H Y H T I S P Q
601    TCCAGAGGTTTTATTCCAAAAAGCAATTATGCAAAAGTGAAGTGCCTTTAACCCCTGGGCGTTTACTGAAAATCAT
201    S R G L F Q K A I M Q S G S A F N P W A F T E N H
676    AAAGCTTCAGCCTATAAGTTAGCCAAAAAAGCTTAGGATGTTAAGTAATGATCCCAAAGAAATACTAAAAACTTA
226    K A S A I V V T I N Y R L N A L G C L S N D P K E I L K Y L
751    AAAAAATGATCAGCGATTGATTTAGTGAAGAAAGAAAGTCAATTCAGGACGAAAACAGATTTTATGGATTACAAAATTT
251    K N V S A I D L V K E T E F K D E T D F M D Y K F
826    GTCCCATCTATTGAAAAGTGTATGATCAGTAATCCATTTTACCAGCTCACCTTAAACTTTAGCCACCTCTACA
276    V P S I E S D V I S N P F L P A H P K T L A T S T
901    TTTCCAGTACCGTAATCATTTGGAGTTAAACAATATGGAAGGAATTGTAGCATTAACTAGGATAGAATAAGTCTA
301    F P V P V I I G V N N M E G I V A L T E D R I S L
976    TTTCCGATGATCACCACATTACAGATGAAATTTCAAAACTATTTAGAAATCGGTACAGTACTGAAAATATAAGT
326    F S D D H H I T D E I S K L F R N R Y S T E T I S
1051   AAAATAAAAAATTTTATTTTAAATAAAAAGTAAATATCAAGTTCTGAAAACAATGAAGTGGAAAACAATATGTAACCTTG
351   K I K N F Y F N K S N I S S E T M K L E N I C N L
1126   CACAGTGTATTTTTTTTCAACGGCGTTTATGAAAACCTTCGATTGTTTTTTGAAGCAAAAATGGTTCCACCAGTT
376   H S D V F F F F N G V Y E T F D C F L K Q N G S P V
1201   TATGAATACGAAATTTAAATTTGACGGGAACTTAAATGGTGCAAAACATGATTTTTTGGCAGCAGCAACTTCTT
401   Y E Y E F K F D G E L N G A K N M I F A T R P I L
1276   CGGCACGCAATAAAAGCGCATGTCATGCGGACGATGTAATTTTTTCCGTGATCTATCTGGGGTAGATCCA
426   R H A A I K G A C H A D D V N Y F F R D L S G V D P
1351   AAACCAACTCTCCGGAAGTGAATGTGTAATAATGATGTGTAATAATGTGGACAAAATTTCCGAAAGACAAGTAAT
451   K P N S P E L E M C K M M C K M W T N T F A K T S N
1426   CCCAATTCACCGGATTTAAGTTTCAAGTGGATTAATGCGACCGCATGTGATTTAAAATATCTGTCAATAGATGGA
476   P N S P D L S F K W I N A T A C D L K Y L S I D G
1501   GACAGAACATGTATGATCCAAGGCATGATGAACAATAAAAGATTTCCGTTTTTGGAAAGAATTATCTGAATCCATT
501   D R T C M I Q G M M N N K R F R F W K E L S E S I
1576   GTTTAG
526   V *

```

图3 棉蚜氧化乐果抗性品系羧酸酯酶的核苷酸序列及推导的氨基酸序列 (GenBank 登录号为 AY485214)

Fig. 3 Deduced amino acid sequence of carboxylesterase from the omethoate-resistant cotton aphid (GenBank Accession Number : AY485214)

YSSAA	.....MEVVIEQG	8
YRRAA	.....MEVVIEQG	8
LUAE3	MNFNVSLMEKLIKWKIK IENKFLNYRLTTNETVVAETYG	40
MusAE	MNFKVSQMERLSWKLIKCMVNNKYTNRYLSTNETQIIDTEYG	40
TorAE	.....DDHSELLVMTK	11
MyAE4	.....MKNTCGILLNLF LFIGCFLTCSASNTPKVQVHS	33
AniAE	.....MERPEVKTLSS	11
Consensus		
YSSAA	ALKGLKKKTL LSNKPYVSFLGIPVAQPPVNDLRFKAPVKH	48
YRRAA	ALKGLKKKTL LSNKPYVSFLGIPVAQPPVNDLRFKAPVKH	48
LUAE3	KVKGVKRLTVYDSDS YYSFE. GIPVAQPPVGEELRFKAPQRP	79
MusAE	QIKGVKRMVTVYDSDS YYSFE. SIPVAKPPVGEELRFKAPQRP	79
TorAE	SGKVMGTRVPEVLSHISAF LGIPFAEPPVGNMRFKREBPK	51
MyAE4	GEIAGGFETYNGRKIYSFLGIPVASEPPVQNNRFKREBPV	73
AniAE	QVRGLKQISVEGIGFYAFK. GIPVAKPPVGEELRFKDEVP I	50
Consensus	ip a ppv rf p	
YSSAA	PGMSGV LNAVSE RDKCTOYVFMTNHIVG.....S	77
YRRAA	PGMSGV LNAVSE RDKCTOYVFMTNHIVG.....S	77
LUAE3	TPMDEVRDC CNHKDKSVQVDFITGKVCG.....S	108
MusAE	VPMEGVRDC CGPANRSVQTD F ISGKPTG.....S	108
TorAE	KPMGSGVWNA STYFNNCQYVDEQFPGFSGSEM WNP NREMS	91
MyAE4	QPMWLGVMNATVPGSACLGI EFGSGSKII.....G	102
AniAE	EPWQEVREATEFGPMAAQFDVISKFSGG.....S	79
Consensus	w v	

YSSAA	. EDCLYLNIISV... PQQNELNGKLAVMIFIHGGAFNYGSG	113
YRRAA	. EDCLYLNIISV... PQQNELNGKLAVMIFIRGGAFNYGSG	113
LUAE3	. EDCLYLSVYT... NNLNPE TKRPVLYYIHGGFFIIGENH	144
MusAE	. EDCLYLNVYT... NDLNPD KKRPMVYFIHGGDFIFGEAN	144
TorAE	. EDCLYLNIWVPSRPKSTT... VMVWIYGGGFYSGSS	125
MyAE4	QEDCLFLNVYTPKLPQENSAGDLMNVIVHIIHGGGYFPEG	142
AniAE	. DDCLYINVYT... KKIINSNVKQP.VMFYIHGGGFIFGSG	114
Consensus	dcl g	
YSSAA	SMNEYS PDYFIDENAIIVVTIN.YRLNALGFLMLDIDEC.P	151
YRRAA	SMNEYS PDYFIDENAIIVVTIN.YRLNALGFLMLDIDEC.P	151
LUAE3	RDMYGP DYFIKKDVVLINIQY.RLGALGFLSLNSEDLNVP	183
MusAE	RNWF GP DYFMKKPVVLVTVQY.RLGVLGFLSLKSEN LNVP	183
TorAE	TL DVYNGKYLAYTEEVVLVSLSYRVGAFGFALHGSQEA P	165
MyAE4	ILYGFHYLLDNDFVYVS.IN.YRLGVLGFAS TGDGVL.T	179
AniAE	NDFFYGP DFLMRKDIVLVTFN.YRLGVFGFLMLEHEVA.P	152
Consensus		
YSSAA	GNVGLKDQLFAIKVVKAMIAAFGGDVNNITIFGESAGSAS	191
YRRAA	GNVGLKDQLFAIKVVKAMIAAFGGDVNNITIFGESAGSAS	191
LUAE3	GNAGLKDQVMALRMVKNMCA NFGGPN DNITVTFGESAGAS	223
MusAE	GNAGLKDQVMALRMVKS NLANFGGDVDNITVTFGESAGAS	223
TorAE	GNVGLLDQRMALQVHDMIQFFGGDPKTVTIFGESAGGAS	205
MyAE4	GNMGLKDQVAALKMTQQMIVAFGGDPNSVITIGMSAGAS	219
AniAE	GNQGLKDQVMALKNVRDMLANFGGDSENVITIFGESAGAS	192
Consensus	gn gl dq a w n fgg t g sag s	
YSSAA	VHYHTIS PQSRGLEQKAIIMQSGSAFNPMAF TENHKAS.AY	230
YRRAA	VHYHTIS PQSRGLEQKAIIMQSGSAFNPMAF TENHKAS.AY	230
LUAE3	THYMLL TE QTRGLEHRGILMSGNAICPMANTOC QHRAFTL	263
MusAE	THYMMITE QTRGLEHRGIMMSGNSMCSMAS TEC QSRALTM	263
TorAE	VGMHILSPGSRDLEERRA ILOSGSPNCPMASVSVAEGRRA	245
MyAE4	VHNHLISPMSKGLENRAIIQSGSAFCHMSTAENVAQKTKY	259
AniAE	VHYLTVSPLAKGLEHKAISQSGVFMNPMASVSGEPRKKA Y	232
Consensus	lf i sg w	
YSSAA	KLAKNLGCLSNDPKEILKYLKNVSAIDLVKETE FKD E T D F	270
YRRAA	KLAKNLGCLSNDPKEILKYLKNVSAIDLVKETE FKD E T D F	270
LUAE3	AKLAGYKGEDNDKDVLE.FLMKAKPQDLIKLEE KVL TLEE	302
MusAE	AKRVGYKGEDNEKDILE.FLMKANPYDLIKEEPQVLTPEE	302
TorAE	VELGRNLN CNLNSDEELIHC LREKKPQELIDVEWNVLPFD	285
MyAE4	IANLMGCPTMNSVEIVECLR SRPAKIAKS YLNFMPWRNF	299
AniAE	ELCELLGKKTTPVEIVKFLRTVD TMKLEIHOQELQIQEL	272
Consensus		
YSSAA	MDYK... FVPSIESDVISNPF LPAH..PKTLATSTFPVPV	305
YRRAA	MDYK... FVPSIESDVISNPF LPAH..PKTLATSTFPVPV	305
LUAE3	RTNKVMFPFGPTVEPYQTADCVLPKHPREMVKTAWGNSIP	342
MusAE	MQNKVMFPFGPTVEPYQTADCVVPKPIREMVKS AWGNSIP	342
TorAE	SIFRFSFVPVIDGEFFPTSL ESMLNSGNFKKTQILLGVNK	325
MyAE4	PF TPF GPTVEVAGYEKFLPD IPEKLVPHDIPVLISIAQDE	339
AniAE	QKKCLSAFVPGVDDKSP.NPFMPFS..REVAVEQA AHVPY	309
Consensus		
YSSAA	IIGVNNMEGIVALTEDRISLFSDDH.HITDEISKLF RNR Y	344
YRRAA	IIGVNNMEGIVALTEDRISLFSDDH.HIPDEISKLF RNR Y	344
LUAE3	TMMGN TSYEGLFFTSILKOMPMLVK.ELET CVNFVP SELA	381
MusAE	TLIGN TSYEGLLFKSI AKQYPEVVK.ELESCVNYPWELA	381
TorAE	DEGSFLLYGAPGFSKDSSES KISREDFMSGVKLSVPHAND	365
MyAE4	GLIFSTFLGLENGFNELNNWNEHLP HILDYNYTISNENL	379
AniAE	LIGYNDREGTLLYKIFEN... DDF.ESKNLRFEEF IHPN	344
Consensus		
YSSAA	STETISKIKNF.....YFNKSNISSETMKLENICNLHS	377
YRRAA	STETISKIKNF.....YFNKSNISSETMKLENICNLHS	377
LUAE3	DAERTAPE TLEMGA KIKKAHV TGETP TADNFMDLCSHIYF	421
MusAE	DSERSAPE TLERAAIVKKAHV DGETP TLDNFMELCSYFYF	421
TorAE	LGLDAVTLQYTDWMDDNNGIKNRDGLDDIVGDHNVICPLM	405
MyAE4	RFKTAQDIKEFYFGDKPISKETKSNLSKMI.....S	410
AniAE	FAETLKRKKISLEDLKRMYFKNKKISKETT GKFIDLFSDM	384
Consensus		

YSSAA	DVFFFNGVYETFDCFLKQNGSPVYEYEFKFDGELNGAKNM	417
YRRAA	DVFFFNGVYETFDCFLKQNGSPVYEYEFKFDGELNGAKNM	417
LUAE3	WFP MHRLLQLRFNHTSGTPVYL YRFDFDSEDLINPYRIMR	461
MusAE	LFPMHRFLQLRFNHTAGTPIYL YRFDFDSEELINPYRIMR	461
TorAE	HFVNKYTKFGNGTYLYFFFNHRASNLVWPEWPMGV IHGYEIE	445
MyAE4	DRSFGYGTSKAAQHIAAKNTAPVYFYEFYSGNYSYVAF F	450
AniAE	YF IQG IHQVARVQAERN SAP TYMYQF TYDQGNFNSKGMFS	424
Consensus		
YSSAA	IFATRPILR..HAIKGACHADDVNYFFRDLSGVDPKPNSP	455
YRRAA	IFATRPILR..HAIKGACHADDVNYFFRDLSGVDPKPNSP	455
LUAE3	SGRGV KGV SHADEL TYF FWNQLAKRMPKESREYKTIER..	499
MusAE	FGRGV KGV SHADEL TYL FWN ILSKRLPKESREYKTIER..	499
TorAE	FVFG LPLV KEL NYTAE E EAL SRR IMHYWAT.....	475
MyAE4	DPKSYSRGSSP THGDETSYVLKMDGF YVYDNEEDR.....	485
AniAE	IDEPGSTM..DEL IYLF SMKFQETL NMEPIDKK.....SP	458
Consensus		
YSSAA	ELEMC KMMCKMWTNFAKTSNENS PDL SFKWINATACDLKY	495
YRRAA	ELEMC KMMCKMWTNFAKTSNENS PDL SFRWINATACDLKY	495
LUAE3	.....MTGIW IQFAT TGNPYS NEIEGME NVSWDP IKKS	532
MusAE	.....MVG I WTE FAT T GKPYS NDIAGME NLTWDP IKKS	532
TorAE	.....FAKTGNE NEPHS QESKWPL FTTKEQK	501
MyAE4	.....KMIKTMVNIWTF IKSGV P D TENSE IWL PVS KNL A	520
AniAE	HF RVMEQMV ELW T NFAKYGR E I P A P T E L L P V H W L P M N D G T	498
Consensus		
YSSAA	LSID..GDRTCMIQGMMNKRFRFWKELSESIV	526
YRRAA	LSID..GDRTCMIQGMMNKRFRFRFWKELSESIV	526
LUAE3	DEVYKCLN ISDELK MIDVPEMDK IKQWESMF EKHRDL	569
MusAE	DDVYKCLN IGD ELKVIDLPEMDK IKQWASIFDKKEL	569
TorAE	FIDLNTEPMKVHQR LRVQMCVFWNQFLPKLLNATAC	537
MyAE4	DFFRFTKITQQQTF EAREQSTTGIMNFGVA YH	552
AniAE	VLRY..LNIGELRMEKVLNIEERYDYKLI CHREKV	532
Consensus		

a

图4 棉蚜氧化乐果敏感(YSSAA)和抗性品系(YRRAA)与铜绿蝇(LuAE3)、家蝇(MusAE)、桃蚜(MyAE4)和一种金小蜂(AniAE)羧酸酯酶及电鳗(TorAE)乙酰胆碱酯酶推导的氨基酸序列比较

Fig. 4 Comparison of the carboxylesterase amino acid sequences from omethoate resistant(YRRAA) and susceptible(YSSAA) *Aphis gossypii*, the esterase E3 of *Lucilia cuprina* (LuAE3; Newcomb *et al.*, 1997a), the esterase E7 of *Musca domestica* (MusAE; Claudianos *et al.*, 1999), the esterase E4 from *Myzus persicae* (MyAE4; Field *et al.*, 1993) carboxylesterase-like enzyme of *Anisopteromalus calandrae* (AniAE; Zhu *et al.*, 1999), and acetylcholinesterase of *Torpedo californica* (TorAE; Schumacher *et al.*, 1986)

几种酯酶的同源性较低,铜绿蝇与家蝇羧酸酯酶之间同源性最高(76.3%),棉蚜与铜绿蝇、家蝇羧酸酯酶的同源性最低,但在活性中心处的序列高度保守。

3 讨论

孙鲁娟等(2002)用 α -NA作底物比较研究了氧化乐果抗性和敏感品系棉蚜羧酸酯酶的比活力,结果是敏感品系棉蚜羧酸酯酶的比活力为 $9.46 \mu\text{mol}/(\text{mg}\cdot\text{min})$,显著高于抗性品系 $3.07 \mu\text{mol}/(\text{mg}\cdot\text{min})$ 。本研究结果表明氧化乐果抗性棉蚜羧酸酯酶对 α -NA的水解活性明显低于氧化乐果敏感品系棉蚜羧酸酯酶对该底物的水解活性,这与孙鲁娟等(2002)的研究结果一致。这一现象可能是由于氧化乐果抗性棉蚜体内发生了“脂族酯酶突变”所致。同时乙酰胆碱

酯酶(AChE, EC3.1.1.7)作为有机磷和氨基甲酸酯类杀虫剂的作用靶标,其对杀虫剂的敏感性下降也是导致害虫抗性形成的重要机制之一(唐振华, 1993; Fournier and Mutero, 1994)。我们对棉蚜氧化乐果抗性品系和敏感品系乙酰胆碱酯酶性质做了一系列研究,发现抗性品系与敏感品系相比,其对杀虫剂的敏感性显著下降(待发表)。

加利福尼亚电鳗 *Torpedo californica* 电击器官中的AChE是典型的丝氨酸蛋白水解酶, Sussmann等(1991)用X-射线测定了它的三维结构。电鳗乙酰胆碱酯酶的三维结构为不对称型。酶的单体为一个拥有537个氨基酸的 $\alpha\beta$ 蛋白,由12股 β 折叠外围14股 α 螺旋。作为丝氨酸型水解蛋白酶,其水解乙酰胆碱的活性必定有丝氨酸残基的参与;其活性位点是由Ser²⁰⁰-His⁴⁴⁰-Glu³²⁷3个氨基酸组成催化三联

体,即由形成一个强的氢键体系,以利于丝氨酸残基 γ 氧进攻乙酰胆碱的酯羰时形成电子转移系统。催化三联体位于芳香氨基酸残基组成的谷底中,可以形象的称之为活性位点谷。从酶的分子表面的某个方向可以直接观察到处于近谷底的三联体中的 Ser²⁰⁰,该方向是乙酰胆碱结合于活性位点的通道。Gly¹¹⁸、Gly¹¹⁹ 和 Ala²⁰¹ 氨基酸残基形成“氧阴离子洞区”(oxyanion hole)。昆虫和其他动物的羧酸酯酶和乙酰胆碱酯酶都属于丝氨酸蛋白水解酶家族成员,它们有许多保守的结构特征,特别是在围绕着活性位点周围的结构,即使是序列之间没有可识别的类似性,这些结构也是很保守的(Oills *et al.*, 1992)。目前已经克隆了多种昆虫及其他动物的羧酸酯酶及乙酰胆碱酯酶基因序列,经过比较发现所有的羧酸酯酶和乙酰胆碱酯酶都含有一个保守的活性中心序列,即 TIFGESAGA,这几个氨基酸在丝氨酸家族中是高度保守的。用电鳗乙酰胆碱酯酶三维结构(Sussmann *et al.*, 1991)同源预测,这些昆虫和其他动物的羧酸酯酶和乙酰胆碱酯酶都具有催化三联体,如褐飞虱编码羧酸酯酶基因的 cDNA 中 Ser²¹⁵、Glu³⁴⁵ 和 His⁴⁶⁶ 组成了催化三联体残基(Small and Hemingway, 2000),在铜绿蝇中是 Ser²¹⁸、Glu³⁵¹ 和 His⁴⁷¹(Newcomb *et al.*, 1997b),在微小牛虻中是 Ser²²⁴、Glu³⁵¹ 和 His⁴⁶⁴(Hernandez *et al.*, 2000),在电鳗中 Ser²⁰⁰、Glu³²⁷ 和 His⁴⁴⁰ 组成了催化三联体(Sussman *et al.*, 1991)等。并且组成氧阴离子洞的氨基酸残基在各种昆虫的酯酶中也是高度保守的,如在褐飞虱中是 Ala²¹⁶、Gly¹³³ 和 Gly¹³⁴(Small and Hemingway, 2000),在铜绿蝇中是 Ala²¹⁹、Gly¹³⁶ 和 Gly¹³⁷(Newcomb *et al.*, 1997b)。

棉蚜羧酸酯酶也属于丝氨酸蛋白水解酶家族成员,将已克隆的氧化乐果抗性棉蚜羧酸酯酶 cDNA 氨基酸序列和其他丝氨酸水解酶家族的氨基酸序列比较,推测棉蚜羧酸酯酶的活性中心为 TIFGESAGA;由 3 个不连续的氨基酸(Ser¹⁶⁸、Glu³¹³ 和 His⁴²⁷)组成了催化三联体;Gly¹⁰⁵、Gly¹⁰⁶ 和 Ala¹⁸⁷ 3 个氨基酸组成了氧阴离子洞。

在许多昆虫中发现了由于基因突变而导致的抗性,如酯酶基因、钠离子通道基因(Williamson *et al.*, 1996)及 GABA 受体(French-Constant *et al.*, 1991)。在铜绿蝇中,有两种类型的有机磷杀虫剂抗性和脂族酯酶(E3 同工酶)活性下降有关。二嗪农抗性类型对二乙基有机磷的抗性比对二甲基有机磷的抗性强,但是对马拉硫磷没有抗性。马拉硫磷的抗性类

型对二甲基有机磷的抗性较二乙基的抗性高,对二嗪农有较低的抗性,但对马拉硫磷的抗性很高(600 倍)羧酸酯酶能专一水解马拉硫磷,这与害虫对马拉硫磷的高抗水平有关(Campbell *et al.*, 1998)。

Newcomb 等(1997b)较系统地研究了二嗪农抗性铜绿蝇羧酸酯酶的抗性分子机制,对二嗪农抗性铜绿蝇 E3 酯酶和敏感品系 E3 酯酶氨基酸序列比较,发现有 5 个氨基酸的不同,分别是 Gly¹³⁷→Asp, Ala²⁶⁷→Val, Met²⁸³→Leu, Thr³³⁵→His 和 Ile³⁵⁸→Phe;用电鳗乙酰胆碱酯酶的三级结构作参照,推测只有 Gly¹³⁷→Asp 突变位于 E3 酯酶的活性位点区。Gly¹³⁷ 距离催化中心 Ser²⁰⁰ 的 γ 氧只有 4.6Å。将棉蚜氧化乐果抗性品系与二嗪农抗性铜绿蝇羧酸酯酶、果蝇乙酰胆碱酯酶及电鳗乙酰胆碱酯酶的氨基酸序列比较后,并结合已发表的果蝇乙酰胆碱酯酶及电鳗乙酰胆碱酯酶三级结构(Sussman *et al.*, 1991; Harel *et al.*, 2000),预测棉蚜羧酸酯酶 His¹⁰⁴ 在活性位点区域。因此初步推断 His¹⁰⁴→Arg 的突变可能与抗性有关,若要确定此突变是棉蚜对氧化乐果产生抗性的主导因素,则需进一步做体外表达并对其表达产物做动力学分析等功能方面的研究。

参 考 文 献 (References)

- Beeman RW, Schmidt BA, 1982. Biochemical and genetic aspects of malathion-specific resistance in the Indian meal moth (Lepidoptera: Pyralidae). *J. Econ. Entomol.*, 75: 945-949.
- Bigley W, Plapp F, 1960. Cholinesterase and ali-esterase activity in organophosphorus-susceptible and resistant houseflies. *Ann. Entomol. Soc. Am.*, 53: 360-364.
- Campbell PM, Newcomb RD, Russell RJ, Oakeshott JG, 1998. Two different amino acid substitutions in the ali-esterase E3 confer alternative types of organophosphorus insecticides resistance in the sheep blowfly, *Lucilia cuprina*. *Insect Biochem. Molec. Biol.*, 28: 139-150.
- Chung TC, Sun CN, 1983. Malathion and MIPC resistance in *Nilaparvata lugens* (Homoptera: Delphacidae). *J. Econ. Ent.*, 76: 1-5.
- Claudianos C, Russell RJ, Oakeshott JG, 1999. The same amino acid substitution in the orthologous esterases confers organophosphate resistance on the house fly and a blowfly. *Insect Biochem. Molec. Biol.*, 29: 675-686.
- Devonshire AL, 1977. The properties of a carboxylesterase from the peach-potato aphid, *Myzus persicae* (Sulz.), and its role in conferring insecticide resistance. *Biochem. J.*, 167: 675-683.
- French-Constant RH, Mortlock DP, Shaffer CD, 1991. Molecular cloning and transformation of cyclodien resistance in *Drosophila*: an invertebrate GABA_A receptor locus. *Proc. Natl. Sci. USA*, 88: 7209-7213.
- Field LM, Devonshire AL, Forde BG, 1988. Molecular evidence that insecticide resistance in peach-potato aphid (*Myzus persicae* Sulz.) results from amplification of an esterase gene. *Biochem. J.*, 251: 309

- 312.
- Field LM, Williamson MS, Moores GD, Devonshire AL, 1993. Cloning and analysis of the esterase genes conferring insecticide resistance in the peach potato aphid, *Myzus persicae* (Sulzer). *Biochem. J.*, 294: 569 - 574.
- Fournier D, Mutero A, 1994. Modification of acetylcholinesterase as a mechanism of resistance to insecticides. *Com. Biochem. Physiol.*, 108(1): 19 - 31.
- Gao XW, Zheng BZ, 1990. Biochemical methods for detecting and monitoring insecticides resistance in melon-cotton aphid. *Acta Phytopythologica Sinica*, 17(4): 373 - 376. [高希武, 郑炳宗, 1990. 生物化学法监测瓜-棉蚜田间种群的抗药性. *植物保护学报*, 17(4): 373 - 376]
- Gong KY, Zhang GL, Zhai GY, 1964. Detecting and measuring the resistance of cotton aphid to systox. *Acta Entomologica Sinica*, 13(1): 1 - 8. [龚坤元, 张桂林, 翟桂英, 1964. 棉蚜对“1059”抗药性测定. *昆虫学报*, 13(1): 1 - 8]
- Harel L, Kryger G, Rosenberry TL, Mallender M, Lewis T, Fletcher RJ, Guss JM, Silman I, 2000. Three-dimensional structures of *Drosophila melanogaster* acetylcholinesterase and of its complexes with two potent inhibitors. *Protein Sci.*, 9: 1063 - 1072.
- Hernandez R, He HQ, Chen AC, Waghela SD, George JE, Wagner GG, 2000. Identification of a point mutation in an esterase gene in different populations of the southern cattle tick, *Boophilus microplus*. *Insect Biochem. Mol. Biol.*, 30: 969 - 977.
- Hughes PB, Raftos DA, 1985. Genetics of an esterase associated with resistance to organophosphorus insecticide in the sheep blowfly, *Lucilia cuprina* (Wiedemann) (Diptera: Calliphoridae). *Bull. Entomol. Res.*, 75: 535 - 544.
- Jayawardena KGI, Karunaratne SHPP, Ketterman AJ, Hemingway J, 1994. Determination of the role of elevated B₂ esterase in insecticide resistance in *Culex quinquefasciatus* (Diptera: Culicidae) from studies on the purified enzyme. *Bull. Entomol. Res.*, 84: 39 - 44.
- Karunaratne SHPP, Jayawardena KGI, Hemingway J, Ketterman AJ, 1993. Characterisation of a B-type esterase involved in insecticide resistance from the mosquito *Culex quinquefasciatus*. *Biochem. J.*, 294: 575 - 579.
- Karunaratne SHPP, Small GJ, Hemingway J, 1999. Characterization of the elevated esterase-associated insecticide resistance mechanism in *Nilaparvata lugens* Stål and other planthopper species. *Int. J. Pest Manag.*, 45: 225 - 230.
- Ketterman AJ, Karunaratne SHPP, Jayawardena KGI, 1993. Qualitative differences between populations of *Culex quinquefasciatus* in both the esterase A₂ and B₂ which are involved in insecticide resistance. *Pestic. Biochem. Physiol.*, 47: 142 - 148.
- Moores GD, Gao XW, Denholm I, Devonshire AL, 1997. Characterisation of insensitive acetylcholinesterase in insecticide resistant cotton aphids, *Aphis gossypii* Glover (Homoptera: Aphididae). *Pestic. Biochem. Physiol.*, 56: 102 - 110.
- Mouches C, Pasteur N, Berge JB, Hyrien O, Raymond M, de Saint Vincent BR, de Silvestri M, Georghiou GP, 1986. Amplification of an esterase gene is responsible for insecticide resistance in a California *Culex* mosquito. *Science*, 233: 778 - 780.
- Necomb RD, Campbell PM, Russell RJ, Oakeshott JG, 1997a. cDNA cloning, baculovirus-expression and kinetic properties of the esterase, E3, involved in organophosphorus resistance in *Lucilia cuprina*. *Insect Biochem. Mol. Biol.*, 27: 15 - 25.
- Necomb RD, Campbell PM, Ollis DL, Cheah E, Russell RJ, Oakeshott JG, 1997b. A single amino acid substitution converts a carboxylesterase to an organophosphate hydrolase and confers insecticide resistance on a blowfly. *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA*, 94: 7464 - 7468.
- Ollis DL, Cheah E, Cygler M, Dijkstra B, Frolow F, Franken SM, 1992. The α/β hydrolase fold. *Protein Engineering*, 5: 197 - 211.
- Oppenorth FJ, van Asperen K, 1961. The detoxication enzymes causing organophosphate resistance in the housefly: properties, inhibition, and the action of inhibitors as synergists. *Entomol. Exp. Appl.*, 4: 311 - 333.
- Schumacher M, Camp S, Maulet Y, Newton M, Madveczky KM, Russell RJ, 1986. Primary structure of *Torpedo californica* acetylcholinesterase deduced from its cDNA sequence. *Nature*, 319: 407 - 409.
- Silver ARJ, 1984. The biochemical mechanism of pirimicarb resistance in two glasshouse strains of *Aphis gossypii* (Glover). *Aphids*, 2C: 129.
- Small GJ, Hemingway J, 2000. Molecular characterization of the amplified carboxylesterase gene associated with organophosphorus insecticide resistance in the brown planthopper, *Nilaparvata lugens*. *Insect Mol. Biol.*, 9(6): 647 - 653.
- Sun LJ, Gao XW, Zheng BZ, 2002. Characteristics of carboxylesterase in omethoate-resistant and susceptible strains of cotton aphid, *Aphis gossypii*. *Acta Entomologica Sinica*, 45(6): 724 - 727. [孙鲁娟, 高希武, 郑炳宗, 2002. 棉蚜抗氧化乐果品系及敏感品系羧酸酯酶性质的比较研究. *昆虫学报*, 45(6): 724 - 727]
- Sun YQ, Feng GL, Yuan JG, Zhu P, Gong KY, 1987. Biochemical mechanism of cotton aphid to organophosphorus insecticides. *Acta Entomologica Sinica*, 30(1): 13 - 19. [孙耘芹, 冯国蕾, 袁家珪, 祝平, 龚坤元, 1987. 棉蚜对有机磷杀虫剂抗性的生化机理. *昆虫学报*, 30(1): 13 - 19]
- Sussman JL, Harel M, Frolow F, Oefner C, Goldman A, Tokar L, Silman I, 1991. Atomic structure of acetylcholinesterase from *Torpedo californica*: a prototypic acetylcholine-binding protein. *Science*, 253: 872 - 879.
- Tang ZH, 1983. Resistance of pest and its management strategy. *Plant Protection*, (1): 22 - 24. [唐振华, 1983. 我国农业害虫的抗药性及其对策. *植物保护*, (1): 22 - 24]
- Tang ZH, 1993. *Insect Resistance and Management*. Beijing: Agriculture Press. 158 - 163. [唐振华, 1993. *昆虫抗药性及其治理*. 北京: 农业出版社. 158 - 163]
- Tang ZH, Wu SX, 2000. *Heredity and Evolution of Insect Resistance to Pesticides*. Shanghai: Shanghai Scientific and Technical Literature Publishing House. 99 - 101. [唐振华, 吴士雄, 2000. *昆虫抗药性的遗传与进化*. 上海科学技术文献出版社. 99 - 101]
- Townsend MG, Busvine JR, 1969. The mechanism of malathion resistance in the blowfly *Chrysomya putoria*. *Entomol. Exp. Appl.*, 12: 243 - 267.
- van Asperen K, 1962. A study of house fly esterases by means of a sensitive

- colorimetric method. *J. Insect Physiol.* , 8 : 401 – 416.
- van Asperen K , Oppenoorth FJ , 1959. Organophosphate resistance and esterase activity in houseflies. *Entomol. Exp. Appl.* , 2 : 48 – 57.
- Williamson MS , Martinez-Torres D , Hick CA , 1996. Identification of mutations in the housefly *para*-type sodium channel gene associated with knockdown resistance (*kdr*) to pyrethroid insecticides. *Mol. Gen. Genet.* , 252 : 51 – 60.
- Zheng BZ , Gao XW , Wang ZG , Liang TT , Cao BJ , Gao H , 1989. Resistant mechanism of organophosphorous and carbamate insecticides in *Aphis gossypii* Glov. *Acta Phytophylacica Sinica* , 16(2) : 131 – 138.
- [郑炳宗 , 高希武 , 王政国 , 梁同庭 , 曹本钧 , 高洪 , 1989. 瓜-棉蚜对有机磷及氨基甲酸酯抗性机制研究. 植物保护学报 , 16(2) : 131 – 138]
- Zhu YC , Dowdy AK , Baker JE , 1999. Differential mRNA expression levels and gene sequence of a putative carboxylesterase-like enzyme from two strains of the parasitoid *Anisopteromalus calandrae* (Hymenoptera : Pteromalidae). *Insect Biochem. Mol. Biol.* , 29 : 417 – 425.

(责任编辑 : 黄玲巧)