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亚洲柑橘木虱与柑橘黄龙病菌互作的研究进展

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摘要: 亚洲柑橘木虱 *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama 作为柑橘产业重要病害柑橘黄龙病的主要传播媒介,已经成为重点防治对象。该害虫与黄龙病之间的互作一直是相关研究的热点,本文就近年来该领域的研究进展做了一个总结,从亚洲柑橘木虱的获菌与传病机制、病原菌与柑橘木虱之间的互作以及病原菌感染寄主植物后对木虱的影响等方面进行了综述。期望为深入开展黄龙病相关研究、寻找防控新途径提供依据。

关键词: 亚洲柑橘木虱; 黄龙病; Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus; 互作关系

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Recent advances in the interactions between 'Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus' and Diaphorina citri Kuwayama (Hemiptera: Psyllidae)

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Abstract: The Asian citrus psyllid *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama has become the key pest of citrus, as it transmits citrus Huanglongbing, the most devastating disease in the citrus industry. The interaction between this vector pest and the pathogen of Huanglongbing *Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus (*CLas*) has been one of the hotspots of related research. In this paper, the research progress in this field in recent years, including the mechanism of acquisition and dissemination, the interaction between *CLas* and the vector, the interaction between *CLas*—infected host plant and the vector are summarized. It is expected that this review paper will provide a reference for in–depth research and development of potential new strategy for huanglongbing control.

Key words: Asian citrus psyllid; *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama; Huanglongbing (HLB); *Candidatus* Liberibacter asiaticus; interaction

柑橘黄龙病是当前全球柑橘产业上最重要的传染性病害,分布在亚洲、南北美洲、大洋洲和非洲的近50个国家和地区,并且有不断蔓延的趋势(Bové,2006; 江宏燕等,2018)。亚洲柑橘木虱 *Diaphorina citri* Kuwayama,属半翅目 Hemiptera 木虱科 Psyllidae,我国原称为柑橘木虱,是黄龙病

最重要的媒介昆虫。黄龙病的传播过程即黄龙病病菌与虫媒互作的过程,本文综述了国内外近年 来有关柑橘木虱对黄龙病的传播机制以及黄龙病 菌与木虱、寄主植物三者的互作关系等内容,为 探索柑橘木虱及黄龙病新的防控途径提供参考。

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1 柑橘黄龙病及其媒介昆虫

黄龙病的记载由来已久,早在 18 世纪的印度就有记载疑似柑橘黄龙病的症状,在当时表现为柑橘树顶梢枯死、生长缓慢,产量降低,它被命名为 "枯梢病"(dieback)(Asana, 1958)。1919年,黄龙病在中国的广东潮汕地区被发现(Reinking, 1919; 林孔湘,1956),早期该病的命名存在差异,这是由于各个地区的症状记载不同所导致的,比如印度称为"枯梢病"、菲律宾称为"叶斑驳病"、南非称为"青果病"、台湾称为"立枯病"等(赵学源等,2007),直到 1995年在中国福州召开的第 13 届国际柑橘病毒学组织(IOCV)会议决定以柑橘黄龙病(Citrus Huanglongbing, HLB)作为该病的正式命名(Bové,2006)。

黄龙病可以侵染几乎所有柑橘类植物,初期时造成果树的黄梢和叶片斑驳黄化,发病初期,树冠上有少部分新梢叶片黄化,呈现明显的黄梢症状,随后病梢下段枝条和树冠其他部位的枝条陆续发病(Batool, 2007;吴定尧, 2010)。黄龙病造成植株寿命减短,果实产量锐减,果品质劣,并可短期内导致植株死亡,引起巨大的经济损失(Bové, 2006, 2014)。

在1967年以前,黄龙病病原菌被认为是病毒, 后来被认为是一种类似支原体的原核生物 (Mycoplasma Like Organisms; MLOs),直到 1977年,在电镜下观察到病原菌的细胞壁之后, 最终确认黄龙病病原菌为细菌 (Carnier and Bové, 1977)。目前的研究表明,黄龙病是一种韧皮部专 性寄生的革兰氏阴性细菌,属于 α-变型菌纲 Proteobacteria 韧皮杆菌属 Liberibacter (Garnier et al., 1984; Jagoueix et al., 1994), 根据 16S rDNA 序列不同可将其分为亚洲种 Candidatus Liberibacter asiaticus, CLas、非洲种 Candidatus Liberibacter africanus , CLaf 和美洲种 Candidatus Liberibacter americanus , CLam 3 个种 (Jagoueix et al., 1994; Teixeira et al., 2005)。其中亚洲种 为耐热型,分布于亚洲和美洲,其分布最广、为 害最大; 非洲种为热敏感型, 分布于非洲; 美洲 种仅发现于巴西(Bové, 2006)。

黄龙病媒介昆虫的发现始于非洲和印度。继 1965 年 McClean 发现非洲柑橘木虱 *Trioza erytreae* Del Guercio 传播非洲柑橘青果病、1967 年 Capoor et al. 发现亚洲柑橘木虱传播印度青果病后,我国也于上世纪70 年代末通过虫传实验证实了亚洲柑橘木虱为黄龙病的传播媒介,并且排除了橘蚜Toxoptera citricidus Kirkaldy、橘二叉蚜Toxoptera aurantii Koch、橘全爪螨Panonychus citri McGregor、黄蜘蛛Eotetranychus kankitus Ehara 传病的可能(广西柑桔黄龙病研究小组,1977;华南农学院植保系植病教研组,1977)。尽管柚喀木虱Cacopsylla citrisuga Yang & Li 也被证实是黄龙病亚洲种的传播媒介,但仅分布于我国西南高海拔地区(Cen et al. ,2012b;郭俊等,2012;周汶静等,2012),亚洲柑橘木虱在绝大多数柑橘产区是黄龙病唯一的媒介昆虫。

2 柑橘木虱对黄龙病菌的传播机制

2.1 获菌与传病的效率

黄龙病3个亚种中,亚洲种CLas的分布最广、 为害最大,其田间自然媒介为亚洲柑橘木虱,柑 橘木虱成虫和2~5龄若虫都能获菌,1龄若虫尚 未检测出病菌 (Hung et al., 2004)。 木虱的获菌 时间很短,在韧皮部刺吸1h后就可以检测出病菌 的存在(Bonani, 2008), 获菌率与植株感染 CLas 的水平呈正相关(余继华等,2017),实验室条件 下,若虫的获菌效率高干成虫,木虱在黄龙病病 树上取食 5 周后, 若虫的获菌率是 60%~100%, 而成虫的获菌率仅达到40%,但田间观察到若虫 和成虫的获菌率较为相似(Pelz-Stelinski et al., 2010); 在若虫获菌后的 14~28 d 内,体内的黄龙 病菌浓度会达到峰值,而成虫达到峰值的时间 21~35 d,这可能是由于若虫和成虫的免疫程度不 同导致的 (Ammar et al., 2016)。同时, 木虱的 取食时间越长,获菌率就越高,这可能与植物获 取 CLas 的时间有关 (Pelz - Stelinski et al., 2010; Coy and Stelinski, 2015)。获菌率还受植物成熟度 的影响,健康木虱成虫在病树成熟叶、嫩叶、嫩 芽取食8h后获菌率分别达55%、40%、35% (Luo et al. , 2015) o

木虱获菌之后,体内的病菌到达一定阈值(10⁶)并经过体内的偱回期后,带菌木虱在健康的植株上取食 5 h以上就可传病(许长藩,1988;Ukuda-Hosokawa *et al.*,2015)。单头木虱的传病效率并不高(Hall *et al.*,2013),在木虱接种一年

后,由单头木虱成功传病的比例在4%~10%之 间,而由100或100头以上的木虱传病率大约在 88% (Pelz-Stelinski et al., 2010)。黄金萍等 (2015) 发现木虱取食嫩梢、成熟叶和老叶 24 h 后 的获菌效率存在差异,在马水橘 Fortunella margarita Lour. 病苗上成熟叶的获菌效率最高,达 到 66.67%, 其次为嫩梢(33.33%), 最后为老叶 (10%); 而在酸橘 C. sunki Hort. ex Tanaka 病苗 上, 获菌效率为老叶(60%) > 成熟叶 (43.33%) > 嫩梢(6.67%),并且两个品质整株 的获菌效率相同,均为36.67%,作者分析存在这 种差异的原因可能是受病原菌的分布以及木虱取 食行为的影响。木虱的传病效率受多方面的影响, 包括植物防御、环境条件、摄食期以及木虱本身 在防疫能力方面的遗传差异等等(Hall et al., 2013; Coletta-Filho et al., 2014; Lopes et al., 2014)。在若虫期获菌的木虱在羽化后依旧带菌, 并且终身携菌传病(许长藩等,1988; Hung et al., 2004)。木虱的产卵和交配行为也会造成黄 龙病菌的传播,病原菌通过卵传递给子代的比例 约为 2%~6% (Pelz-Stelinski et al., 2010), 交配 行为也可以传病,但传病率非常低,Mann et al. (2011) 的研究表明,带病的雄虫通过交配传病给 雌虫的比例小于4%,而带病的雌虫与未受感染的 雄虫交配后不会传病,这一结果提供了黄龙病性 水平传播的证据,即使在没有病树的情况下,病 菌也可以在种群传播。

2.2 病菌在木虱体内的分布

柑橘木虱感染黄龙病之后,病菌可分布在木 虱体内的各个器官和组织,包括唾液腺、血淋巴、 滤腔、中肠、脂肪和肌肉组织、卵巢等(Ammar et al., 2011), 但是各个组织的感染水平和感染率 差异显著,相较干其他组织器官,唾液腺和消化 道感染黄龙病菌的几率非常低,但感染后病菌的 相对含量显著升高 (Ammar et al., 2011); 带菌 木虱体内的中肠细胞和唾液腺外皮层的含菌量最 高(许长藩等, 1985; Yasuda et al., 2005)。而 成虫和若虫的分布也是不同的,通过 RT-qPCR 技 术可以检测到2~5龄若虫体内存在黄龙病病菌, 并且随着龄期的增大而不断增多,病菌在4龄、 5 龄的若虫体内主要分布在 U 型含菌体内,这一点 与雌雄成虫的散布型分布不同(任素丽等, 2018)。CLas 在木虱种群内呈现周年动态变化,余 继华等(2017) 通过测定田间木虱的周年带菌量, 发现柑橘木虱在 12 月至翌年 1 月之间的平均带菌量最高。木虱一旦获菌之后会终身带菌,但是有研究指出,如果木虱在若虫期获菌,并且不从其他受感染的植物中不断地重新获得病原体,其病原体滴度会随着时间的推移而下降(Pelz-Stelinski et al., 2010)。

2.3 病菌在木虱体内的偱回机制

黄龙病菌以增殖型体内循环式传播,即在媒介昆虫体内循环、扩散以及增殖,一旦获菌,即具有长久性传播的能力(许长藩等,1988; Hung et al.,2004)。黄龙病菌在柑橘木虱体内循环、扩散和规避免疫系统的机制已经非常成熟,借助于这些机制在木虱体内进行传播扩散。木虱取食带病植株后,黄龙病菌先通过口针进入肠道,随后在中肠上皮细胞快速繁殖,之后进入血腔内继续增殖,然后逐渐转移至其他组织,最终进入唾液腺,此时木虱便具有了传播黄龙病菌的能力(许长藩,1985)。

这一跨膜扩散过程涉及许多效应因子的参与,许多革兰氏阴性菌表面蛋白与柑橘木虱体内中肠、唾液腺或者其他组织中的受体都存在特异性相互作用(Ammar et al.,2011)。病菌通过受体和配体间的相互识别作用附着在昆虫细胞表面,之后利用胞吞进入细胞,并逐步穿过细胞进入血淋巴、卵巢和唾液腺等组织器官(Wang and Killiny,2014)。

Capoor et al. (1974) 认为偱回期为8~12 d; 黄炳超等 (1985) 年通过木虱饲毒传毒实验初步确定体内偱回期大约为21~30 d; 许长藩 (1985) 等指出,黄龙病菌在木虱体内偱回期时长不一,短期为3 d 或少于3 d,长的为26~27 d; 这些结果不一可能是由于实验的柑橘品种或环境条件差异导致的。

3 黄龙病菌与柑橘木虱互作研究 进展

3.1 CLas 对木虱产生的影响

黄龙病菌入侵木虱体内后,会对木虱产生多方面的影响。在生理方面,用刺吸电位图谱技术(EPG)监测木虱在病苗和健康苗的取食行为发现,在病苗上取食的木虱成虫分泌唾液时间显著延长(Cen et al., 2012a);在代谢方面,CLas 对若虫和成虫的影响不尽相同,感染 CLas 的若虫比

成虫的部分代谢产物含量更高,特别是TCA循环, C16 和 C18 脂肪酸,葡萄糖,蔗糖和肌醇(Killiny and Jones, 2018), 这可能是由于若虫生长期间的 摄食率产生变化或者是黄龙病植物韧皮部汁液质 量发生了改变而造成的,具体机制尚不明确;在 免疫方面,感染黄龙病菌的木虱比健康木虱更容 易受到白僵菌、绿僵菌和玫烟色棒束孢的侵染 (Orduño-Cruz et al., 2016)。并且, 黄龙病菌会诱 导木虱中肠细胞出现程序性死亡和 DNA 的降解, 这也被认为是木虱的一种保护性免疫措施,主动 出现中肠细胞的坏死,防止病菌进一步扩散到血 淋巴中 (Ghanim et al., 2016)。另外, CLas 对木 虱的感染也会致使木虱对杀虫剂的敏感性上升, Tiwari et al. (2011a) 发现感病的柑橘木虱对毒死 蜱和乙基多杀菌的 LCso 明显低于未感病的柑橘木 虱,而其它3种杀虫剂(西维因、甲氰菊酯和吡 虫啉) 没有显著性差异。Tiwari et al. (2011b) 随 后的研究证实了感病木虱的细胞色素 p450 氧化酶 和谷胱甘肽 S-转移酶明显低于未感病木虱。这可 能是由于黄龙病菌的感染改变了柑橘木虱体内的 一些生理机制,导致了酶活的改变,进一步增加 了柑橘木虱对杀虫剂的敏感性(Tiwari et al., 2011b) 。

黄龙病菌在进入木虱体内后,通过调控生物 膜的形成、免疫防御、细胞黏着等相关的多种相 关机制和蛋白质表达等,以减小病菌在木虱体内 扩散和循环的障碍。其中,木虱感染黄龙病菌引 起包括网格蛋白、黏着斑蛋白以及踝蛋白在内的 一系列蛋白基因表达水平减弱,影响生物膜合成、 扩散通道的愈合以及受体介导内吞作用,直接加 快病菌在木虱体内循环和扩散 (Vyas et al. , 2015)。并且黄龙病菌使得柑橘木虱若虫体内蛋白 酶及其转运复合物的基因表达水平下调,使得免 疫系统合成与释放与免疫相关的蛋白酶的能力下 降,黄龙病菌得以继续在木虱体内繁殖(Tiwari et al., 2011c), Gill et al. (2017) 使用纳米 LC-MS / MS 检测比较了感染与未受感染木虱的血淋巴 组份,发现被感染的木虱血淋巴中缺失大量的免 疫防御相关蛋白。

曾丽霞等(2018)通过分析感染黄龙病菌柑橘木虱的基因表达,发现其中表达差异最高的基因为细胞壁水解酶。细胞壁水解酶对细胞壁的生长、细菌的形态形成和细胞分裂增殖有重要作用(Lee *et al.*,2013),因此在 *C*Las 感染的木虱体内

高表达的细胞壁水解酶,可以促进病菌在木虱体内的增殖与传播,此外 CLas 入侵后将 Toll 途径相关的基因下调,以此来抑制木虱的免疫反应,从而加快病菌的扩散。

3.2 CLas 对木虱共生菌的影响

内生菌广泛分布于昆虫体内,几乎所有的昆虫都有内共生菌(谭周进等,2005)。李翌菡(2016) 对国内7个地区的木虱进行分析,所有柑橘木虱均含有原生共生菌 Candidatus Carsonella (100%),次生共生菌 Candidatus Profftella 感染率为(95.85%)。马晓芳(2014)分析木虱的优势共生菌为 α-proteobacteria,Wolbachia spp,Candidatus Carsonella ruddii,Candidatus Proteobacteria armatura。

CLas 侵染木虱后可能会引起木虱体内共生菌种群的变化。沃尔巴克氏体属 Wolbachia、肠杆菌属 Enterobacter sp. 菌的含量与 CLas 呈明显的正相关(Fagen et al. , 2012;孙丽琴等,2014),有研究指出这是可能是因为沃尔巴克氏体属提供了黄龙病在木虱体内所缺少的有关发育和繁殖必需的营养物质的前体物质(Duan et al. , 2009;Saha et al. , 2012),但肠杆菌属与黄龙病菌之间的互作机制尚不明确,推测有可能是因为肠杆菌属改善了黄龙病菌的生长环境所导致(宋扬,2016),这仍需要进一步明确。

4 柑橘木虱、黄龙病原菌与寄主植 物互作关系

柑橘木虱、CLas 和寄主植物之间存在复杂的互作关系,当宿主植株感染黄龙病菌后,能够改变植株体内相关基因的表达,Fan et al. (2010)通过比较感病与健康的甜橙中碳水化合物代谢的变化,与健康叶片相比,感病叶片中淀粉水平增加7.9倍,中脉和叶片中的蔗糖、果糖和葡萄糖积累水平显著增加,其中葡萄糖积累水平大于5倍,相反地,麦芽糖含量降至健康叶片的49.6%。可能正是由于这些变化,导致木虱选择或取食行为的变化,促进病菌的传播与扩散(Mann et al.,2010; Zhao et al.,2013; Luo et al.,2015)。寄主植物是否感病对木虱的世代发育也存在一定的影响,在感病植株上,木虱的生长发育历期变短、产卵量增加,同时存活率降低; 而在健康植株上,感病木虱相较于健康木虱,虽然生长发育历期变

短,但寿命和存活率的差异不大(Ren et al., 2016),并且在感病植株上成长的雌性成虫的繁殖力与寿命都显著增高(PelzStelinski and Killiny, 2016);Wu et al. (2018)的实验也得到同样的结论,在感染黄龙病柑橘上饲养木虱的卵、1龄和2龄若虫的发育历期和成虫寿命缩短,并且分析这可能是因为CLas影响了木虱本身某些酶的活性有关。

研究表明,在带病植株和健康植株之间,柑 橘木虱会于优先取食带病植株 (Mann et al., 2012),但是取食过带病植株的木虱又会再一次的 趋向于未被感染的健康植株 (Hall et al., 2013), 这可能是由于嫩梢挥发物成分不同所导致, Mann et al. (2012) 表明感染黄龙病的柑橘会释放一种 特殊的化学物质-水杨酸甲酯,吸引柑橘木虱趋 向被感染的植株: 杨玉枝等(2015) 通过分析健 康和黄龙病沙糖橘嫩梢挥发物成分,发现带病砂 糖橘嫩梢释放的挥发性物中,含量最高的是 β-水 芹烯,并且该物质在木虱嗜食的九里香释放的挥 发物中含量也是最高的,这说明 β-水芹烯可能对 木虱具有吸引活性,并且,经过木虱的取食,会 诱导植株产生挥发性物质,其中就包括水杨酸甲 酯 (Mann et al., 2012), 进一步促进增加木虱的 取食,进而加速黄龙病的流行。木虱在取食植株 后,自身会排出白色蜜露,取食感染黄龙病植株 的木虱相较干健康植株的木虱,排出蜜露中的葡 萄糖、肌醇以及松二糖的含量都显著降低,这可 能与 CLas 在木虱体内的代谢和营养需求有关 (Hijaz et al., 2016) o

除此之外,植株嫩梢的成熟程度也会影响木 虱取食,在带病和健康柑橘嫩梢之间,木虱首先 趋向于选择带病嫩梢,并且停留时时间较长;在 没有嫩梢的情况下,会先选择带病成熟叶片,但 38 h之后会转向健康成熟叶片,这可能是由于带 病植株营养不佳所导致的(Wu et al.,2015)。综 上所述,带黄龙病柑橘对媒介昆虫柑橘木虱的吸 引作用增强,而其营养成分等条件的改变促使木 虱从染病寄主向健康寄主转移,从而有利于病原 菌的扩散与传播。

5 展望

柑橘是世界上最重要的果树,黄龙病作为柑橘产业的"头号杀手",其防控任重而道远。现阶

段,有关柑橘木虱的生物学特性已基本被掌握,但由于黄龙病菌还不能体外培养,导致部分研究存在一定的困难。黄龙病的传播是黄龙病菌、寄主植物、虫媒以及体内共生菌相互作用的一个复杂过程,日后的研究应当将这几个元素作为一个整体进行,综合分析研究这几者之间的互作机理,为探索黄龙病防控新途径奠定基础。

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