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吡虫啉胁迫对意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂免疫解毒相关基因表达及酶活力的影响

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摘要: 蜜蜂作为世界上最重要的授粉性昆虫, 在采集过程中易接触到杀虫剂, 前人研究表明新烟碱类杀虫剂吡虫啉(imidacloprid)影响意大利蜜蜂 *Apis mellifera ligustica* (简称“意蜂”)的存活和舞蹈、采集等行为。本研究旨在探究亚致死剂量吡虫啉胁迫对意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂(8日龄成年工蜂)免疫解毒相关基因表达、免疫解毒酶系活力及存活率的影响。结果显示哺育蜂连续取食3 d和9 d含0.1 ng/ μ L吡虫啉的蔗糖液后, 其存活率与对照组(饲喂含等量丙酮的蔗糖溶液)无显著差异; 连续饲喂11 d含0.1 ng/ μ L吡虫啉的50%蔗糖溶液后, 其存活率与对照组有显著差异。荧光定量PCR检测及双抗体一步夹心法酶联免疫吸附试验结果显示哺育蜂取食吡虫啉3 d后, 蜜蜂体内免疫基因多酚氧化酶基因(*PPOA3*, GB43738), *Abaecin*类抗菌肽基因(*ABA*, GB18323), 葡萄糖脱氢酶基因(*GLD*, GB43007)和解毒基因细胞色素 *P450* 基因(*CYP450 6a2*, GB49876), 细胞色素 *B561* 基因(*CYB561 2-like*, GB40148), 葡萄糖醛酸转移酶(*UDP-glucuronosyltransferase*, GB52179)的表达及蜂体内细胞色素 *P450* 酶(cytochrome *P450*, *CYP450*)含量均有上调趋势, 超氧化物歧化酶(superoxide dismutase, *SOD*)和过氧化氢酶(catalase, *CAT*)均有显著下调趋势; 哺育蜂取食吡虫啉9 d后, *PPOA3*, *ABA*, *GLD*, *CYP450 6a2*, *CYB561 2-like*, *UDP-glucuronosyltransferase*的表达及蜂体内细胞色素 *P450* 酶含量均有下调趋势, 多酚氧化酶(polyphenol oxidase, *PPO*), 超氧化物歧化酶和过氧化氢酶活力均有显著下调趋势。本研究在分子水平上提供了亚致死剂量吡虫啉是通过扰乱蜜蜂正常的免疫系统进而影响蜜蜂行为的证据, 以为维护蜜蜂健康提供一定的理论依据。

关键词: 意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂; 吡虫啉; 免疫; 解毒酶; 存活率; 酶活力

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Effects of imidacloprid on immune detoxification-related gene expression and immune detoxification enzymes activity in nurse bees of *Apis mellifera ligustica*

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Abstract: Honeybees, *Apis mellifera ligustica* are one of the most important pollinating insects in the world. However, nurse bees are easily accessed to pesticides during the collection process. Previous study documents have shown that neonicotinoid pesticides, imidacloprid, affects the survival rate, dance and collection behavior of bees. The purpose of the experiment was to investigate the effects of sublethal doses

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imidacloprid on the expression of immune detoxification-related genes, the activity of immune detoxification enzymes, and the survival rate of nurse bees (8-day worker bees). The results showed that the nurse bees of 8-day were continuously fed with 50% sucrose solution containing 0.1 ng/ μ L imidacloprid for 3 d and 9 d showed no significant difference; after 11 days of continuous feeding with 50% sucrose solution containing 0.1 ng/ μ L imidacloprid, the survival rate was significantly different from the control group (fed with sucrose solution containing the same amount of acetone). The results of real-time quantitative PCR and double-antibody one-step sandwich enzyme-linked immunosorbent assays showed that nurse bees of 8-day took sucrose solution containing 0.1 ng/ μ L imidacloprid for 3 d. The polyphenol oxidase gene (*PPOA3*, GB43738), *Abaecin* antibacterial peptide gene (*ABA*, GB18323), glucose dehydrogenase gene (*GLD*, GB43007) and detoxification gene cytochrome *P450* gene (*CYP450 6a2*, GB49876), cytochrome *B561* gene (*CYB561 2-like*, GB40148), the expression of UDP-glucuronosyltransferase (GB52179) and the content of cytochrome *P450* (*CYP450*) in the body of the bees are all up-regulated. Superoxide dismutase (*SOD*) and Catalase (*CAT*) had a significant downward trend; nurse bees of *A. mellifera ligustica* fed with sucrose solution containing 0.1 ng/ μ L imidacloprid for 9 d, then *PPOA3*, *ABA*, *GLD*, *CYP450 6a2*, *CYB561 2-like*, the expression of UDP-glucuronosyltransferase and the content of cytochrome *P450* enzymes in bees were down-regulated. Polyphenol oxidase (polyphenol oxidase, *PPO*), superoxide dismutase and catalase enzymes activities had a significant downward trend. This study provides evidence at the molecular level that sublethal doses of imidacloprid can affect bees' behavior by disrupting the bees' normal immune system, in order to provide some theoretical basis for the maintenance of bee health.

Key words: Nurse bees of *Apis mellifera ligustica*; imidacloprid; immunity detoxifying enzyme; survival rate; enzyme activity

蜜蜂是重要的授粉性昆虫,在生态环境、农业生产等方面发挥着重要作用 (Potts *et al.*, 2010)。自 2006 年末北美爆发蜂群崩溃失调症 (colony collapse disorder, CCD) 以来 (Cox-Foster *et al.*, 2007),世界其它地区相继出现蜂群数量大幅度减少的不正常现象, (Norman *et al.*, 2010)。大量研究显示,造成这种现象的原因可能包括杀虫剂滥用、寄生虫、病毒、细菌等因素 (Watson *et al.*, 2016; Magal *et al.*, 2019)。新烟碱类杀虫剂是全球使用量最多的品种,除了对靶标昆虫造成神经性损伤以及死亡外,对全球重要授粉昆虫——蜜蜂也具有高毒作用,严重威胁全球农业环境生物安全 (Pegg *et al.*, 2014)。

新烟碱类杀虫剂的作用机制主要是通过昆虫神经系统烟碱型乙酰胆碱酯酶竞争受体结合位点,阻断昆虫中枢神经系统的正常传导 (Masaru, 2005)。吡虫啉作为典型的新烟碱类杀虫剂,具有活性高、广谱性的特点,能够导致蜜蜂个体表现出学习能力减弱、寿命缩短、生存活力降低等问题 (Armengaud *et al.*, 2004; Carolina *et al.*, 2015; Zhang *et al.*, 2015; Raymann *et al.*, 2018);在含有 100 μ g/kg 吡虫啉饲料喂养条件下蜂群群体表现

蜂王交替时期越冬能力低下甚至有可能出现盗蜂现象 (Ramirez-Romero *et al.*, 2005);亚致死剂量吡虫啉能够降低蜜蜂的嗅觉灵敏性 (Tan *et al.*, 2017);影响蜜蜂的定位功能从而弱化归巢能力 (Tosi *et al.*, 2017)。

近年来已有关于不同剂量吡虫啉胁迫对意大利蜜蜂影响的相关研究。在低剂量吡虫啉胁迫下,激活蜜蜂解毒基因、免疫基因、抗氧化基因表达 (Gong and Diao, 2017)。连续 5 d 饲喂意大利蜜蜂幼虫含吡虫啉的蔗糖溶液后,幼虫体内多酚氧化酶 (polyphenol oxidase, *PPO*) 表达量显著上调 (Tesovnik *et al.*, 2019);连续饲喂意大利蜜蜂 0.02 μ g/kg 吡虫啉 7 d 后,蜂王体内 *CPY4G11*, *CYP6AS14* 表达显著下调 (Chaimanee *et al.*, 2016)。谷胱甘肽-S-转移酶 (glutathione S-transferase, *GSTs*)、乙酰胆碱酯酶 (acetylcholinesterase, *AChE*)、细胞色素 *P450* (cytochrome *P450*)、*PPO*、羧酸酯酶 (carboxylesterase, *CE*) 超氧化物歧化酶 (*SDS*) 过氧化氢酶 (*CAT*) 是蜜蜂体内重要解毒酶,参与蜜蜂对杀虫剂解毒过程,在维持蜜蜂健康方面扮演重要角色 (Boas *et al.*, 2018)。然而目前关于亚致死剂量吡虫啉胁迫对意大利蜜蜂哺育

蜂影响的研究报道尚少。

本实验旨在探究在低剂量吡虫啉胁迫下, 意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂免疫解毒相关基因表达情况及免疫解毒酶系活力。探究饲喂含有低剂量吡虫啉蔗糖溶液, 对意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂存活率的影响; 以及饲喂含有低剂量的吡虫啉蔗糖溶液后, 对意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂免疫解毒相关基因 *PPOA3*、*ABA*、*GLD*、*CYP450 6a2*、*CYB561 2-like*、*UDP-glucuronosyltransferase* 的表达量情况; 以及饲喂含有低剂量的吡虫啉蔗糖溶液后, 对意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂细胞色素 P450 酶、多酚氧化酶、超氧化物歧化酶和过氧化氢酶酶活力的影响。为后续进一步探究亚致死剂量吡虫啉对蜜蜂健康影响的分子机制打下一定基础。

1 材料与方法

1.1 主要试剂与仪器

吡虫啉纯品 (Sigma), 丙酮 (国药化学试剂有限公司), PrimeScript™ RT reagent Kit with gDNA Eraser (Perfect Real Time) 试剂盒 (TaKaRa), SYBR® Premix Ex Taq™ II (Tli RNaseH Plus) 试剂盒 (TaKaRa), 总蛋白提取试剂盒 DE101 (北京全式金生物科技有限公司), TaKaRa Bradford Protein Assay Kit (TaKaRa), 昆虫细胞色素 P450 试剂盒 m1036261-J (上海酶联免疫生物有限公司), 昆虫多酚氧化酶 PPO 试剂盒 m1062744-J (上海酶联免疫生物有限公司), 昆虫过氧化氢酶 CAT 试剂盒 m1062687 (上海酶联免疫生物有限公司), 昆虫超氧化物歧化酶 SOD 试剂盒 m1036253 (上海酶联免疫生物有限公司), NanoDrop 2000 型分光光度计 (Thermo Scientific), 梯度 PCR 仪 (Applied Biosystems), 荧光定量 PCR 仪 (BIORAD 公司)。

1.2 蜜蜂

试验蜜蜂均取自福建农林大学蜂学学院实验蜂场。从 3 个蜂群中取 3 张意蜂子脾, 放进限王产卵框中, 在恒温培养箱中培养 (温度 34.5℃, 相对湿度 70%), 每天使用荧光标记笔标刚出房意蜂, 标记后放入蜂群中进行饲养。

抓取哺育蜂 (8 日龄), 在意蜂饲养盒中饲养, 每盒 20 头意蜂, 抓取 6 盒意蜂 (对照组、处理组各 3 盒), 置于恒温培养箱中 (温度 30℃, 相对湿度 70%) 用于接受低剂量吡虫啉处理。另抓

取 8 日龄意蜂 6 盒 (每盒 20 头), 低剂量吡虫啉处理, 记录意蜂每天死亡数量, 用于测定低剂量吡虫啉对意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂存活率的影响。

1.3 低剂量吡虫啉处理

吡虫啉纯品 0.02 g 溶于 50 mL 丙酮中制成 400 ng/μL 的吡虫啉母液, 使用 50% 蔗糖溶液稀释吡虫啉母液, 处理组意蜂饲喂含有 0.1 ng/μL 吡虫啉的 50% 蔗糖溶液, 对照组意蜂饲喂含有等量丙酮的 50% 蔗糖溶液。每天更换蔗糖溶液并清理死亡意蜂。连续处理 3 d 和 9 d 后, 液氮冻毙收取样本, 并将样本放入 -80℃ 冰箱中储存, 用于后续免疫、解毒基因表达及酶活力实验。

1.4 提取 RNA 及 cDNA 的合成

从对照组、处理组每个日龄样本中各取 3 头意蜂, 使用 TRIZOL 法提取意蜂总 RNA。使用 NanoDrop 2000 检测 RNA 浓度并稀释至 1 000 ng/μL。配置反转录反应体系 (20 μL): 5 × gDNA Eraser Buffer 2 μL; gDNA Eraser 1 μL; 总 RNA 1 μL; ddH₂O 6 μL; 42℃ 反应 2 min。然后分别加入: PrimeScript RT Enzyme Mix I 1 μL; RT Primer Mix 1 μL; 5 × PrimeScript Buffer 2 (for Real Time) 4 μL; ddH₂O 4 μL; 混匀放入 PCR 仪中 37℃, 15 min; 85℃, 5 s; 4℃ 保存。

1.5 荧光定量 PCR

在 384 微孔 PCR 板上配制如下的反应体系: SYBR Premix Ex Taq II (Tli RNaseH Plus) (2 ×) 5 μL; PCR 上游引物、下游引物 (10 μmol/L) 各 0.4 μL (表 1); DNA 模板 1 μL; 灭菌水 3.2 μL, 共 10 μL 反应体系。所有操作在冰上进行, 每个样本做 3 个技术重复。PCR 反应条件: 95℃ 30 s; 95℃ 5 s, 60℃ 30 s; 40 个循环; 4℃ 保存。

1.6 免疫解毒酶系活力的测定

1.6.1 总蛋白提取

1 mL 冰预冷 PBS 充分清洗蜜蜂样本 2 次, 500 g 离心 5 min, 弃上清液; 加入 1 mL TPEB (Total Protein Extraction Buffer) 震荡匀浆, 冰上孵育 30 min, 每隔 10 min 震荡摇匀一次; 4℃, 14 000 g 离心 10 min, 收集上清液, 保存于 -80℃ 冰箱中。

1.6.2 蛋白浓度测定

用 PBS 缓冲液将 BSA Standard solution 标准品 (2 mg/mL) 稀释为 1 000、750、500、250、125、25 μg/mL 等, 取 4 μL 稀释后的 BSA 标准品溶液和检测样品溶液加入到 96 微孔板中; 每孔各加入

200 μL 复温的 Bradford Dye Reagent, 混匀后在室温下反应 5 min; 把 96 微孔板放入酶标仪 595 nm

波长下检测, 绘制标准曲线, 计算样品蛋白质浓度。

表 1 本实验所用引物对序列信息

Table 1 Sequence information of primer pairs used in this experiment

基因 Genes	GenBank 登列号 GenBank accession no	引物序列 (5'-3') Primer sequences	参考文献 References
<i>RP49</i>	GB47227	F: CGTCATATGTTGCCAACTGGT R: TTGAGCACGTTCAACAATGG	Lourenco <i>et al.</i> , 2008
<i>Abaecin</i>	GB18323	F: CAGCATTCGCATACGTACCA R: GACCAGGAAACGTTGGAAC	Evans, 2006
<i>PPOA3</i>	GB43738	F: ATGTGGATGGCCGCAACATA R: CGCCATATTTCCGGTGAGGA	Li <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>CYP450 6a2</i>	GB49876	F: CTGCCATTAGATGGAATATCGCC R: GCCAGCCGCGAAAAAGATAA	Li <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>Glucose dehydrogenase</i>	GB43007	F: CCAGCCGAACAGGTGAAGAT R: TCGTAGGTGTGGAAGTTGGC	Li <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>CYB561 2-like</i>	GB40148	F: CGACGACCGATCGAAGGATT R: CAGACGTCAAACAGTCCCGA	Li <i>et al.</i> , 2017
<i>UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2C1</i>	GB52179	F: TCCCAACGCCGCTTATAGC R: TCGGCATAGGATTCTGTGGTG	Li <i>et al.</i> , 2017

1.6.3 酶活力测定

采用双抗体一步夹心法酶联免疫吸附试验测定意蜂体内 CYP450 含量, PPO 酶活力, CAT 酶活力和 SOD 酶活力, 参考试剂盒方法进行酶活力的测定。

1.7 数据分析

使用 Origin 9.0 软件绘制生存函数 Kaplan-Meier 对实验结果进行统计分析, 构建意蜂的生存曲线图表。本研究以 *RP49* 为内参基因, 采用比较 C_T 法计算目的基因的相对定量 (目的基因表达量 $= 2^{-\Delta\Delta C_T}$), 并运用 SPSS 软件中独立样本 T 检验对各组意蜂的基因相对表达量及酶活力进行差异显著性分析。

2 结果与分析

2.1 低剂量吡虫啉对意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂存活的影响

8 日龄哺育蜂饲喂含 0.1 ng/ μL 吡虫啉的蔗糖溶液 3 d 和 9 d 后与对照组存活率无显著差异 ($P > 0.05$), 表明哺育蜂自由取食 3 d 和 9 d 的含 0.1 ng/ μL 吡虫啉的蔗糖溶液对其没有造成致死毒

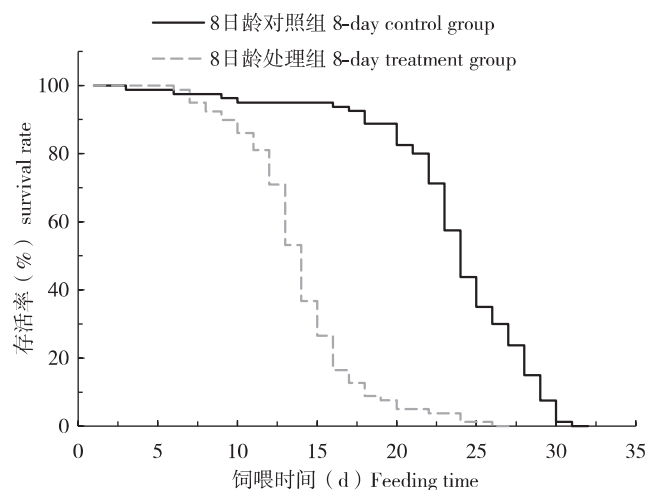


图 1 0.1 ng/ μL 吡虫啉处理不同时间后意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂的存活率

Fig. 1 Survival rate of nurse bees of *Apis mellifera ligustica* after exposed to 0.1 ng/ μL imidacloprid for different time

注: 8 日龄意蜂抓出笼养, 处理组饲喂含 0.1 ng/ μL 吡虫啉的 50% 蔗糖溶液, 对照组饲喂含 0.1 ng/ μL 丙酮的 50% 蔗糖溶液。图 2 和图 3 同。Note: The 8 day-old adult bees were caught and raised in cages. In the treatment group, the bees were fed with 50% (w/v) sucrose solution containing 0.1 ng/ μL of imidacloprid ad libitum, while in the control group the bees were fed with 50% (w/v) sucrose solution containing 0.1 ng/ μL of acetone ad libitum. The same for Fig. 2 and Fig. 3.

性, 8 日龄工蜂饲喂含 $0.1 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$ 吡虫啉的蔗糖溶液 11 d 后与对照组存活率有显著差异 ($P < 0.05$), 表明长期取食含吡虫啉的蔗糖溶液会对其造成致死毒性。

2.2 低剂量吡虫啉对意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂免疫解毒相关基因表达的影响

8 日龄哺育蜂自由取食含 $0.1 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$ 吡虫啉的

蔗糖溶液 3 d 后与对照组相比 (图 2), *CYB561 2-like*、*UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2C1*、*CYP450 6a2*、*Abaecin*、*Glucose dehydrogenase*、*PPOA3* 均出现上调趋势, 其中 *UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2C1*、*Abaecin* 与 *Glucose Dehydrogenase* 有显著上调趋势 ($P < 0.05$); 8 日龄哺育蜂自由取食含 $0.1 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$ 吡虫啉的蔗糖溶液 9 d 后与对照组相比 *CYB561 2-*

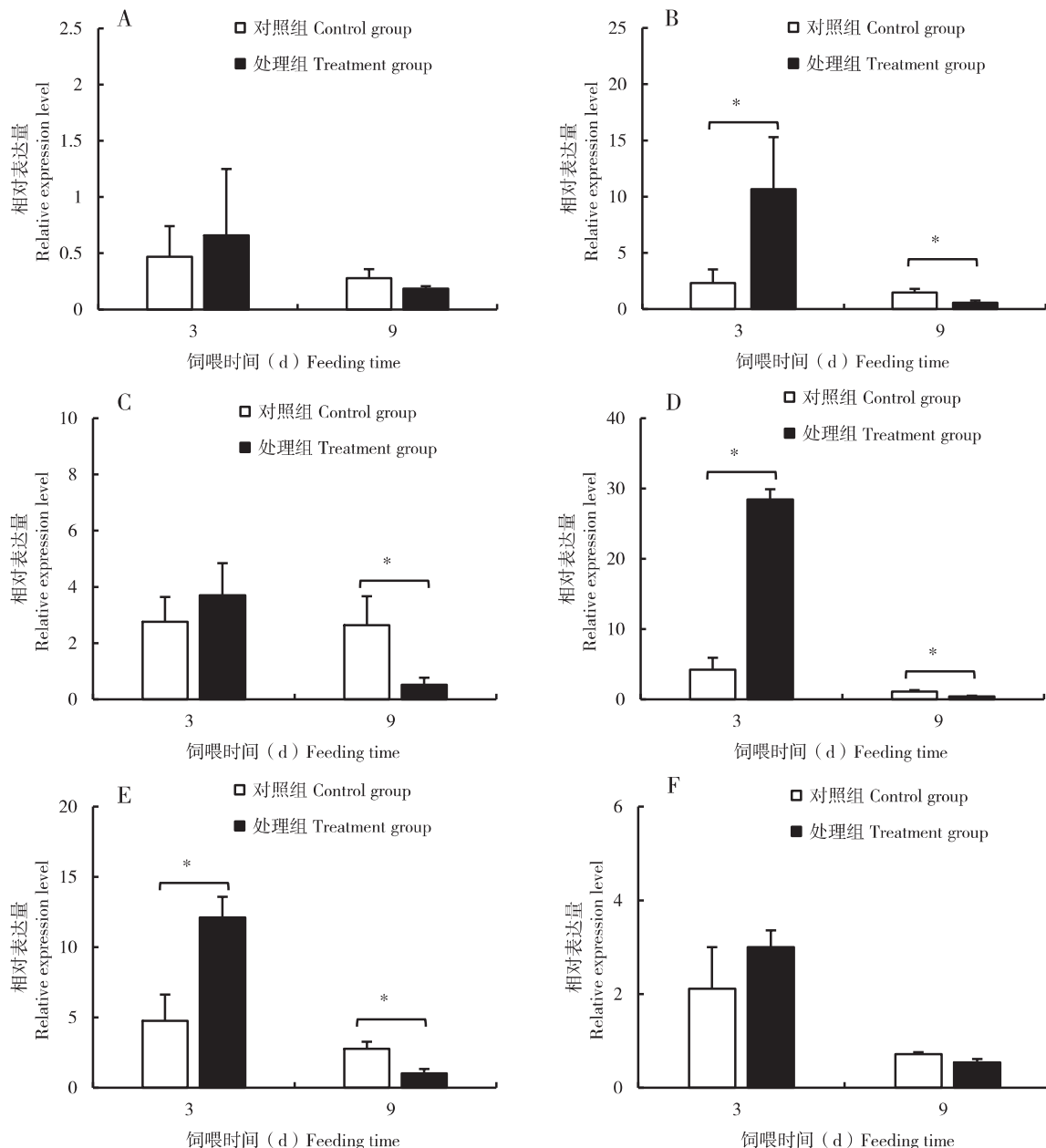


图 2 $0.1 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$ 吡虫啉处理 3 d 与 9 d 后意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂免疫解毒相关基因的表达

Fig. 2 Relative expression levels of immune and detoxification related genes in nurse bees of *Apis mellifera ligustica* exposed to $0.1 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$ imidacloprid for 3 d and 9 d

注: A, *CYB561 2-like*; B, *UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2C1*; C, *CYP450 6a2*; D, *Abaecin*; E, *Glucose dehydrogenase*; F, *PPOA3*. 图中数据为平均数 $\pm$ 标准误差 ($n=3$), 图形柱上星号表示两组间差异显著 ($P < 0.05$, T 检验)。图 3 同。Note: Data in the figure are mean $\pm$ SE ($n=3$). The single asterisk indicate significant difference ($P < 0.05$) between the two groups by T -test. The same for Fig. 3.

like、UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2C1、CYP450 6a2、Abaecin、Glucose dehydrogenase、PPOA3 均出现下调趋势, 其中 UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2C1、CYP450 6a2、Abaecin 与 Glucose Dehydrogenase 有显著上调趋势 ($P < 0.05$)。

2.3 低剂量吡虫啉对意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂免疫解毒酶系活力的影响

8 日龄哺育蜂自由取食含 $0.1 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$ 吡虫啉的

蔗糖溶液 3 d 后与对照组相比 (图 3), CYP450 含量出现上调趋势, CAT 酶与 SOD 酶活力均有显著下调趋势 ($P < 0.05$); 8 日龄哺育蜂自由取食含 $0.1 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$ 吡虫啉的蔗糖溶液 9 d 后与对照组相比, CYP450 含量, PPO, CAT 与 SOD 酶活力均有显著下调趋势 ($P < 0.05$)。

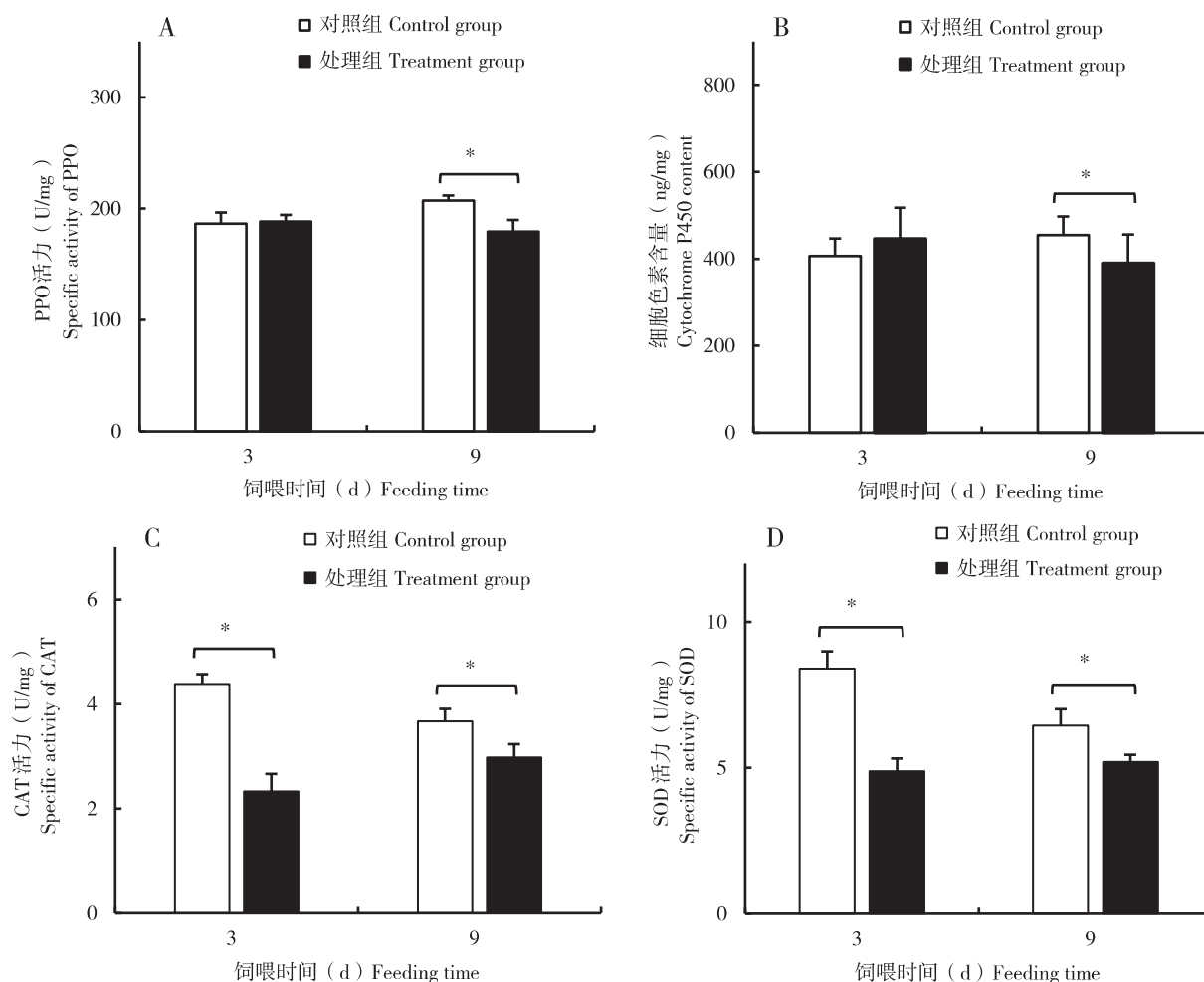


图 3 $0.1 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$ 吡虫啉处理 3 d 与 9 d 后意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂免疫解毒酶系活力

Fig. 3 Specific activity of immune and detoxification in nurse bees of *Apis mellifera ligustica* exposed to $0.1 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$ imidacloprid for 3 d and 9 d

注: A, PPO; B, CYP450; C, CAT; D, SOD.

3 结论与讨论

随着杀虫剂的广泛使用, 其对蜜蜂影响的相关研究也逐步增多, 杀虫剂不仅影响采集蜂的健康, 蜜蜂采集归巢后, 杀虫剂还会影响幼虫、内勤蜂、蜂王的健康 (Chaimanee *et al.*, 2016; Gong

and Diao, 2017; Tesovnik *et al.*, 2019), 哺育蜂在蜂群中扮演重要角色, 承担着哺育幼虫、饲喂蜂王的重任, 哺育蜂的质量关系到蜂群的群势与健康 (Winston, 1991)。本实验主要探究低剂量吡虫啉胁迫对意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂的影响, 实验条件下 $0.1 \text{ ng}/\mu\text{L}$ 吡虫啉连续饲喂 8 日龄意蜂 3 d 与 9 d 对意蜂的存活率没有显著影响, 连续饲喂 11 d 对

意蜂的存活率有显著影响,与侯梦赏(2019)关于吡虫啉对内勤蜂的研究结果相似。本实验进一步说明在实验室条件下,亚致死剂量吡虫啉短期胁迫对意蜂哺育蜂的存活没有显著影响,长期胁迫对意蜂哺育蜂的存活有显著影响。

与哺乳动物不同,昆虫只存在先天免疫,包括体液免疫和细胞免疫。二者在昆虫免疫系统中扮演重要角色,昆虫主要依赖这两类免疫体系抵御外源性致病因子(Kleino *et al.*, 2014)。蜜蜂通过基因表达、蛋白酶反应,共同参与对农药等外源性物质的代谢(Mohamed *et al.*, 2015; Cizelj *et al.*, 2016)。CYB561 2-like 是细胞色素 b561 家族基因中一员,其主要功能是参与细胞防御机制及应答环境化学物质的刺激(Zamanian *et al.*, 2012)。UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2C1 编码的酶在催化过程中,大大提高受体分子的水溶性,促进葡萄糖醛酸从体内的外排,参与体内免疫机制。(Goon *et al.*, 1992), CYP450 基因家族在昆虫生长、发育及防御过程中发挥重要作用(Derecka *et al.*, 2013), Abaecin 在胁迫状态下能够编码特定抗菌肽,是体液免疫基因家族中重要组成部分。(Evans *et al.*, 2006); Glucose dehydrogenase 能够编码葡萄糖脱氢酶,该酶能够杀死病原菌,参与蜜蜂细胞免疫过程(Cox-Foster and Stehr, 1994)。PPOA3 通过转录翻译多酚氧化酶,在蜜蜂生长过程中扮演重要角色(Tesovnik *et al.*, 2019); 本实验结果显示 0.1 ng/ μ L 吡虫啉饲喂意蜂 9 d 后 UDP-glucuronosyltransferase 2C1, CYP450 6a2, Abaecin, Glucose dorydrogenase 表达量均具有显著下调,这与 Tesovnik 等(2019)人的研究具有类似的结果。从基因水平揭示亚致死剂量吡虫啉胁迫下,可以引起蜜蜂的解毒代谢机制,长期的接触则会负面影响意蜂的免疫解毒功能,进而影响意蜂的生存健康。此外,吡虫啉与其它生物性致病因子协同作用,加剧对蜜蜂的危害。亚致死剂量吡虫啉胁迫下,意蜂体内微孢子虫感染量显著增加,蜜蜂健康水平下降更显著(Judy *et al.*, 2012)。亚致死剂量吡虫啉胁迫后,瓦螨对蜜蜂健康造成更大的危害,说明在吡虫啉胁迫下蜜蜂免疫机制受到损害,进而影响意蜂的抗螨能力(Tesovnik *et al.*, 2019)。

细胞色素 P450 酶系、多酚氧化酶、超氧化物歧化酶(SOD)和过氧化氢酶(CAT)是蜜蜂体内重要的解毒酶系,在抵抗杀虫剂的胁迫中发挥

着重要功能。多酚氧化酶参与调节昆虫各种生理活动,包括变态发育、免疫机制等。(Andersen, 2010), 细胞色素 P450 酶系参与蜜蜂外源解毒,在昆虫生长、发育及防御过程中发挥重要作用(Igaand Kataoka, 2012)。超氧化物歧化酶、过氧化氢酶二者功能是清除昆虫体内过剩的活性氧,保护机体免遭环境胁迫的危害(Mccord and Fridovich, 1969; Bolter and Chefurka, 1990), Li 等(2017)使用亚致死剂量吡虫啉处理意蜂,在 48 h 内检测解毒酶系活力的变化,而本实验将检测时间延长到 9 d,并且与对照组相比以上 4 种酶活性均显著下调,进一步说明亚致死剂量吡虫啉胁迫下抑制意蜂解毒酶系活力,导致蜜蜂对吡虫啉的代谢能力下降,大量的吡虫啉蓄积在体内可能会影响蜜蜂的健康和行为表现。蜜蜂在吡虫啉胁迫下出现嗅觉学习障碍,同时研究发现蜜蜂脑部细胞出现相应程度的细胞凋亡和自噬现象,对蜜蜂食欲行为的不同方面都有不良影响,以及对食物分配、嗅觉信息传播和巢内任务协调都有影响。(吴艳艳等, 2014; Li *et al.*, 2019; Carolina Mengoni Goñalons and Farina, 2019)

综上,本研究通过存活率、免疫解毒相关基因表达和免疫解毒酶系活力 3 个层面探索低剂量吡虫啉对意大利蜜蜂哺育蜂的影响。结果表明低剂量吡虫啉胁迫影响意蜂哺育蜂免疫解毒相关基因的表达及免疫解毒酶系活力,长期胁迫影响意蜂生存。亚致死剂量吡虫啉对意大利蜜蜂行为、代谢和生理影响仍需在自然条件下做进一步研究。

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