



柑橘木虱蜜露排泄机制: 进展与展望

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摘要: 半翅目昆虫柑橘木虱 *Diaphorina citri* 是柑橘类果树重要害虫, 主要以高渗透压的植物韧皮部汁液为食, 是柑橘毁灭性病害——柑橘黄龙病 (HLB) 的主要传播媒介。柑橘木虱取食韧皮部汁液时自身进化出一套完整的渗透调节机制调节其体内渗透压, 将体内过量摄入的糖类转化成长链寡糖并以蜜露形式排出体外。本文从柑橘木虱蜜露排泄行为、蜜露组成成分以及影响蜜露排泄的多个因素进行了论述, 同时综述了可能参与柑橘木虱蜜露排泄行为的渗透调节基因。研究表明, 柑橘木虱雌雄成虫及若虫在蜜露排泄行为上存在显著差异, 且排泄的蜜露在颜色、纹路及组成成分方面均有不同; 寄主植物、杀虫剂、病原微生物及天敌化合物均会影响柑橘木虱蜜露排泄行为。分子机制探究发现, α -葡萄糖苷水解酶、水通道蛋白及糖基转移酶基因等关键渗透调节基因可能参与调控柑橘木虱蜜露排泄行为。本文可为未来有关柑橘木虱蜜露排泄行为方面的研究以及为研制柑橘木虱防治新型药剂开发新靶标提供参考。

关键词: 柑橘木虱; 蜜露排泄; 行为; 组成成分; 渗透调节基因; 渗透调节; 分子机制

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Honeydew excretion mechanisms in the Asian citrus psyllid, *Diaphorina citri* (Hemiptera: Psyllidae): progress and prospects

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Abstract: The Asian citrus psyllid, *Diaphorina citri* (Hemiptera: Psyllidae), is a general pest causing economic losses in orchards, mainly feeds on the highly osmotic sap of citrus phloem and transmits pathogen *Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus* to induce a devastating disease of citrus named huanglongbing (HLB). The osmotic pressure of phloem sap is a challenge for hemipteran insects, which is regulated by a set of osmoregulation mechanisms evolved in insects. The excessive sugars are converted into long chain oligosaccharides and excreted outside of insects as honeydew. In this article, the behavior of honeydew excretion, composition of honeydew and factors affecting honeydew excretion of *D. citri* are summarized, and the functions of osmoregulatory genes involved are overviewed. The studies show that the behavior of honeydew excretion and the color, texture and composition of honeydew were different among male and female adults and nymphs of *D. citri*. The host plants, insecticides, pathogenic microorganisms and compounds secreted by natural enemies were demonstrated as the main factors affecting the excretion behavior of *D. citri*. In addition, the pivotal osmoregulatory genes encoding α -glucoside hydrolases, aquaporins and sugar transporters were considered as the potential genes involved in the regulation of

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honeydew excretion. This review may provide a reference for further studying honeydew excretion behavior of *D. citri* and exploring the new targets for developing new insecticides for the control of this insect.

Key words: *Diaphorina citri*; honeydew excretion; behavior; composition; osmoregulatory gene; osmoregulation; molecular mechanism

柑橘木虱 *Diaphorina citri* 属半翅目 (Hemiptera) 木虱科 (Psyllidae), 是柑橘、柠檬、九里香等芸香科植物的重要害虫, 主要以寄主植物韧皮部汁液为食 (Alves *et al.*, 2014)。作为一种世界性害虫, 柑橘木虱目前在国外主要分布于美国、墨西哥、巴西等美洲国家, 而在我国主要分布于海南、台湾、广东、广西、江西等 13 个省、自治区, 且随着气候变暖有逐渐向北扩散的趋势 (汪善勤等, 2015; 吴兰花等, 2018)。柑橘木虱具有多种为害方式: (1) 成虫和若虫通过刺吸式口器取食寄主植物嫩梢和嫩芽汁液, 导致嫩梢和嫩芽萎蔫, 卷曲畸形, 最后凋落 (江宏燕等, 2018); (2) 柑橘木虱是柑橘毁灭性病害——柑橘黄龙病 (huanglongbing, HLB) 的主要传播媒介, 感染黄龙病菌的柑橘叶片黄化, 早开花, 结果率低且果实为青果或红鼻子果, 无食用价值, 给柑橘生产带来严重的经济损失 (Bové, 2006; George and Lapointe, 2019); (3) 柑橘木虱取食植物汁液后排泄大量的蜜露, 蜜露沾粘叶片, 引发煤烟病, 影响植物光合作用, 导致植物叶片出现褐色枯瓣, 嫩梢枯萎甚至死亡 (El-Shesheny *et al.*, 2016; Kishk *et al.*, 2017)。

半翅目昆虫中多数种类属于植食性昆虫, 在整个生命周期仅以高糖和低氨基酸的植物韧皮部汁液作为唯一的食物, 因此大量糖类的摄取会导致昆虫体内高渗透压的出现 (Hijaz *et al.*, 2016)。蔗糖被认为是导致昆虫体内渗透压升高的主要原因, 因为肠道内的蔗糖不能穿过细胞膜而无法被细胞吸收 (Price and Gatehouse, 2014)。昆虫为降低或消除体内高渗透压, 将体内过量摄入的糖类转化成长链寡糖, 最终排出体外形成蜜露 (Douglas, 2006)。常见的排泄蜜露的半翅目昆虫包括飞虱、粉虱、木虱、蚜虫、蚧壳虫等 (陆宴辉等, 2005; 刘万学等, 2007)。半翅目昆虫排泄蜜露是一种重要的生态学过程, 具有促进共生及增加养分循环等多种功能 (Moir *et al.*, 2018)。其排泄的蜜露能够作为蚂蚁、蜜蜂、蟑螂、蛾类等昆虫的重要食物资源, 蚂蚁-半翅目-蜜露三者长期进化过程中形成的密切相互作用对生态系统具有重要作用 (Styrsky and Eubanks, 2007; Moir *et al.*, 2018)。三者之间的相互作用导致寄主

植物上天敌等节肢动物的行为、空间分布和群落结构发生改变, 同时对寄主植物也会产生直接或间接的生态学效益等 (张峰等, 2001; 王思铭和陈又清, 2011)。不被昆虫等动物食用的蜜露则能够促进土壤微生物及真菌的生长, 从而促进养分循环。此外, 蜜露引起的霉菌生长对农作物同样可能会造成严重的经济损失 (Dhami *et al.*, 2013; Siemion and Stevens, 2015)。

目前控制柑橘木虱最为主要的方法是化学防治, 可利用的化学杀虫剂包括有机磷类、新烟碱类、氨基甲酸酯类、阿维菌素类及拟除虫菊酯类等农药 (田发军等, 2018)。但柑橘木虱迁移能力、在不同寄主交替存活的能力及其抗药性的发生发展导致杀虫剂无法有效控制种群数量 (Boina and Bloomquist, 2015; Kruse *et al.*, 2017)。柑橘木虱蜜露排泄分子机制表明, 其自身进化出成熟的渗透调节机制应对摄入体内的高糖溶液, 而干扰关键渗透调节基因能够抑制柑橘木虱蜜露排泄并引起昆虫死亡, 研究成果为柑橘木虱防治提供新的防治方向与思路 (Santos-Ortega and Killiny, 2018)。本文通过对柑橘木虱蜜露排泄行为、蜜露组成成分、影响该行为的因素及其分子机制进行总结论述, 以期为后续柑橘木虱生理学研究以及为研制柑橘木虱防治新型药剂开发新靶标提供一定的理论依据及参考。

1 柑橘木虱蜜露排泄行为

柑橘木虱为不完全变态昆虫, 若虫和成虫均排泄蜜露, 但行为上有所差异。Ammar 等 (2013) 对柑橘木虱蜜露排泄行为进行了详细地观察与描述: 雌雄成虫取食植物叶片或嫩梢时, 虫体与植物叶或嫩梢表面成 40° 倾斜角。雄成虫排泄蜜露的主要器官是肛门, 且其结构比雌成虫和若虫的简单。雄成虫腹部末端向下弯曲, 调整肛门位置后在其虫体后方轻轻地排泄一滴透明的蜜露。整个过程大概只需要 2~3 s, 每 4 min 或更长时间再重复一次, 直到多滴蜜露堆积变大后雄虫才转移至其他地方进行取食。雌成虫肛门结构及蜜露排泄行为与雄成虫相比复杂

得多。雌成虫肛门周围环绕着由蜡孔组成的椭圆形环状环结构。通过行为记录发现雌成虫蜜露排泄前期首先短暂地抽动翅,腹部末端稍微向下弯曲,推动蜜露颗粒穿过金字塔形折叠的翅并停留在翅之间。同时腹部再次向下弯曲产生高速的推动力将蜜露颗粒向上或向侧面推进。雌成虫排泄蜜露的速度更快,大约 1/4 s 的时间即可完成整个过程,但距离下一次排泄蜜露则需要 20 ~ 30 min 甚至更长时间。一般蜜露颗粒不会落在雌虫虫体后方,而是出现在虫体右侧且距离虫体一段距离。若虫以幼嫩的寄主植物枝条为食,且在同一取食地点取食很长时间。其肛门附近同样具有由蜡孔组成的复杂环状环结构,当其取食的同时连续地排泄蜜露 (Ammar *et al.*, 2013)。

2 柑橘木虱蜜露的组成成分

与排泄行为一样,柑橘木虱雌雄成虫及若虫排泄的蜜露在颜色和纹路等方面均存在显著的差异 (Ammar *et al.*, 2013)。若虫取食的同时排泄蜜露,且排泄的蜜露呈现白色扭曲的带状或圆柱形实心管状,长度是若虫体长的数倍,且蜜露带/管的宽度随着若虫龄期的增加而变大。雄虫排泄的蜜露更为透明清亮,而雌虫排泄的蜜露则由蜡质包裹的各种形状和大小的白色颗粒体物质,包括准球形和椭圆形等。此外,与雄虫蜜露相比雌虫蜜露更白更坚固且粘度更低 (Ammar *et al.*, 2013)。有学者认为蚜虫排泄的蜜露外层包裹蜡质是为了保护自身、卵及低龄若虫不被蜜露覆盖 (Smith, 1999)。结合柑橘木虱雌虫排泄蜡质层及将蜜露排泄到远离自身等这些生理现象推测以上理论同样适用于解释柑橘木虱雌雄成虫蜜露及其排泄行为的差异性。

通过气相色谱仪分析蜜露成分发现,柑橘木虱蜜露主要由糖类和有机酸组成,同时含有少部分的氨基酸,其中糖类占总化合物的 95% 左右 (Dhmi *et al.*, 2011)。成虫蜜露中包含 14 种糖类,包括蔗糖、果糖、葡萄糖、海藻糖、麦芽糖和甘露糖醇等,与蚜虫等昆虫蜜露糖类成分基本一致 (Dhmi *et al.*, 2011)。氨基酸成分分析表明蜜露中含有 13 种氨基酸,包括缬氨酸、丙氨酸、丝氨酸、谷氨酰胺和甘氨酸等,其中脯氨酸、天冬酰胺、天冬氨酸和谷氨酸是蜜露中最丰富的氨基酸。此外蜜露中还检测出 6 种有机酸(乳酸、琥珀酸、苹果酸、柠檬酸、富马酸和奎尼酸) (Hijaz *et al.*, 2016)。红外光谱分析表明柑橘木

虱雌虫排泄的蜜露外表覆盖的白色蜡质层与蜂蜡及其他一些酯蜡类似 (Ammar *et al.*, 2013)。进一步成分分析发现半翅目昆虫蜡层其主要由蜡酯、长链醛、碳氢化合物和长链醇组成 (Buckner *et al.*, 1999; Nelson *et al.*, 2000)。

3 影响柑橘木虱蜜露排泄的因素

3.1 寄主植物

柑橘木虱的寄主范围主要包括 50 多种芸香科植物,但并不是所有的寄主都能够保证其完成整个生活史 (Halbert and Manjunath, 2004)。寄主植物形态特征差异或韧皮部汁液的营养质量会导致柑橘木虱发育、摄食及生存能力等生物学参数出现差异 (Wilson *et al.*, 2015)。例如植物枝条随着取食时间延长营养成分降低会导致柑橘木虱若虫蜜露排泄下降以及出现高死亡率 (Juan-Blasco *et al.*, 2012)。温室条件下采用 5 种不同的芸香科植物饲喂柑橘木虱会导致其发育时间及发育高峰期出现差异 (Hall and Hentz, 2016)。此外不同寄主植物对柑橘木虱的蜜露排泄行为也有影响。采用 5 种不同的柑橘品种 (Pera, Hamlin, Valencia, Ponkan mandarin 和 Sicilian lemon) 及七里香 *Murraya paniculata* 饲喂柑橘木虱后测定其蜜露排泄情况,结果发现柑橘木虱在 Valencia 甜橙植株上蜜露排泄量最大,而在 Ponkan mandarin 和 Sicilian lemon 植株上的排泄量较低。利用 Sunki mandarin 和 Rangpur lime 两种砧木嫁接 Pera 甜橙品种后饲喂柑橘木虱,发现砧木的差异不会影响柑橘木虱的蜜露排泄 (Alves *et al.*, 2018)。此外寄主植物还会影响蜜露组成成分。取食九里香 *Bergera koenigii* 的柑橘木虱蜜露与取食甜橙的柑橘木虱蜜露相比,甘露糖、半乳糖、纤维醇、甘露醇和脯氨酸等含量显著升高,而果糖、手性肌醇、肌醇、海藻糖和乳酸含量下降 (Hijaz *et al.*, 2016)。

3.2 化学杀虫剂

由于柑橘木虱传播黄龙病的危害严重性,目前化学防治仍是田间最为直接有效的防治方法。研究表明新烟碱类、有机磷类、吡啶杂环类、拟除虫菊酯类、双酰胺类、氨基甲酸酯类、杀螨剂及多种生物源农药均对柑橘木虱具有毒杀活性,但对其蜜露排泄行为的影响研究则较少 (邓明学等, 2010, 2012; 宋晓兵等, 2015; 黄洪等, 2017; Kishk *et al.*, 2017; Yu and Killiny, 2018)。新烟碱类杀虫剂吡虫啉因其强内吸性的特点对许多以植物汁液为食的半翅目

害虫具有很高的活性,其主要通过选择性结合昆虫烟碱型乙酰胆碱受体(nAChRs)导致昆虫过度兴奋和不可逆的毒性症状(Taillebois *et al.*, 2018)。亚致死浓度下吡虫啉能够显著降低成虫寿命、繁殖能力及生育能力,同时对若虫的存活率及生长发育过程均有不利影响。采用吡虫啉处理的柑橘叶片饲喂柑橘木虱成虫,其蜜露排泄量与对照组相比显著降低;10 或 100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ 药剂浓度下柑橘木虱蜜露排泄量降低超过 90% 以上(Boina *et al.*, 2009)。新一代丁烯内酯类杀虫剂氟吡呋喃酮(flupyradifurone)作用靶标同样也是烟碱型乙酰胆碱受体,研究发现其对柑橘木虱具有显著的拒食效果,且呈现浓度依赖关系。与对照相比,0.001, 0.02, 0.39, 8.25 和 130.13 ng/mL 氟吡呋喃酮溶液处理柑橘木虱后其蜜露排泄量显著减少,其中最大浓度处理下柑橘木虱蜜露排泄量下降 90%(Chen *et al.*, 2017)。新丙烯类(pyropenes)化合物双丙环虫酯(afidopyropen)是一种生物发酵类杀虫剂,能够快速抑制刺吸式口器昆虫的取食(Gerwick and Sparks, 2014)。采用不同浓度的双丙环虫酯药剂处理柑橘木虱 48 h 发现其蜜露滴数显著减少且呈现浓度依赖关系(Chen *et al.*, 2018)。根据以上研究结果推测化学杀虫剂影响柑橘木虱蜜露排泄主要与杀虫剂的拒食作用有关。

3.3 病原微生物

研究表明微生物同样能够调控柑橘木虱蜜露排泄行为,例如昆虫病原真菌及黄龙病菌。真菌病原体在侵染寄主昆虫时需要时间萌发,穿透和感染寄主。而寄主昆虫在死亡之前通常会继续进食(Lacey *et al.*, 2011)。病原真菌 *Isaria fumosorosea* 两种不同的孢子(芽生孢子和分生孢子)对柑橘木虱均具有很强的致病能力,7 d 死亡率均达到 100%。研究发现芽生孢子和分生孢子处理柑橘木虱成虫后其排泄的蜜露显著低于对照组,推测 *I. fumosorosea* 在侵染过程中影响了柑橘木虱的取食和蜜露排泄行为(Avery *et al.*, 2011)。黄龙病菌侵染寄主植物后改变寄主植物韧皮部汁液的组成,进而影响柑橘木虱蜜露组成;其对柑橘木虱蜜露排泄的影响主要体现在蜜露组成成分的变化,而在排泄总量方面则差异不显著。与取食健康甜橙的柑橘木虱成虫排泄的蜜露相比,取食感染黄龙病菌植株的柑橘木虱成虫排泄的蜜露成分中葡萄糖、手性肌醇、肌醇、纤维醇、麦芽糖和松二糖等糖类,缬氨酸、丙氨酸、丝氨酸、谷氨酰胺、甘氨酸等氨基酸及有机酸成分显著下降

(Hijaz *et al.*, 2016)。任素丽(2016)发现黄龙病菌侵染砂糖橘同样会影响柑橘木虱若虫蜜露组分。取食感染黄龙病菌砂糖橘的若虫排泄的蜜露中天冬氨酸、谷氨酸及脯氨酸含量高于取食健康砂糖橘的若虫排泄的蜜露,而苏氨酸、谷氨酰胺、丙氨酸、缬氨酸、酪氨酸和苯丙氨酸等含量降低。此外取食感染黄龙病菌砂糖橘的若虫蜜露中还鉴定出两种特有的氨基酸,即精氨酸和 β -丙氨酸;而取食健康植株的若虫蜜露中鉴定出特有的羟脯氨酸(任素丽, 2016)。黄龙病菌侵染柑橘木虱会影响其对营养物质的吸收,间接影响其排泄的蜜露组分。对携带黄龙病菌和健康柑橘木虱若虫取食九里香排泄的蜜露进行组分分析发现感病的若虫排泄的蜜露中精氨酸、蛋氨酸及乙醇胺含量降低,而 β -氨基丁酸含量升高(任素丽, 2016)。

3.4 天敌化合物

瓢虫 *Hippodamia convergens* 幼虫和成虫是柑橘木虱的攻击性捕食者,在其生长发育过程中需要消耗大量的猎物(Michaud, 2004)。*H. convergens* 在觅食过程中会分泌一些踪迹化合物,对猎物昆虫具有指示作用;组分分析发现这些化合物主要由长碳链烯烃和以甲基支链和直链烃为主的烷烃组成(Hemptinne *et al.*, 2001; Magro *et al.*, 2007; Ferrero *et al.*, 2011)。研究表明,通过 *H. convergens* 觅食化合物处理叶片后柑橘木虱的蜜露排泄及产卵量显著下降,推测其能够作为柑橘木虱行为调节剂用于柑橘木虱防控,具有潜在的实用性(Seo *et al.*, 2018)。

4 柑橘木虱蜜露排泄的分子机制及关键基因

尽管不同植物间韧皮部汁液的浓度与渗透压不同,但韧皮部汁液的渗透压始终高于取食韧皮部汁液的昆虫(Douglas, 2006)。为防止因渗透压差异引起的水分流失,取食韧皮部汁液的昆虫形成了成熟的渗透调节机制(图 1)。蚜虫通过 3 种机制调节体内渗透压:(1)蔗糖糖苷键的水解;(2)蔗糖转糖苷作用成为寡糖;(3)通过水、取食的木质部汁液或后肠转移的水进行稀释(Pompon *et al.*, 2011)。分子机制研究表明 α -葡萄糖苷水解酶(α -glucoside hydrolases)在昆虫渗透调节和碳源提供等过程中具有重要作用(Karasov and Douglas, 2013)。 α -葡萄糖苷水解酶将中肠肠腔中的蔗糖水解成果糖和葡萄糖,这些己糖通过中肠肠壁的转运蛋白转移至细胞

内被吸收,或磷酸化后用于中间代谢(Kikuta *et al.*, 2012)。此外,葡萄糖在脂肪体中快速转化成海藻糖,作为糖原储备存储在脂肪体中,为飞行或其他代谢过程提供能量(Price and Gatehouse, 2014)。而中肠肠腔中过量的蔗糖和葡萄糖分子聚合成寡糖以蜜露的形式排出体外,以降低或消除体内高渗透压(Kikuta *et al.*, 2012)。研究发现部分取食植物韧皮部汁液的半翅目昆虫中编码 α -葡萄糖苷水解酶、水通道蛋白(aquaporins, AQPs)及糖转运蛋白(sugar transporters, STs)的3类渗透调节基因参与调控昆虫肠道中的渗透调节(Tzin *et al.*, 2015)。例如,在豌豆蚜 *Acyrtosiphon pisum* 中蔗糖酶1(sucrase 1, SUC1)基因属于 α -葡萄糖苷水解酶家族基因,其编码的蔗糖酶-转葡萄糖苷酶在中肠远端将过量的蔗糖转化为长链寡糖;水通道蛋白1(aquaporin 1, AQP1)促进水从远端肠道到近端中肠的渗透运动以及维持肠腔和血淋巴之间渗透压的平衡(Jing *et al.*, 2016);糖转运蛋白参与肠腔中单糖的转运(Price and Gatehouse, 2014; Price *et al.*, 2010)。

4.1 α -葡萄糖苷水解酶

研究表明半翅目植食性昆虫 α -葡萄糖苷水解酶在其调节自身渗透压过程中具有重要作用。昆虫通过肠道中 α -葡萄糖苷水解酶将过量摄入的蔗糖转化为长链寡糖并以蜜露的形式排出体外,保障体内渗透压的平衡(Douglas, 2006)。SUC1基因属于 α -葡萄糖苷水解酶家族13(α -glucoside hydrolase family 13, GH13)基因,其编码的蔗糖酶-转葡萄糖苷酶具有渗透调节功能;目前在豌豆蚜 *A. pisum*、桃蚜 *Myzus persicae*、柑橘粉蚧 *Planococcus citri*、马铃薯/番茄木虱 *Bactericera cockerelli* 及烟粉虱 *Bemisia tabaci* MEAM1 隐种等半翅目昆虫中均已鉴定出与渗透调节相关的糖苷水解酶家族13基因(Jing *et al.*, 2016)。Santos-Ortega 和 Killiny (2018)通过柑橘木虱基因组比对鉴定出蔗糖水解酶(sucrose hydrolase)基因同系物 *DcSuh*, 序列比对表明其属于GH13家族基因。蛋白序列分析发现 *DcSuh* 具有由288个氨基酸组成的 α -淀粉酶结构域,能够催化水解两种或多种碳水化合物之间或碳水化合物与非碳水化合物之间的糖苷键。采用RNAi技术对 *DcSuh* 进行功能验证,研究发现抑制柑橘木虱 *DcSuh* 表达导致蔗糖水解酶活性降低,成虫寿命缩短;若虫减少或停止蜜露排泄,部分若虫经RNAi处理后羽化的成虫腹部出现明显的肿胀;GC-MS检测证实经RNAi处理的若虫存在蔗糖的积累,而葡萄糖、果糖

及海藻糖含量显著降低(Santos-Ortega and Killiny, 2018)。以上研究表明,糖苷水解酶 *DcSuh* 具有调控柑橘木虱蜜露排泄行为及其组分的功能,RNAi抑制 *DcSuh* 表达导致柑橘木虱蜜露排泄功能失调,进而导致其蜜露排泄减少或停止排泄。

4.2 水通道蛋白

水通道蛋白是一类膜蛋白,主要功能是促进水和各种低分子量溶质(包括甘油、尿素、硼酸、果糖、二氧化碳及过氧化氢等)的被动运输(Faghiri *et al.*, 2010; Peng *et al.*, 2018)。水通道蛋白参与多种生理过程,包括确保昆虫能够处理大量的液体食物以及克服极端环境,如温度,含糖量高的食物引起的渗透压等(Van Ekert *et al.*, 2016)。AQPs包含6个高度疏水的跨膜 α -螺旋,蛋白的氨基和羧基末端均位于细胞膜表面(Xia *et al.*, 2017)。系统发育分析表明昆虫AQPs主要包含6个亚家族,分别为Drip, Prip, Bib, Eglps, Glps和AQP12L(Lu *et al.*, 2018)。其中Drips, Prips和Eglps被证实参与调节昆虫体内水透性(Yao *et al.*, 2018)。AQP1基因属于DRIPs家族基因,被认为是一类参与调节半翅目植食性昆虫体内渗透压的关键基因。例如豌豆蚜 *A. pisum* 通过ApAQP1基因编码的蛋白将食物中的水分转移至消化道上皮细胞,参与中肠的渗透调节(Shakesby *et al.*, 2009)。目前在其他半翅目昆虫如烟粉虱 *B. tabaci* MEAM1 隐种、马铃薯/番茄木虱 *B. cockerelli* 及西部牧草盲蝽 *Lygus hesperus* 等均鉴定了具有肠道渗透压调节功能的水特异性水通道蛋白基因(Mathew *et al.*, 2011; Fabrick *et al.*, 2014; Ibanez *et al.*, 2014)。其中在马铃薯/番茄木虱 *B. cockerelli* 转录组中没有鉴定出AQP1基因,推测该木虱中PRIP类水通道蛋白可能具有参与中肠渗透调节的作用(Jing *et al.*, 2016)。本实验室对柑橘木虱已知的水通道蛋白基因序列进行分析,结果表明2个水通道蛋白基因(NCBI GenBank登录号分别为XM_008486010.3和XM_026822144.1)分别与其他半翅目昆虫水通道蛋白DRIP和PRIP基因具有很高的同源性,进一步文献检索发现目前柑橘木虱中尚未研究报道其功能。具体柑橘木虱水通道蛋白DRIP和PRIP是否参与其渗透调节及蜜露排泄需要进一步地深入研究。

4.3 糖基转移酶

在多细胞生物体中糖扮演着重要的角色,不仅为有机体提供能量以及碳骨架,同时参与信号转导和渗透调节等过程(Douglas, 2003)。韧皮部汁液

作为柑橘黄龙病的主要传播媒介, 柑橘木虱吸取植物汁液的同时黄龙病菌也随着食物进入其消化道等组织。由于黄龙病菌能够在柑橘木虱体内进行繁殖, 所有木虱一旦获得病菌后便终身传病, 对柑橘产业带来严重的危害(江宏燕等, 2018)。在柑橘木虱取食过程中植物韧皮部汁液渗透压常高于其体内的渗透压, 其自身进化出的渗透调节机制保障取食及病菌侵入过程的顺利进行。因此本文中提到的 3 类渗透调节基因与黄龙病菌入侵柑橘木虱的机制之间可能存在一些调控关系, 具体这些基因在黄龙病菌侵染过程中的功能需要进一步的研究。此外研究发现 RNAi 干扰 α -葡萄糖苷水解酶基因导致柑橘木虱腹部肿胀, 且出现致死效应(Santos-Ortega and Killiny, 2018)。而其他两类基因在渗透调节及蜜露排泄过程中的作用也已在其他昆虫中得到证实。进一步深入探究柑橘木虱渗透调节基因信息及其在蜜露排泄等生理行为中的功能, 实践上可利用上述关键基因作为制备新型农药的作用靶标, 通过分子生物学技术手段调控柑橘木虱基因表达水平进而调控其排泄蜜露行为, 如加速柑橘木虱蜜露排泄使其生长发育受到抑制; 或减缓蜜露排泄导致其体内渗透压升高而影响其取食行为或致死, 可为防治柑橘木虱提供新的防治方法与思路。

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