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蜜蜂抗菌肽研究及其应用进展

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摘要: 抗菌肽是一类由特定基因编码的小分子多肽, 广泛分布于各种生物中, 是生物天然免疫的重要效应分子, 其对缺乏获得性免疫系统的昆虫尤为重要。蜜蜂是一种对环境极其重要的社会性模式昆虫, 又有着极高的经济价值, 因此蜜蜂抗菌肽有着较大的研究意义。本文对蜜蜂 4 种天然免疫抗菌肽 (Apidaecin、Abaecin、Hymenoptaecin 和 Defensin) 和蜂产品中的抗菌肽 (Jelleines、Melittin 和 Apamin) 研究进展进行了综述, 介绍了它们的功能、作用机制及其应用, 提出了蜜蜂抗菌肽未来可行的研究方向, 旨在推动蜜蜂抗菌肽的研究。

关键词: 蜜蜂; 抗菌肽; 分类; 作用机制; 应用

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Research and application progress of bee antimicrobial peptides

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Abstract: Antimicrobial peptides (AMPs) are a class of peptides with low molecular weight, which are encoded by specific genes of organisms and are important effectors of natural immunity of organisms, especially for insects lacking acquired immune system. Honeybee is a social model insect which is very important to the environment, and it has high economic value. Therefore, honeybee antimicrobial peptide has great significance. In this paper, the research progress of four kinds of bee natural immune antimicrobial peptides (apidaecin, abaecin, hymenoptaecin and defensin) and antimicrobial peptides in bee products (jelleines, melittin and apamin) were reviewed. Their functions, mechanisms of action and applications were introduced. The future research directions of bee antimicrobial peptides were put forward to promoting the research of bee antimicrobial peptides.

Key words: Honeybee; antimicrobial peptides; classification; mechanism of action; application

1 昆虫免疫及抗菌肽

昆虫在地球上有着 4 亿多年的进化历史, 物种多样性极其丰富, 几乎在每一个生态位上都有

分布 (Adams *et al.*, 2000; Ferrandon *et al.*, 2004)。造成这种优势的原因之一是昆虫有着强大的免疫能力。与脊椎动物相比, 由于缺少效应淋巴细胞, 因而昆虫不具有适应性免疫反应, 但却形成了高效而独特的先天免疫机制。昆虫先天防

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御系统由两部分组成,即细胞免疫和体液免疫,而不同的外界胁迫作用也都会对这两种方式产生影响 (Richards *et al.*, 2017)。昆虫的细胞免疫由昆虫的血细胞执行,昆虫血淋巴中的细胞有着与哺乳动物巨噬细胞相似的特性,可以有效的吞噬、结节和包裹外源物 (Siddiqui and Al-Khalifa, 2014; Blanco *et al.*, 2017)。昆虫的体液免疫由可溶性血浆蛋白或脂肪体主导,其功能类似于哺乳动物的肝脏,主要负责凝血、黑色素合成和抗菌肽的生成 (Hoffmann, 2003)。抗菌肽 (Antimicrobial peptides, AMPs) 是一类生物体受到外界胁迫时产生的用于抵御外界侵害的免疫效应分子,是先天免疫的重要组成部分,生物体内编码抗菌肽的基因在进化上高度保守 (Oren and Shai, 1998)。昆虫抗菌肽是昆虫抵御外来病原物的反应中十分重要的一环,是体液免疫系统中不可或缺的重要成员。

第一个被完全表征的昆虫抗菌肽是从惜古比天蚕 *Hyatophora cecropia* 蛹的血淋巴中分离出来的 (Boman *et al.*, 1989)。抗菌肽通常有以下几个特性: 大多为小分子肽段、通常为阳离子性、热稳定性较强和水溶性较好 (Li *et al.*, 2012; 孙龙, 2012)。抗菌肽之所以作为一种被高度关注的新型抗菌制剂,主要是因为与传统抗菌制剂相比其有以下几点优势: 其一,抗菌肽对病原微生物有着广谱的活性,除了可以抑制细菌增长以外,还具有抑制真菌繁殖 (Lamberty *et al.*, 2001a)、抗病毒 (Tripathi *et al.*, 2013)、抗艾滋 (Wong *et al.*, 2011)、杀死原虫 (Efron *et al.*, 2002) 等作用; 其二,大多数抗菌肽的作用机制是与没有特异性受体的细胞膜或者其它广泛的靶点相互作用,病原微生物不易对抗菌肽产生抗药性 (Peschel and Sahl, 2016); 其三,抗菌肽对大多数哺乳动物安全,副作用小,不会致使生物体畸变,也不会蓄积毒性; 除此之外,部分抗菌肽还有促进伤口愈合,提高生物体免疫力等功效 (Ribeiro *et al.*, 2012)。

现从昆虫中分离的抗菌肽已多达 200 多条,其主要来自于膜翅目、鳞翅目、双翅目和鞘翅目的脂肪体、血淋巴、毒囊等部位。膜翅目是昆虫纲中的第三大目,现发现的昆虫种类已经超过了 15 万种。从膜翅目中分离的天然抗菌肽现今已多达 100 种,是昆虫抗菌肽来源最大的一个目,如 Apidaecin、Abaecin、Hymenoptaecin 和 Defensin 等

(Wang *et al.*, 2016)。

蜜蜂是膜翅目中具有代表性的一类昆虫,是一种社会性模式昆虫,也是重要的传粉昆虫,全球大约 90% 的开花植物和 75% 的作物需要蜜蜂授粉 (Andrikopoulos and Cane, 2018),其授粉作用对于维持生态系统多样性、改良生态环境、提高粮食产量和质量都有着其它生物无法替代的作用。不仅如此,蜂产品具有较好的生理活性作用,如蜂王浆有着抗氧化 (Guo *et al.*, 2005)、抗衰老 (Kim *et al.*, 2019)、抗菌 (Katrina *et al.*, 2015)、抗肿瘤 (Zhang *et al.*, 2017)、护肝 (Cemek *et al.*, 2012) 和降血糖 (Khoshpey *et al.*, 2016) 等作用; 蜂蜜有着抗氧化 (Hassan *et al.*, 2012)、抗菌 (Mavric *et al.*, 2008)、消炎 (Ahmad *et al.*, 2009)、愈合伤口 (Seema *et al.*, 2013) 等功效,因此蜜蜂有着良好的经济价值。

蜜蜂在野外采集的过程中,会受到各种病原物、寄生虫以及农药的威胁,经过长期的适应,蜜蜂形成了与之相适应的分子进化策略。除了先天免疫产生的抗菌肽以外,在蜜蜂的蜂蜜 (Erban *et al.*, 2019)、蜂毒 (Memariani and Memariani, 2020) 和蜂王浆 (Park *et al.*, 2020) 等蜂产品中,也含有丰富的抗菌肽种类。

2 蜜蜂抗菌肽的分类

目前尚没有一个统一的昆虫抗菌肽分类标准,被大多数人所接受的一种分类方式是根据昆虫抗菌肽的氨基酸组成及分子结构特点。据此可将昆虫抗菌肽分为 4 大类: 天蚕素 (Cecropins) 及其类似物类、防御素类 (Defensins)、富含甘氨酸的抗菌肽类和富含脯氨酸的抗菌肽类 (Hancock, 1997; 王义鹏和赖仞, 2010)。本文中根据蜜蜂抗菌肽的来源将蜜蜂抗菌肽分为蜜蜂先天免疫抗菌肽和蜜蜂蜂产品抗菌肽两大类 (表 1)。

2.1 蜜蜂天然免疫抗菌肽

蜜蜂体内天然抗菌肽主要有 4 种,分别是 Apidaecin (Casteels *et al.*, 1989)、Abaecin (Casteels *et al.*, 1990)、Hymenoptaecin (Casteels *et al.*, 1993) 和 Defensin (Casteels and Tempst, 1994)。它们作为蜜蜂先天体液免疫的重要组成部分,在抑制和清除细菌 (Krongdang *et al.*, 2019)、真菌 (Tesovnik *et al.*, 2020) 和寄生虫 (Wu *et al.*, 2020) 等生物有害因子方面发挥着重要的作用。

表 1 蜜蜂抗菌肽的分类及来源
Table 1 Classification and sources of bee antimicrobial peptides

分类 Classification	名称 Name	类别 Category	来源 Source	抗菌谱 Antibacterial spectrum	主要物种 Major species
天然免疫 抗菌肽 Natural immune antimicrobial peptide	Apidaecin	富含脯氨酸 Proline rich antimicrobial peptide	体液 Body fluids	革兰氏阴性菌 Gram negative bacteria	蜜蜂总科昆虫 Apioidea
	Abaecin	富含脯氨酸 Proline rich antimicrobial peptide	体液 Body fluids	革兰氏阴性菌 Gram negative bacteria	膜翅目昆虫 Hymenoptera
	Hymenoptaecin	富含甘氨酸 Glycine rich antimicrobial peptide	体液 Body fluids	细菌、螨虫 Bacteria , Mite	膜翅目昆虫 Hymenoptera
	Defensin	防御素类 Defensins	体液、蜂蜜、 蜂王浆 Body fluid , honey , royal jelly	革兰氏阳性菌、 真菌、农药 Gram positive bacteria , Fungus , Pesticides	绝大多数昆虫 Most of insects
蜂产品抗菌肽 Antimicrobial peptides in bee products	Jelleines	防御素类 Defensins	蜂王浆 Royal jelly	革兰氏阳性菌 Gram positive bacteria	蜜蜂总科昆虫 Most insects
	Melittin	暂无分类 No classification	蜂毒 Bee venom	细菌、真菌、 病毒、癌细胞 Bacteria , Fungus , Viruses , Cancer cell	蜜蜂总科昆虫 Apioidea
	Apamin	暂无分类 No classification	蜂毒 Bee venom	细菌、真菌、 病毒、癌细胞 Bacteria , Fungus , Viruses , Cancer cell	蜜蜂总科昆虫 Apioidea

2.1.1 Apidaecin

在蜜蜂中, 抗菌肽 Apidaecin 是最早被发现和研究的一种抗菌肽, 属于富含脯氨酸的抗菌肽类 (Brown and Hancock, 2006)。蜜蜂 Apidaecin 的成熟肽通常含有 18 个氨基酸残基, 其中有 6 个脯氨酸 (Da Costa *et al.*, 2015), 与果蝇的抗菌肽 Drosocin 有着较高同源性 (Bulet *et al.*, 1993)。只存在于部分蜜蜂属和熊蜂属的昆虫中, Apidaecin 有着较高的同源性, 在成熟肽之前, 有着独特的前体结构, 这些重复受到极少量病原物刺激后便会迅速表达, 因此 Apidaecin 是蜜蜂受到病原物入侵后最早起作用的抗菌物质之一 (Casteels *et al.*, 1989)。Apidaecin 主要用于杀死革兰氏阴性菌, 对革兰氏阴性菌的最小抑菌浓度在 0.27 ~ 64 μM 之间 (Cardoso *et al.*, 2019)。此外它对其他病原微生物如革兰氏阳性菌、真菌、病毒和原虫也用一

定的抑制作用 (Pan *et al.*, 2015)。但是 Apidaecin 的拮抗作用涉及手性细胞靶点的立体选择性识别 (Casteels and Tempst, 1994), 其结合位点是传统的底物结合位点 (Zhou *et al.*, 2008), 因此微生物会对其产生抗性。

2.1.2 Abaecin

Abaecin 也属于富含脯氨酸的抗菌肽类, 存在于膜翅目的昆虫中, 这些昆虫中的 Abaecin 基因都有着一定的同源性, 中华蜜蜂 *Apis cerana cerana* 和西方蜜蜂 *Apis mellifera* 的 Abaecin 成熟肽序列通常含有 34 个氨基酸, 不含半胱氨酸残基, 含有的 10 个脯氨酸残基在整个肽中的均匀分布阻止了 α -螺旋构象, 没有保守的基序 YL/IPRP (Lourenço *et al.*, 2013; Luiz *et al.*, 2017), 在蜜蜂中, Abaecin 同时受 Toll 和 Imd 途径的调控 (Lourenço *et al.*, 2018)。Abaecin 的氨基末端 (N-端) 与

Apidaecin 十分相似, 有着比 Apidaecin 更为广谱的抗革兰氏阴性菌能力, 但对革兰氏阳性菌没有抗菌活性 (Casteels *et al.*, 1990), 而对真菌和农药都有一定的抑制或解毒作用 (Tesovnik *et al.*, 2019a)。

2.1.3 Hymenoptaecin

Hymenoptaecin 是一种不同于所有已知昆虫抗菌肽的抗菌肽 (Evans *et al.*, 2006), 是膜翅目昆虫特有的抗菌肽。仅受到 Imd 途径的调控 (Schlüns and Crozier, 2007; Lourenço *et al.*, 2013)。蜜蜂的 Hymenoptaecin 由 95 个氨基酸组成, 有一个 16 个氨基酸的信号肽序列和一个前体序列, 与熊蜂的 Hymenoptaecin 具有较高同源性, 是一种阳离子抗菌肽, 属于富含甘氨酸的抗菌肽类, 具有 6 个保守的半胱氨酸残基, 其三维结构由 N-端环、中心双亲 α -螺旋和 C-端反平行 β -片组成 (Schlüns and Crozier, 2007)。Hymenoptaecin 对革兰氏阴性菌和革兰氏阳性菌都有一定的效果, 且作用机制使得细菌不易对其产生抗性, 另外 Hymenoptaecin 还能对已对 Apidaecin 产生抗性的细菌起到一定的抑菌效果 (Casteels *et al.*, 1993)。在体内, Hymenoptaecin 通常与 Abaecin 共同作用, Hymenoptaecin 改变细菌膜的通透性, 此后 Abaecin 进入细胞内与细菌内物质产生反应达到杀死细菌的效果 (Rahnamaeian *et al.*, 2015)。除了抑菌效果, Hymenoptaecin 还能影响寄生蜜蜂害螨卵黄原蛋白的表达, 进而影响害螨的繁殖 (Wu *et al.*, 2020)。

2.1.4 Defensin

Defensin 属于防御素类昆虫抗菌肽, 有两种亚型, Defensin-1 和 Defensin-2。Defensin-1 有 2 个内含子和 3 个外显子, 最后一个外显子编码一个仅由蜜蜂防御素所具有的短 C 端延伸, Defensin-2 只有一个内含子 (Klaudiny *et al.*, 2005)。Defensin 总体含量很少, 在免疫诱导的蜜蜂血淋巴内, 其它几种抗菌肽的含量是 Defensin 的 20 ~ 50 倍, Defensin 在受到大量病原物刺激 12 h 后才微量表达, 24 h 之后表达趋于稳定 (Qu *et al.*, 2008)。在蜜蜂中, Defensin 主要受到 Toll 通路中 *Dorsal* 基因的调控。除了在体液免疫中出现以外, 在蜂蜜、蜂王浆中也含有这类抗菌肽 (Bucekova *et al.*, 2019)。Defensin 在绝大多数昆虫中均有分

布, 图 4 列举了部分膜翅目 Defensin 氨基酸对比及其保守区域, 蜜蜂 Defensin 的 N 端含有一个 α 螺旋, 接着是一个扭曲的反平行 β 折叠, 其 α 螺旋和 β 折叠由 2 个二硫键相连, 形成了一个半胱氨酸稳定的 $\alpha\beta$ 基序 (Cs $\alpha\beta$ motif), 这种结构在大多数的动物防御素中都存在 (Lamberty *et al.*, 2001b)。但是, 不同的是, 常见的昆虫防御素由 34 ~ 43 个氨基酸残基组成 (Lauth *et al.*, 1998), 从蜜蜂中分离出的防御素含 51 个氨基酸残基 (Roman, 2003), 含有 6 个半胱氨酸, 从而构成 3 个分子内二硫键 (Oizumi *et al.*, 2005)。Defensin-1 可以在唾液腺中合成, 负责社会免疫, 它还有可能参与蜜蜂对农药的免疫代谢作用, 如百里酚 (Gashout *et al.*, 2020)、双甲脒 (Gashout *et al.*, 2020)、噻虫嗪 (Tesovnik *et al.*, 2019a); Defensin-2 由脂肪体细胞合成, 负责个体免疫, 除了抑制细菌外, 对真菌、农药等外源物也有免疫作用 (Tesovnik *et al.*, 2019a)。

2.2 蜂产品中的抗菌肽

2.2.1 蜂毒中的抗菌肽

一些动物, 例如蜘蛛、蝎子、蛇、蜜蜂等产生有毒的分泌物—毒液, 通常用来使捕食对象或掠食者丧失行动能力或直接杀死它们。这些毒液通常具有药理活性成分, 包括一些酶和肽, 有着极高的研究价值 (Andreotti *et al.*, 2010; Memariani *et al.*, 2018)。蜂毒便是由蜜蜂腹腔内的腺体合成的毒素, 是一种含有多种生物活性物质的混合物, 其中的肽类物质就包括蜂毒肽 (Melittin)、蜂毒明肽 (Apamin) 等, 此外还含有其他酶类和胺类等成分 (Son *et al.*, 2007)。蜂毒肽, 也称蜂毒素, 是蜂毒的主要成分 (占蜂毒干重的 40% ~ 60%), 是一种线性的阳离子的两性多肽 (Fidelio *et al.*, 1984)。蜂毒肽由 26 个氨基酸组成 (NH_2 -Gly-Ile-Gly-Ala-Val-Leu-Lys-Val-Leu-Thr-Thr-Gly-Leu-Pro-Ala-Leu-Ile-Ser-Trp-Ile-Lys-Arg-Lys-Arg-Gln-Gln-CONH₂), 由两个 α 螺旋组成, 通过一个灵活的片段连接在一起, 带 6 个正电荷, 其单体可以分为 N-端区域、两性中段和阳离子 C-端区域 3 个区域, N 端为疏水性, C 段为亲水性 (Raghuraman and Chattopadhyay, 2007)。蜂毒肽有着多种抑制方式, 使得蜜蜂对细菌、真菌、病毒、肿瘤细胞都有很好的抵抗作用 (Lee *et al.*, 2013; Gajski *et al.*, 2016)。蜂毒明肽

是蜂毒中含量第二多的肽, 约占干重的 1% ~ 2%, 由 18 个氨基酸组成, 是一种高效的神经毒肽, 其 3 ~ 5 和 6 ~ 8 号残基具有旋转结构, 9 ~ 16 号残基形成 α 螺旋, 这种螺旋是由碳末端的 3 个残基的上升而得以延伸, 还有 4 个半胱氨酸残基和两个二硫键, 呈不对称的双环结构 (Maget-Dana and Ptak, 1997)。

2.2.2 蜂王浆中的抗菌肽

蜂王浆对蜜蜂的级型分化、蜂王的发育、生殖以及行为都具有十分重要的生理调节作用 (沈立荣等, 2009)。已有报道指出蜂王浆对放线菌、细菌都有较好的抑制作用 (Eshraghi and Seifollahi, 2003)。蜂王浆中含有的主要抗菌肽是 Jelleine I、II、III、IV 和 Am-royalisin 等, 这些抗菌肽主要是从蜂王浆主蛋白中分离的 (Sugiyama *et al.*, 2012; Bilikova *et al.*, 2015)。Jelleines 抗菌肽家族最早是从意大利蜜蜂蜂王浆主蛋白 MRJP-1 分离得到的, 它们由 8 ~ 9 个氨基酸组成, 在 C-端酰胺化, 并带有 +2 电荷, 主要区别是 N-端或 C-端的氨基酸不同 (Romanelli *et al.*, 2011; Fontana *et al.*, 2014; Zahedifard *et al.*, 2020)。Jelleine I、II 和 III 对酵母、革兰氏阴性菌、革兰氏阳性菌都有很高的抗菌活性, 其抗菌肽活性为 Jelleine I > Jelleine II > Jelleine III。由于缺少阳离子肽抗菌活性所需的 C-端亮氨酸残基, Jelleine IV 没有抗菌活性 (Romanelli *et al.*, 2011; Perez *et al.*, 2014)。除此以外, Am-royalisin 也是蜂王浆中分离的一种抗菌肽, 其分子量为 5 523Da, 其一级结构由 51 个氨基酸残基组成, 含有两个分子内二硫键, 具有酰胺化的 C-末端 (Fujiwara *et al.*, 1990)。

3 蜜蜂抗菌肽作用机制

抗菌肽的作用机制主要有两大类, 细胞膜作用机制 (Pieters *et al.*, 2009) 和非细胞膜作用机制 (Auvynet and Rosenstein, 2009)。不同类型抗菌肽通常有着不一样的作用机制, 且同一类型的作用机制对不同微生物的效果也有可能有着显著的差异 (Lavine *et al.*, 2005; Imamura *et al.*, 2009)。

细胞膜作用机制包括三种模型, 分别是环孔模型 (又称微粒模型)、桶版模型 (桶壁模型) 和毯式模型 (地毯模型)。环孔模型: 抗菌肽的螺旋

结构插入细胞膜, 与磷脂双分子层共同形成孔洞, 从而杀死或抑制微生物, 根据抗菌肽在膜上的分布情况, 又分为有序环孔模型和无序环孔模型, 蜂毒肽就是环孔模型模式的代表 (Melo *et al.*, 2009; Yang *et al.*, 2010; Nguyen *et al.*, 2011); 桶版模型: 含有磷脂成分的细菌细胞膜通常使得膜带负电, 带正电荷或含有亲水基团的抗菌肽会与微生物的膜吸引到一起并以垂直的方式插入到磷脂双分子层, 形成跨膜通道和孔洞导致细胞内容物泄出, 从而达到杀死或抑制微生物的效果 (Huang, 2000); 毯式模型: 前半段与桶版模型相似, 抗菌肽通过电荷或亲水基团与细胞膜相互吸引, 但不一样的是, 与细胞膜接触后, 会平行排列在膜的表面, 然后通过疏水作用和分子张力作用改变细胞膜的表面张力, 引起膜变形或崩解达到杀死或抑制微生物的效果 (Brogden, 2005)。

非膜作用机制则包括细胞外机制和细胞内机制两种 (Brogden *et al.*, 1996)。细胞外机制是通过各种方式抑制细胞壁的合成从而杀死或抑制微生物 (Ando and Natori, 1988)。例如抗菌肽 Mersacidin, 它通过干扰转糖苷作用而抑制肽聚糖的合成从而达到抗微生物的效果 (Brötz *et al.*, 1998); 细胞内作用机制的抗菌肽可以自由的穿过细胞膜, 但不会造成病原物的内物质显著泄露, 也不会造成病原物膜电位的显著降低, 它们通过絮凝细胞内物质、与核酸结合从而影响 DNA 合成、抑制细胞内蛋白或酶的活性以及抑制细胞呼吸作用等方式来达到抑菌的效果 (Letellier *et al.*, 1996; Kragol *et al.*, 2001; Nicolas, 2009)。

3.1 膜作用机制

Apidaecin、Hymenoptaecin、Defensin、Melittin 和 Jelleine 都属于膜作用机制的抗菌肽。研究显示 Apidaecin 不会干扰细胞膜的通透性 (Casteels *et al.*, 1989; Casteels and Tempst, 1994), 但可以通过 PXP 基序形成寡聚体, 使其通过细菌外膜, 与细菌内膜上的受体相互作用达到抑制细菌的效果 (Lele *et al.*, 2015); Hymenoptaecin 可以与特定的细胞靶点有效结合, 从而影响细菌膜的通透性 (Casteels *et al.*, 1993); Defensin 主要通过干扰细胞质膜的酸性磷脂和电压依赖性通道的形成, 导致细胞质内钾离子流失、内膜部分去极化从而杀死细胞 (Maget-Dana and Ptak, 1997); Melittin

在低浓度 (μM) 下就能诱导细胞膜微孔形成, 进而干扰细胞膜功能, 引发细胞溶解 (Lee *et al.*, 2013; Gajski *et al.*, 2016); Jelleine 则主要是改变膜电位和膜通透性来抑制微生物 (Bachanová *et al.*, 2002)。

3.2 非膜作用机制

Abaecin 和 Apamin 属于非膜作用机制的抗菌肽, 此外 Defensin 和 Melittin 也有非膜作用机制。Abaecin 方式是使用非溶解性的方式进入细胞, 与细菌细胞相互作用及阻碍蛋白质的合成 (Rahnamaeian *et al.*, 2015), 但是其过膜能力弱, 因此与很多成孔肽例如 Cecropin A、Stomoxyn 和 Hymenoptaecin 等共同处理时, 对细菌的作用会被增强, 例如 Hymenoptaecin 对大肠杆菌的亚致死浓度为 $1.5 \mu\text{M}$, 而与 Abaecin 混合后亚致死浓度变为 $0.5 \mu\text{M}$, 抗菌活性大大提升 (Li *et al.*, 2017)。不光来源于蜜蜂的肽, 来源于其它物种的成孔肽也可以增强其抗菌效果 (Rahnamaeian *et al.*, 2016); Apamin 活性由其氨基酸骨架决定, 主要通过阻断钙离子激活的钾通道发挥作用 (Maget-Dana and Ptak, 1997); Defensin 的非膜作用机制则是降低胞质 ATP 水平以及抑制细胞呼吸 (Maget-Dana and Ptak, 1997); Melittin 在抗肿瘤方面也体现了其非膜作用机制, 抑制肿瘤转移以及通过调节半胱天冬酶 (Caspase)、 Ca^{2+} 浓度、死亡受体 (DRs) 和细胞外基质 (ECM) 的表达来抑制肿瘤细胞的增殖 (Adade *et al.*, 2013; Jamasbi *et al.*, 2016)。

4 影响抗菌肽表达的因素

在蜜蜂的免疫系统研究中已经发现 4 种信号通路: Toll 通路、Imd 通路、JAK/STAT 通路和 JNK 通路。信号通路之间相互关联, 一种信号通路可以激活另一种通路的一部分。Toll 信号通路被革兰氏阳性细菌激活, 细菌的肽聚糖被蜜蜂肽聚糖识别蛋白 (PGRPs) 识别后, 丝氨酸蛋白酶的级联反应将 pro-Spaetzle 分裂成 Spaetzle, 使其成熟并与膜 Toll 受体结合。在这个信号通路中, 调节蛋白也参与其中, 如 Myd88、Pelle 和 Tube, 随后 Cactus (类似于哺乳动物的 I- κ B) 降解和 Dorsal (类似于哺乳动物的 NF- κ B) 移位进入细胞核, 导

致抗菌肽 (AMPs) 的产生 (Brutscher *et al.*, 2015)。在蜜蜂中, Imd 途径更为保守, 其信号通路的激活, 都是在 PGRPs 识别细菌后开始的。PGRPs 识别细菌后, Imd 通路激活, caspase-Dredd 降解抑制剂 κB (Kenny), 与 NF- κ B 相对应的物质被转运到细胞核中, 此级联反应的末端便是抗菌肽的产生 (Brutscher *et al.*, 2015)。

蜜蜂抗菌肽的表达会受到其它外界因素的影响, 尤其是农药残留和食物中人为添加的其它物质。例如, 益生菌对无脊椎动物的免疫就会产生影响 (Mudroňová *et al.*, 2011), 饲喂了短乳杆菌 *Lactobacillus brevis* 的西方蜜蜂的 Abaecin 和 Defensin-1 的表达显著增加 (Marušćáková *et al.*, 2020), 而缺少肠道微生物的蜜蜂, 这两种抗菌肽的表达都显著低于肠道菌群正常的蜜蜂 (Wu *et al.*, 2020); 用 0.1% 蜂胶添加在花粉替代日粮中会显著提高蜜蜂体内 Apidaecin、Abaecin、Hymenoptaecin 和 Defensin 这 4 种抗菌肽的表达 (Turcatto *et al.*, 2018); 一定浓度的多菌灵均显著抑制西方蜜蜂中 Apidaecin 和 Hymenoptaecin 的表达 (Shi *et al.*, 2018); 吡虫啉则会影响 Apidaecin、Hymenoptaecin 和 Defensin-1 3 种抗菌肽在西方蜜蜂中的表达 (Tesovnik *et al.*, 2019b); 抗生素的添加, 也会影响蜜蜂中抗菌肽相关基因的表达 (Li *et al.*, 2017a)。除此之外, 不同蜂种对于不同外源物的侵染时这些抗菌肽的表达也有差异, 例如当美国幼虫病侵染东方蜜蜂时, Apidaecin、Abaecin、Hymenoptaecin 和 Defensin 这 4 种抗菌肽的表达要显著高于西方蜜蜂 (Andrikopoulos and Cane, 2018)。

5 蜜蜂抗菌肽的应用

当前, 抗菌肽在医药 (Narayana *et al.*, 2015; Shin *et al.*, 2016; Yuan *et al.*, 2019)、水产养殖 (Zhai *et al.*, 2016; 苏保元, 2017; Su *et al.*, 2019)、畜牧养殖 (Xiong *et al.*, 2014; Yang *et al.*, 2015; 朱宇旌等, 2016)、食品保鲜 (Rivas *et al.*, 2014; 贾英民等, 2017; Porto *et al.*, 2017) 以及化妆品 (Pickart *et al.*, 2015; Park *et al.*, 2016; Halim *et al.*, 2016) 等方面都有着广泛的应用。蜜蜂抗菌肽的应用主要包括以下几个方面:

5.1 蜜蜂抗菌肽合成及改造

抗菌肽的获取主要有 3 种方法: (1) 传统上, 寻找新的抗菌肽涉及从天然来源的 APMs 的鉴定, 随后设计合成肽类似物进行结构和功能研究; (2) 利用基因重组的生物技术发酵表达重组抗菌肽; (3) 从头设计肽的方法则包括高通量组合文库筛选、基于结构的活性关系、预测算法和将非编码修饰引入传统肽 (Rotem and Mor, 2009; Blondelle and Lohner, 2010)。蜜蜂抗菌肽的合成与人工设计、改造已取得了一定的进展。

Apidaecin 在食品级乳酸菌中已经被成功表达, 大大方便了人们对其的研究 (Zhou *et al.*, 2008)。Casteels 等人也证明通过干预 Apidaecin 的可变区域, 可以改变 Apidaecin 的抗菌谱, 甚至可以消除微生物的抗药性 (Casteels *et al.*, 1994)。Kolano 等人对 Apidaecin 进行优化, 大大提高了其对大肠杆菌、绿通假单胞菌的活性, 对大肠杆菌的 MIC 从优化前的 8 mg/L, 优化后仅为 2 mg/L (Kolano *et al.*, 2020)。Abaecin 也可以在大肠杆菌和植物叶绿体等原核系统中表达, 对其 C-端修饰后的衍生物 29-aa-long 抗菌效果达到 Abaecin 2 ~ 3 倍 (Kim *et al.*, 2019)。东方蜜蜂 Hymenoptaecin 也成功地在 pGEM-T 载体上克隆并表达, 其结构与西方蜜蜂的 Hymenoptaecin 十分相似 (Choi *et al.*, 2010)。根据西方蜜蜂 Hymenoptaecin 序列, Gao 等设计并合成了 1 ~ 33 位点和 34 ~ 98 位点的肽, HLD-n 和 HLD-c, 发现它们表现出了比原肽更好的抗菌活性 (Gao and Zhu, 2010)。对通过对蜜蜂 Hymenoptaecin 的末端序列分析表明, N-端阻断的可能进一步提高 Hymenoptaecin 的抗菌能力, 为 Hymenoptaecin 人工设计改造提供了一定的方向 (Ratzka *et al.*, 2012)。由于大多数膜翅目昆虫的毒液均可引起其他生物机体发生变态反应, 其中, 蜂毒过敏的概率为 5% (Antolín-Amérigo *et al.*, 2014), 且临床报道蜂毒注射液有溶血和过敏反应 (杨森林和肖雪, 2018)。因此改良蜂毒肽, 降低其对其它生物的毒性也是利用蜂毒作为抗菌制剂的重要步骤, 也是蜂毒肽研究中最主要的部分。例如一个由 18 个氨基酸组成的一种蜂毒肽的衍生肽—Melectin, 在保留原肽对耐药性细菌抑制效果的同时, 还大大减少了其溶血活性, 拓宽了原肽的使用范围 (Ko *et al.*, 2020)。尽管蜂王浆抗菌

肽对哺乳动物细胞无毒副作用, 但其抗菌谱较窄, 抗菌效果与蜂毒肽相比也较弱。为此, Kim 等人根据蜂王浆主蛋白 AcMRJP4 设计的一种细胞外机制的抗菌肽—AcMRJP4-15, 并在杆状病毒感染的昆虫细胞中重组表达了该抗菌肽。抗菌活性测定发现 AcMRJP4-15 对细菌、真菌和酵母菌的细胞壁均能造成损伤, 不仅活性高于原抗菌肽, 也降低了其生产成本, 有望成为一种有效的抗菌制剂 (Kim and Jin, 2019)。Royalisin-D 是一种由蜂王浆抗菌肽 Royalisin 去除其 11 个氨基酸残基改造而来, 其抗菌活性与原肽类似, 此研究不仅证明了 Royalisin 的活性主要与其结构中的二硫键有关, 还在保留其活性的前提下降低了肽的长度, 为降低其生产成本打下了一定的基础 (Katarina *et al.*, 2015)。

5.2 蜜蜂抗菌肽在医学上的应用

Knappe 等人首次成功地利用渗透泵持续皮下输注来输送抗菌肽, 在感染部位与给药途径明显分离的情况下, 同样证明了 Apidaecin 类似物具有作为新型抗生素的潜力 (Knappe *et al.*, 2019); Bucekova 等人用免疫化学方法检测并克隆了西方蜜蜂 Defensin-1, 重组表达的 Defensin-1 可以刺激角质形成细胞分泌 MMP-9, 促进未感染切除伤口的再上皮化和伤口闭合 (Bucekova *et al.*, 2017)。西方蜜蜂 Defensin 对伤口病原菌有着较好的抑制作用, 能显著降低金黄色葡萄球菌和铜绿假单胞菌生物膜内的活性, 此外对于有着极强抗生素抗药性的粪肠球菌, 蜜蜂 Defensin 对其生物膜形成也有显著影响, 但尚不能有效抑制粪肠球菌的生长。蜂毒肽在医学上的应用研究比较多, 因为其具有抑制核因子- κ B 的作用, 而这些途径的最终作用是释放细胞外介质或血管中的促炎分子, 如炎症细胞因子、肿瘤坏死因子 (TNF)、一氧化氮 (NO) 或前列腺素 E2 (PGE2) 等, 这些分子会对组织产生炎症作用, 因此蜂毒肽已经在抗炎上取得了广泛的应用 (Lee G and Bae H, 2016; Lee *et al.*, 2020)。而最新的研究表明蜂毒肽可以参与病毒包膜或衣壳蛋白之间的相互作用, 而将纳米技术用于蜂毒肽后证明其能够抑制 HIV-1NLHX 和 HIV-1NLYU2 病毒株的传染性, 并使病毒包失活, 故在抗病毒方面有着广阔的应用 (Hood *et al.*, 2013; Shi *et al.*, 2016; Memariani *et al.*, 2020)。此外在医疗上, 蜂毒肽还可用于抗癌 (Gajski and Garaj-

Vrhovac, 2013)、降血糖 (Hossen *et al.*, 2017)、抗病原微生物 (Memariani *et al.*, 2019)、抗 HIV (Shi *et al.*, 2016) 以及作为佐剂 (Bramwell *et al.*, 2003) 等。

5.3 蜜蜂抗菌肽的其他应用

抗菌肽不仅在医疗行业运用广泛, 其在食品、化妆品等多个行业都有着广泛的应用, 但蜜蜂抗菌肽在这些方面研究较少。在养殖方面, 添加 Apidaecin 改良肽 Api-PR19 可显著提高肉鸡法氏囊器官指数和 H9 亚型抗体水平, 抑制肠道有害菌生长, 调节鸡的肠道菌群, 改善肠道的发育、吸收和免疫功能 (Wu *et al.*, 2020)。

6 展望

蜜蜂是世界上最重要的授粉昆虫, 全球三分之一的食物与蜜蜂授粉密切相关 (Aizen *et al.*, 2008)。可以说蜜蜂与人类的存亡息息相关, 而影响蜜蜂健康的因素有很多, 其中包括病原体、农药、营养条件、气候变暖、电磁波以及人类活动等等 (Goulson *et al.*, 2015; Ravoet *et al.*, 2015; Calatayud-Vernich *et al.*, 2017), 蜜蜂依靠自身免疫抵御大部分的不良影响, 因此研究蜜蜂抗菌肽有助于解析蜜蜂免疫反应的过程以及蜜蜂抗菌肽基因的进化方式, 有助于人为的提升蜜蜂的免疫能力, 减缓蜜蜂正在减少的趋势, 维持生态系统的稳定。除此之外, 蜜蜂作为昆虫膜翅目中较具有代表性的昆虫之一, 其本身抗菌肽资源丰富, 抗菌效果强, 还具有十分广阔的运用前景。

随着近年来抗生素的广泛使用, 各种致病微生物对抗生素抗药性越来越强, 新型抗菌制剂的开发也变得越来越重要, 而抗菌肽以其分子质量较小、不易产生抗药性、具有热稳定性、抗菌谱广、水溶性好以及通常对正常细胞没有明显毒副作用等优势成为了新型抗菌制剂中十分重要的一员。而解析抗菌肽的作用机制, 以及对抗菌肽进行进一步改造 (拓展其抗菌谱, 降低其对于哺乳动物活性) 是抗菌肽应用的重要前提。但蜜蜂抗菌肽中, 对于蜜蜂天然免疫抗菌肽的作用机制, 尤其是几种抗菌肽的协同研究以及对蜜蜂天然免疫抗菌肽进一步改造的研究目前还尚少, 应用方面也尚没有研究将蜜蜂抗菌肽运用在养蜂产业上。

因此改造蜜蜂抗菌肽, 解析蜜蜂抗菌肽的作用位点减少合成成本, 将蜜蜂抗菌肽与其他抗菌物质相结合, 组成更为有效的混合剂型并探究其作用原理, 不仅能拓宽我们对蜜蜂甚至昆虫抗菌肽的认知, 还能对新的绿色抗菌制剂的开发提供理论依据和研究方向。

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